

The Last Stages of the Older Literary Language of Scotland:  
A Study of the Surviving Scottish Elements in Scottish Prose,  
1700-1750, Especially of the Records, National and Local.

Thesis

Submitted by

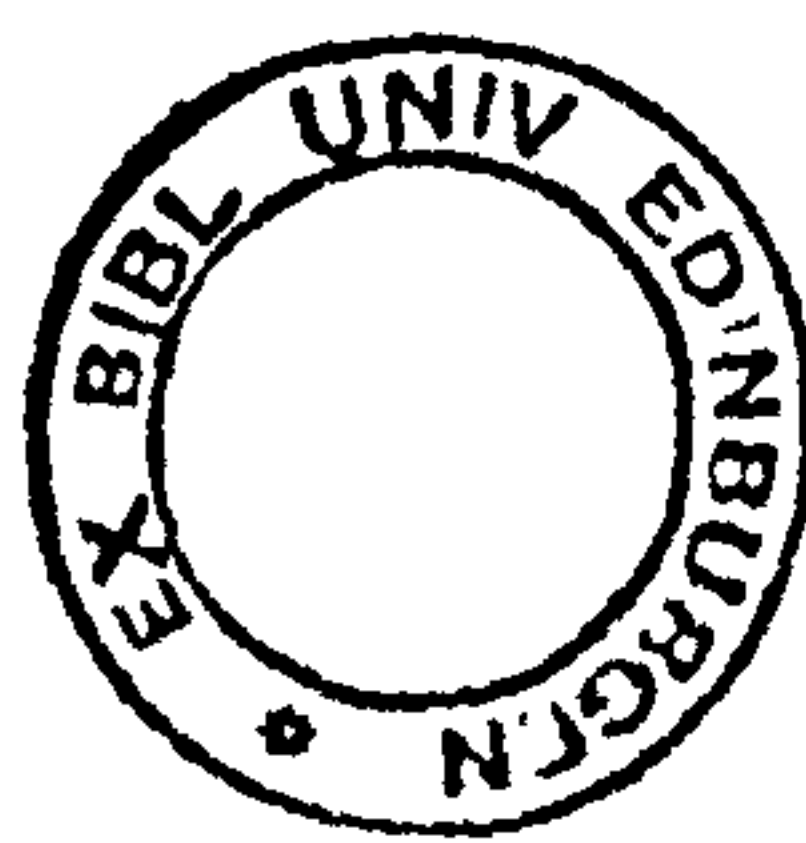
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For the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

June, 1957

University of Edinburgh.



### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank my supervisors, Professor McIntosh, for whose advice at all stages I have been very grateful, and Mr. A.J. Aitken, who has helped me to see the eighteenth century language against the background of the earlier history of Scots. I should like also to record my appreciation of the assistance received from the staffs of the National Library of Scotland, the Scottish Record Office, the Church of Scotland Library, the University Libraries of Edinburgh and Durham, and the Public Libraries of Edinburgh, Sunderland and Newcastle, and to record my indebtedness to the compilers of the Oxford Dictionary, who have been so constantly aware of distinctions between Scottish and English usage. Finally, I wish to record my gratitude to Mrs. Chester, whose patience and care in the typing of this thesis have been invaluable.

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## INTRODUCTION

My attention was first drawn to this subject through the question of speech. There is an obvious discrepancy between the pure English written by many literary writers in eighteenth century Scotland and the broad Scots which they are reputed to have spoken. There seemed to the casual observer to be no doubt whatever as to the language generally written, but I wondered whether it was possible to establish whether broad Scots really was spoken by all classes during the eighteenth century.

I soon discovered, however, that behind the uniform English of published works there lay a considerable variety of styles in different kinds of manuscript, and that my main task must be to establish what were the styles and variations of language in which an educated Scotsman of the eighteenth century might write when he was not aiming at publication. With this information as a basis, added to information on speech from other sources, it might be possible to make some deduction as to the spoken language of the eighteenth century.

Before I had done more than begin to collect material, however, I became aware that there was in this question a task for much more than one thesis. The language of the eighteenth century is a field almost completely unexplored, and the amount of material available is very considerable. I was therefore compelled to limit the area to be studied. The material which

seemed most promising (for reasons discussed more fully in the thesis) was the language of official records, which seemed to offer a variety of continuous material over a considerable period, and, in some of the records, a comparatively rich source of Scotticisms. These formed the core of the study, being supplemented by the sampling of letters and memoirs, and also of printed works, at various periods.

The history of the language before the seventeenth century was also excluded, no attempt being made to describe the phonological development of the eighteenth century language from older Scots.

A further limitation had to be made in the period studied, and here the first choice was less fortunate. I intended at first to concentrate on the middle of the eighteenth century, the period when contemporary comments on the inability of Scots to speak English seem to be most at variance with the language written, but, realizing that a good deal of anglicization had taken place in the early eighteenth century, I decided to include this also in my study, taking in detail the period 1700-1750. At a later stage, it began to be obvious that a much greater anglicization had taken place during the late seventeenth century, but I have not been able to study this period in detail.

This is one of many points to which this thesis draws attention, but with which it cannot deal: in fact, the completed work appears to me rather as an exploratory expedition into a new country than as a conquest of any part of it. I have tried to develop two sides - the detailed study of one small portion of



the field available, and the building up of background information with regard to printed material, speech and attitude to language. The result is, of necessity, somewhat unbalanced, and I can only hope that others will be able to take up some of the questions that the scope of this thesis has made it impossible for me to answer.

Some of these questions are as follows:-

How does the Scots poetry of the eighteenth century fit into the picture? How far was it a contemporary, and how far a traditional, language? How was it affected by the prevailing anglicization of published works?

What do the rhymes of eighteenth century poetry show about the spoken language? How often were words written in the English convention meant to be pronounced as Scots, and how often as English? (On this question Margaret Wuttie's study of Alexander Ross, has already contributed some valuable information).

To what extent did Scots influence Standard English? A surprising number of words recorded in the glossary as eighteenth century Scotticisms are Scotticisms no longer. Hume's list of Scotticisms, if it could be checked for inaccuracies, would be particularly interesting to a student of this question. There are hints that the seventeenth century also might yield interest here. In fact, the apparent displacement of Scots by English has concealed a not inconsiderable influence in the opposite direction.

Other points regarding my approach to the problem, e.g. the selection of texts to represent different areas in cases where the

source-material is overweighted in one direction, and the delimitation and classification of Scotticisms, will be found in the chapter on Methods, as will also the reason why only the Scots element of the selected texts was analysed, and not the remainder.

It only remains to be said that where references are given throughout the thesis to other works, the editions used were those specified in the Bibliography.



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## CHAPTER I

### THE PROBLEM

Difficulty of obtaining reliable information as to the written or spoken language of eighteenth century Scotland; quotations from various writers illustrating lack of general agreement; reasons for regarding as suspect even points agreed upon; need for a study of the period.

It is difficult for the casual enquirer to arrive at any satisfactory picture of the state of the language in eighteenth century Scotland. During that century Scotland achieved distinction both in English literature and in Scots; but when we seek to discover whether the nation was bi-lingual in this period or whether one language was more familiar than the other in certain circles, we are met with a profusion of conflicting statements.

The early anglicization of much printed work<sup>(1)</sup> makes it more difficult to reach the written or the spoken language, and helps to confuse the issue by giving the impression that written work anglicized at the same rate. Miss Bald, writing on Scottish printed work<sup>(2)</sup>, links the two together:

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1. An editor of sixteenth century texts (Dr. J. Craigie, Basilicon Doron, p. 117) writes: "The second half of the sixteenth century was a transitional period between adherence to the traditional Scots spelling and the acceptance of the English one. -- The use of English spellings by Scots writers became, however, more common till, with the Union of the Crowns, Scots practically disappeared as a literary language.
  2. Anglicization of Scottish Printing. - S.H.R., Vol. 23, p. 107.

"During the sixteenth century, Scottish speech was subjected for the first time to continuous anglicising influences. English forms gradually filtered into the written language. New orthographic symbols were often introduced with little regard to their phonological values. In the course of time Scotsmen tended to write like Englishmen, even though they continued to speak in their distinctive fashion."

The context makes it clear that manuscript as well as printed work is referred to here, but later Miss Bald distinguishes the two:-

Printed books, she says, "submitted to English usage some years before the death of James VI. It was to take another fifty or sixty years before the MSS. written by Scotsmen were completely purged of national peculiarities."<sup>(1)</sup> At this point the writer seems to be thinking of literary manuscripts only, for she adds that Scots remained in official documents for some time beyond the "fifty or sixty years" which is her limit for other manuscripts.<sup>(2)</sup>

These statements on the early anglicization of writing (probably literary writing) and on the survival of Scots in seventeenth century records are supported by other writers on language.

J.A.H. Murray says: "Scotch ceased to be used in general literature" (i.e. in the seventeenth century). "Scotchmen who had anything to say to their fellow-countrymen found a much

- 
1. Anglicization of Scottish Printing - loc. cit.
  2. Ibid.



wider audience by expressing themselves in the language of England. -- For local purposes such as the proceedings of Parliament and the law-courts, municipal records and similar documents, the vernacular continued still to be used although one characteristic of the orthography disappeared after another, until, at the Union of the Parliaments, only an occasional word connected with local customs or the technicality of Scottish law survived to distinguish the language, to the eye, from the literature of England."<sup>(1)</sup>

Sir William Craigie concurs: "In the last quarter of the (seventeenth) century, the old literary language practically went out of use, though in some of the local records it lingered for a few years longer."<sup>(2)</sup>

The concensus of opinion among writers on language seems to be that the old literary Scots disappeared during the seventeenth century, so that by 1700 few traces of it remained, these traces being confined to the records. Eighteenth century writing is generally described as English, e.g. by Mr. Murison:

"By the eighteenth century, Scotland outside the Gaelic territory had three languages, - the traditional language of poetry --, the English of officialdom, of the periodical, of the written word of correspondence, of the Church and its theology; and finally the common speech of the folk in their everyday life - plain braid Lallans."<sup>(3)</sup>

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1. Dialect of the Southern Counties, p. 71 c.f. also Dr. J. Craigie, Basilicon Doron, p. 117, on the survival of Scots in Seventeenth century records.
  2. Chambers's Encyclopedia, under Scottish Language.
  3. Burns Chronicle, 1950, p. 39 c.f. J.A.H. Murray, op. cit., p. 74: "By a gradual transition during the whole of the seventeenth century, and most active during its latter half, the written language became, by 1707, identical with that of England."

Sir William Craigie alone stresses the preservation of some fragments of Scots into the eighteenth century. After showing the development of Scots during the period of decline in the seventeenth century, he concludes:

"It was in ways like these that the language of Scotland as employed in the national and local records, in documents and in letters, and to a lesser degree in literature, succeeded in keeping itself free from being entirely assimilated to English down to the beginning of the eighteenth century." (1)

On the other hand, writers on literature and social history are equally confident in maintaining that the spoken language in the first half of the eighteenth century was not English, and that therefore the writing of English throughout that period was a difficult task for most Scotsmen.

H.G. Graham writes of the early eighteenth century: "Men who in daily life spoke the broadest of vernacular could not easily write in English which was to them a foreign tongue in which they might make more blunders than in school-learned Latin." (2)

Professor Grant says of the period before 1730: "Neither Thomson nor his contemporaries knew English; they spoke and thought in broad Scots; and when they wished to write in English they had to learn it as conscientiously as they would have studied any other foreign tongue." (3)

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1. Transactions of the Philological Society, 1935, p. 12.
  2. Men of Letters, p. 3.
  3. Thomson, p. 26.



Of the middle of the century, Professor Daiches writes:  
"Standard English was in large measure a foreign tongue to many of the literati" (1); and Millar, who states that "For literary purposes English was the normal and accepted vehicle of expression for the Scots educated and official class during the last forty years of the seventeenth century," (2) nevertheless attributes the long and intensive concentration of Scotsmen on the art of composition in the middle of the eighteenth century to their perseverance in the endeavour to learn to write English." (3)

The shortage of good literature which critics remark in the early eighteenth century is also attributed to the inability of Scots to write English, coupled with the fact that literary Scots was now obsolete. Graham says of Allan Ramsay: "It is in Scots verse he lives: his English efforts are as forced and feeble as his more learned friends' Latin elegiacs, mere echoes at the best of the poets he studied and whose phrases he copied" (4); and of the English verse of Hamilton of Bangour: "In that foreign tongue his vocabulary is limited." (5)

Murison makes a similar statement on Burns and Fergusson, quoting Burns's remark, "I have not that command of the language (i.e. English) that I have of my native tongue", and adding that this is true not only of Burns and Fergusson, but of many

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1. Burns, p. 32.
  2. Scottish Prose, p. 130.
  3. Lit. Hist. of Scot., p. 230.
  4. Men of Letters, p. 19; c.f. Henderson - Scottish Vernacular Literature, pp. 402 and 404.
  5. Men of Letters, p. 21.

other Scots poets.<sup>(1)</sup>

Grant says of Thomson's first poems: "The impression they give is that the poet was writing in a foreign language."<sup>(2)</sup>

The idea seems to be widespread that Scotmen had difficulty in writing English throughout the first half of the eighteenth century; H.G. Graham and Dr. Agnes Mure MacKenzie think that the difficulty continued in the second half of the century. The latter quotes an extract from The Mirror in 1780: "The old Scottish is now banished from our books and the English is substituted in its place. But though our books be written in English, our conversation is in Scotch. -- By this means, when a Scotsman comes to write, he does it generally in trammels. His own native original language which he hears spoken around him, he does not make use of; but he expresses himself in a language in some respects foreign to him, and which he has acquired by study and observation."<sup>(3)</sup>

Graham cites Professor James Beattie of Aberdeen in the later part of the century: "We who live in Scotland are obliged to study English from books like a dead language which we can understand but cannot speak."<sup>(4)</sup>

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1. Burns Chronicle, 1950, p. 43; c.f. Graham's description of Fergusson's English poems: "utterly without character or life." (Men of Letters, p. 381).
  2. Thomson, p. 25
  3. Scottish Pageant, Eighteenth Century, p. 119.
  4. Social Life, p. 114, requoted from Forbes' Life of Beattie, II, 243, quoting a letter to Lord Glenbervie. These quotations are discussed in Chapter 7, infra.



On the one hand, then, we are told that the writing of Scots practically died out before the end of the seventeenth century, and on the other that the difficulty of writing English continued to oppress Scotsmen for half a century more, or longer. These two statements, though surprising when taken in conjunction, are not necessarily incompatible. They may refer to different social classes, to different kinds of writing, or to different standards of anglicization; but they will need to be modified, and their terms will need to be defined more precisely, unless we can find some explanation as to why Scotsmen continued to find it difficult to write English after they had been doing so successfully for fifty or a hundred years.

The explanation most commonly given, as we have seen, is that Scotsmen continued to speak and think in Scots during most of the eighteenth century. Most writers on the period make statements of this kind:

Professor Daiches, writing of the early eighteenth century, says: "A nation which speaks in Scots and writes in English is surely in no position to produce integrated works of literature."<sup>(1)</sup>

H.G. Graham, writing of the same period, tells us that university professors had two languages - Latin and broad Scots<sup>(2)</sup>, that "in school the son of the nobleman and the son of the carpenter sat in the same room and had the same instruction -- all

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1. Burns, p. 8.

2. Social Life, p. 455.

speaking the same broad Scots tongue."<sup>(1)</sup> Ladies of rank were accustomed to sit spinning with their maids, and using the same language.<sup>(2)</sup> Graham gives samples of "the broad Scots of the preachers" in the first half of the eighteenth century<sup>(3)</sup> and mentions the ridicule which Scotsmen incurred in London: "The Member for a Scottish county felt himself uncouth in London society, and when he rose in the House of Commons, he dreaded the supercilious smile at the sound of an unknown tongue"<sup>(4)</sup>; the English actors laughed at James Thomson's "broad Scots accents"<sup>(5)</sup>; Adam Smith and his fellow-countrymen at Balliol found that: "Their poverty, their unpolished manners, their tongue, their kirk, were objects of ridicule to English undergraduates"<sup>(6)</sup>; English ladies sneered at Hume's "Scots accents and Scots phrases"<sup>(7)</sup> and an Englishman admitted to the Edinburgh Select Society after the middle of the century complained: "Why can you not learn to speak the English language as you have learned to write it?"<sup>(8)</sup>

Other writers give the same picture. G.M. Trevelyan, writing of Queen Anne's reign, refers to the mixing of classes in school and of the "broad Scots tongue, of which the highest were not

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1. Social Life, p. 21.
  2. Ibid., p. 262 and Men of Letters, p. 327
  3. Social Life, p. 297
  4. Ibid., p. 118
  5. Men of Letters, pp. 290, 292, 294.
  6. Ibid., p. 149
  7. Ibid., p. 51 c.f. McElroy, p. 196 on the speech of Hume and his contemporaries.
  8. Social Life, p. 114.



ashamed" .<sup>(1)</sup> A.M. MacKenzie writes: " The written and spoken tongues diverged. For the greater part of the century, to be sure, those sure of their position spoke frank Scots, or were bi-lingual, speaking English in London as they would speak French in Paris, but returning in Edinburgh to the old 'court Scots'. Though some writers, intent on an extra-national public, now<sup>(2)</sup> gave up Latin for an anxious English, carefully weeded of Scotticisms, the fashionable speech of the Capital appears to have stayed unchanged till about the 'sixties, when a clique began a fashion for anglicizing and practised phonetics with an (Irish) actor, until Braxfield could have said with his usual vigour of more than the Oxford accent of Francis Jeffroy, 'That laddie has clean tint his Scots and fund nae English.'" <sup>(3)</sup>

Of all the writers on literature and social history, Millar is the only one to recognize different levels of speech, and to attempt to define what he means by "speaking Scots" .

He cites Sir George MacKenzie of Rosehaugh as evidence that

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1. English Social History, p. 430, probably borrowing from some of our native sources.
  2. It is not clear to what period this refers. The weeding out of Scotticisms was most marked in mid-eighteenth century, and the abandonment of Latin half a century earlier. The 'court Scots' is also a phrase of uncertain meaning, referring to a class dialect which may have been still extant in the early eighteenth century, may have died out earlier, or may never have existed outside Scott's novels.
  3. Scottish Pageant-Eighteenth Century, p. 118-9. In striking contrast to this is another passage quoted in the same volume. McKenzie, writing on Burns in The Lounger, 1786, says: One bar his birth and upbringing " have opposed to fame, the language in which the poems were written. Even in Scotland the provincial dialect which Ramsay and he have used is now read with a difficulty which greatly damps the pleasure of the reader." (op. cit., p. 109).



in the late seventeenth century, " probably -- the language of the greater nobility of Scotland and those in high places was not marked off by any great differences from that of Whitehall."<sup>(1)</sup> On the other hand, he is of the opinion that this anglicized speech could only have been used by "a high official circle" which did not include the seventeenth century lawyers<sup>(2)</sup>, nor the literary figures of the mid-eighteenth century. Of the latter he says: "Their native speech was the Scots idiom. Some, like Dr. Robertson, were very broad in their pronunciation; others, like Dr. Carlyle, were comparatively refined and correct. (sic.!) But their conversation abounded in what they fully recognised to be Scotticisms."<sup>(3)</sup>

The writers on language, however, are more cautious even than Millar's moderate statement. They are, in general, agreed that Scots speech was general in the seventeenth century, and inclined to think that it must have continued into the eighteenth.

J.A.H. Murray says: "The written language became, by 1707, identical with that of England. -- It is not to be supposed, however, that the spoken language had undergone a similar change."<sup>(4)</sup> Sir William Craigie instances the revival of dialect literature

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1. Lit. Hist. of Scot., p. 306.
  2. Scottish Prose, p. 128.
  3. Scottish Prose, p. 179.
  4. Dialects of the Southern Counties, p. 74. Earlier, Murray says: "The pulpits of the national church, and the parish schools, seem also to have preserved the Scotch down at least to the time of the Commonwealth" (Ibid., 71) but a reference here to an early seventeenth century copy-book in Scots makes it doubtful how far he is referring to the written language here.



in the late seventeenth century as evidence that dialect was then "still familiar in good society" ;<sup>(1)</sup> and Miss Bald, writing on the seventeenth century, says: "English - or an anglicized Scots - was regarded quite early as the correct diction for academic works -- unadulterated Scots continued to a later period as the usual language of the preacher facing his congregation."<sup>(2)</sup> The vagueness of these statements by students of language contrasts markedly with the confident assertions of the others.

Murison, like Millar, is aware that different levels of language - and different attitudes - existed. On the one hand he refers to "the gentry in Edinburgh, who still spoke good Scots at the end of the eighteenth century,"<sup>(3)</sup> and on the other he speaks of the determination of Burns's father to "inculcate English."<sup>(4)</sup>

### The Situation

Altogether, this collection of statements leaves us far from clear as to the situation in the eighteenth century. First, there is the discrepancy between the statements on the written language, which was apparently completely English in the Seventeenth century and yet not completely English, or English written with great difficulty, in the mid-eighteenth. Though not clearly contradictory, these statements invite further

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1. The Scottish Tongue, p. 6.
  2. Anglicization of Scottish Printing. S.H.R. Vol. 23, p. 109.
  3. Burns Chronicle, 1950, p. 39.
  4. Ibid., 42, 44, 45.

investigation. Then there is the difference of opinion as to when and to what extent English influenced the speech of Scotsmen. There seems to be a large concensus of opinion that Scots was spoken generally in the first half of the eighteenth century. There are, however, two factors which make me wish to investigate even this generally accepted statement.

1. Historical Background. Without any effort of research we know that in the seventeenth century most Scotsmen read, or had read to them daily, portions of the Bible in English. They memorized long passages from the Catechisms - in English. In schools these books were the only vernacular text-books.<sup>(1)</sup> Assuming that printed matter did anglicize in the seventeenth century, as the writers quoted above indicated, then all those who read more widely would be reading anglicized texts. This reading must have had an influence on the vocabulary and idiom of Scots speech as well as having an even stronger influence on the form of the written language.

Again, the Scots of the late seventeenth century did not live in complete isolation from England: the older generation had known an English army of occupation under Cromwell, and some would have taken part in the earlier invasions of England. There was a good deal of intercourse between the two countries both in state and in church affairs during the second half of the

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1. See Graham - Social Life, pp. 438, 443; Grant-Burgh Schools, pp. 341-2. Elgin Kirk Session Records 7.4.1650 demand that every family where one member could read should possess these texts.



seventeenth century, and the leading figures in both spheres must have been well acquainted with Englishmen. Of the principal literary men, Sir George MacKenzie and Archbishop Leighton both retired to England in later life, Bishop Burnet made his home there from the age of thirty-one, and even the nationalist, Fletcher, was in London in James VII's reign, and again in 1688<sup>(1)</sup>. Many of the Presbyterian clergy ejected from their pulpits under Lauderdale sought refuge in England<sup>(2)</sup>, and of those who preferred Holland, many came over to England with William of Orange. After 1688 it was the turn of the Episcopalian clergy to go south. If we take as an unselected group the writers in Fyfe's Scottish Diaries and Memoirs, we find that of the eleven writers of the late seventeenth century from whose work he gives extracts, seven had been in England and two in Ireland<sup>(3)</sup>. These contacts must have had some effect on the spoken language of at least some Scotsmen.

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1. See Dictionary of National Biography for all these.
  2. Even Alexander Shields, the Cameronian, was licensed in 1679 as preacher to the Scotch Presbyterians in London. There were also other types of clerical contact with England: e.g. Gilbert Rule, later principal of Edinburgh University, was curate of Alnwick, Northumberland, from 1656 until the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662.
  3. i.e. Lord Fountainhall and Patrick Hume (later Earl of Marchmont) on visits; Sir James Turner as soldier and prisoner; James Kirkton and William Veitch as exiled ministers; George Brysson on business (1686-91); and James Erskine of Carnock in 1688, probably for political reasons; In Ireland - James Wallace, as soldier, 1642-45, and James Ure as refugee. The remaining two are Robert Law, Covenanting preacher, and the second Earl of Wemyss.



## 2. Questionable Sources.

The second reason which I have for hesitating to accept without modification the picture most commonly given of the period c. 1700 is that so many of the statements seem to derive from two sources - Ramsay of Ochtertyre for statements on the early part of the century, and Dean Ramsay of Edinburgh for the later part. The emphatic statements of these two writers have been widely accepted as authoritative, and are often quoted.

Some of Ochtertyre's statements are as follows:

"Fourscore years ago, every Scotsmen from the peer to the shepherd spoke a truly Doric language."<sup>(1)</sup> (This refers to the early eighteenth century.) "To write classical English, though exceedingly difficult to men who spoke their mother tongue without disguise, was greatly facilitated by the enthusiastic ardour with which they studied the best English authors."<sup>(2)</sup>

Of Thomson and Mallet, he says: "They would surely have found it more easy at their outset to compose in their mother tongue than in English, which, in those days, they only knew from books. Their acquaintance with the finest models would have enabled them to give a classical polish to a dialect which was still spoken by people of the best fashion by education."<sup>(3)</sup> Of other poets of the early eighteenth century he writes: "By writing in English, which few

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1. Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century, Vol. I, p. 18-19.

2. Ibid., Vol. I, p. 9.

3. Ochtertyre, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 25.



of them could speak with elegance and propriety, was opened a more ready road to fame."<sup>(1)</sup> "If their first essays in composition did not bespeak first-rate genius, the very attempt deserved praise",<sup>(2)</sup> (i.e. the attempt to write in English).

Ochtertyre is also a source for the idea, which I have questioned above, that Scots and English had little contact: "Although subject to the same king -- and speaking dialects of the same tongue, it is astonishing how little intercourse had subsisted between them. It was chiefly from books, or from Englishmen who held office in Scotland that we formed an estimate of our great and enlightened neighbours."<sup>(3)</sup> Here he is referring to the period before 1745. The Scottish gentry at the Union were "much better acquainted with the modes and manners of foreign nations than with those of England."<sup>(4)</sup>

Dean Ramsay has a fund of humorous anecdotes about the leading figures of the eighteenth century. He tells, for example, of how the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, called before the bar of the House of Lords to answer for the Porteous Riots<sup>(5)</sup>, replied to a question on the type of guns possessed by the guard: "Ou, juist sic as ane

1. Ochtertyre, op. cit. I, p. 38.
2. Ibid., I, p. 22.
3. Ibid., I, p. 309.
4. Ibid., II, p. 294. It is, of course, possible that contact with England after the Union was less than in the late seventeenth century, in which case we may find a speech which has been subjected to anglicizing influences before 1700 remaining unchanged between 1700 and 1750; it is more likely, however, that Ochtertyre simply means that contact in the early eighteenth century was less than in the later part of the same century.
5. 1736.



shutes dukes and sic like fules wi'." (1); John Clerk, pleading before the Lords in the middle of the century was attacked on the score of pronunciation of water and replied, 'Na, na, my Lord, we dinna spell watter wi' twa ts, but we spell mainners wi' twa ns.' (2) A pupil enrolled in a seminary for young ladies in Glasgow in 1775 stated that she had suffered from "the nirls, the blabs, the scab, the kinkhost, the branks and the worm." (3) - and so on.

Taken as contemporary evidence, all this sounds to the casual reader like incontrovertible evidence; but what later writers seem to have ignored is that it is not contemporary. Ochtertyre, born in 1736, is frequently describing his father's or his grandfather's time; Dean Ramsay, born in 1793, has collected traditional stories of the middle and later part of the eighteenth century. (4)

### CONCLUSION

Altogether, it would appear that a further investigation of this period is desirable in order to check and clarify some of the statements which have been made both with regard to the written and to the spoken language.

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1. Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character, p. 201.
  2. Ibid., p. 147.
  3. Ibid., p. 206. (In English - measles, nettle-rash, itch, whooping-cough, mumps and tooth-ache).
  4. Another statement which seems to have been taken as contemporary evidence is the remark alleged to have been made to Somerville by Principal Robertson about the Union M.P.s: "The want of the English language, and their uncouth manners, were much against them. None of them were men of parts, and they never opened their lips but on Scottish business, and then said little." (Somerville - My Own Life and Times, p. 271). Dr. Robertson was born fourteen years after the union, and the above statement was written down after his death.



CHAPTER 2.

AIMS AND METHODS.

Questions to be studied. Delineation of period.  
Material available. Reasons for selection of  
texts used in main study. Account of records and  
their writers. National Records; Kirk Session  
Records; Burgh Records. Method of analysis.  
Definitions. Scotticisms. Formal Language.

Aim of Thesis.

The aim of the following chapters is to study the language of eighteenth century Scotland, with special reference to the process of displacement of Scots by English.

The main questions to be considered are these:-

1. The written language.

To what extent was English known and used by Scots writers, and especially to what extent was English used by them when they were not aiming at an English public? Conversely, to what extent was Scots used in the same circumstances, and what types of Scotticism remained in eighteenth century writing? Since we know that anglicization was still taking place in the type of writing referred to above, at what rate did the anglicization proceed? Was there any marked acceleration in the rate of anglicization at any time during the eighteenth century - e.g. after 1707? In what ways and at what periods were different types of Scotticism affected? Did different areas

vary in rate or manner of anglicization? What differences in the use of Scots and English and in the rates of anglicization are found in different types of text?

2. Attitude of writers.

To what extent were writers of texts written for Scottish readers aware of differences between their language and contemporary literary English? What was their attitude to these differences? In other words, can we find either from analysis of the language used or from contemporary statements, any evidence as to how far anglicization was a deliberate, and how far it was an unconscious, process?

3. The spoken language.

Though well aware of the dangers of attempting to describe a spoken language from material written in a tradition which has long ceased to be phonetic, I feel that some headway may be made towards supporting or disproving some of the quotations in Chapter 1. Even to establish what Scotsmen were writing, out-with printed material, will take us one step nearer to what they spoke. The written language will reveal the extent to which English vocabulary, idiom and morphology were familiar to Scottish writers; and occasional divergences from written tradition will enable us to suggest pronunciations which may have caused these departures from convention. Contemporary statements which throw any light on the spoken language will also need to be taken into account.



Limited Period.

In view of the quantity of material available, I have been compelled to select for special attention only the period about which least is known and about which current statements (quoted in Chapter 1) are most conflicting and most dubious. I have therefore confined myself to the period 1700-1750, giving a glance backward into the late seventeenth century.

It was thought at first that this period would be the most fruitful in providing answers to the questions asked above. The results suggest, however, that a complementary study of the period 1650-1700 might prove even more rewarding, and might produce more spectacular results. Such a study might also throw further light on the material which I have collected, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be undertaken.

The material here does, nevertheless, give an interesting picture of the period I set out to study, the period when the process of unconscious anglicization was largely completed, and when (as I shall maintain) the period of intensive deliberate anglicization had scarcely begun.

Material available.

The material available consists of printed literature, private letters and diaries, and official records.

Printed material.

The writers quoted in Chapter 1 were all agreed that printed material had anglicized by late seventeenth century; some of them placed the process of anglicization considerably earlier. That the language of printed papers is frequently English or near-English by the late seventeenth century can easily be verified, and I have dealt briefly with this point in Chapter 3,<sup>(1)</sup> though preferring the term "near-English" as a description of many printed texts.

The anglicization of printed material is relevant to this study in that it provides a strong influence on the writing of Scotsmen. Not only those who prepared manuscripts for the press would be influenced in their written style, but also those who read the anglicized printed texts, i.e. the whole reading public of Scotland. That occasional Scotticisms still occur in printed texts e. g. 1700 may suggest that the writers' knowledge of English was imperfect, but this will require supporting evidence. There is also in these Scotticisms some slight information on the written and spoken languages. The occasional Scotticism in a text nearly English was no doubt a Scotticism still current in written, and probably in spoken, usage; but on the other hand there may have been many Scotticisms current in speech and writing which were excluded from print. Writers are usually more careful in editing manuscripts

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1. p. 66.



intended for the press than in their other writings; moreover, many Scots publications around 1700 were printed in London<sup>(1)</sup>, and, as we shall see, even the Edinburgh printers were inclined to anglicize manuscripts given them.<sup>(2)</sup> Thus, though printed material is more readily available, and in sufficient quantity, it will obviously be unprofitable for a study on the lines of the questions raised above.

#### Diaries and Letters.

These, when not written with an eye to ultimate publication, give much more evidence of the natural style of the writers, and even of their speech. On the other hand, these writings vary tremendously<sup>(3)</sup>, and generalization from the individual to the class becomes difficult unless we have continuous material from each of a number of authors over a long period. Unfortunately there are few sets of published letters providing sufficient material for a detailed analysis

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1. See Appendix 2. This was partly because of the religious situation: immediately after 1688, episcopacy was barely tolerated in Scotland; but another important factor was the monopoly held by Andrew Anderson in Scotland from 1671 to 1699, and the dominant position of the Anderson firm thereafter. (See Introduction to Watson's Choice Collection of Scots Poems, 1869 reprint.)
  2. See Appendix 8.
  3. See Chapter 5.



from 1700 to 1750<sup>(1)</sup>, and nothing of comparable value with the Oely Papers or the Varney Papers which provided some of the material for Wyld's studies of earlier English. The editing of a sufficient quantity of manuscript material would be a task sufficiently formidable to preclude any further study of the period. The letters of a number of writers at different periods must be sampled so that we can see the range of styles at any one time<sup>(2)</sup>, but trends throughout our period will be studied best in continuous material.

### Records.

The final choice for detailed study falls on the official records of the early eighteenth century. Attention has been drawn to these both by J.A.H. Murray and by Sir William Craigie<sup>(3)</sup>, and yet they seem to have been very little studied.

The records were not written primarily for publication (though some of the most important were published), and they were

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1. As far as I know, there are only four collections of letters covering our period in sufficient detail to provide for a full analysis (i.e. using c. 5000 words within each period of 15 years.) Apart from the collections of Marchmont - G.H. Rose, Macpherson of Gluny and Campbell of Breadalbane - both by the Gaelic Society of Inverness, and Forbes of Culloden - G. Menary - most collections cover too long a period to give more than one or two thousand words by each writer; and even those which deal more fully with the eighteenth century (e.g. The Clan and Name of Fergusson - J. Ferguson and R.M. Fergusson (1895), Caldwell Papers - Maitland Club, Oliphants of Gask - Grampian Club) have nothing like the quantity of material or the variety of location of the records.
  2. This is done in Chapter 5.
  3. See p. 3 supra. c.f. also McKinley - Speech of Scotland, p. 4: "The non-literary records - Kirk Session Records, Town Council Minutes, Private Correspondence - frequently fall back upon a word or slip into an idiom which literary men reject." This refers to the seventeenth century, but is equally true of the eighteenth.



to extend this number as far as possible, published texts were used whenever these were available in reliable transcripts. Good modern reprints, e.g. those of the Spalding Club, Maitland Club, Burgh Records Society, and the Bute reprints were used without reference to the original manuscripts. An attempt was made to use eighteenth century official prints in the same way, as being the authorized texts of various bodies, but differences between these texts and the corresponding manuscripts, though small, were relevant to our study<sup>(1)</sup>, and therefore manuscript sources were finally used where good modern prints were not available<sup>(2)</sup>. Extracts in local histories, and sources which might have been altered by modern editors, were not used for analysis, but points of interest from such sources have been included in the general account of the language.

I wish to state here that a full analysis was made only of the specified eighteenth century passages<sup>(3)</sup>, where each potential Scotticism was fully checked. In the other samples, e.g. in seventeenth century passages or in the eighteenth century letters, only a rough count of Scotticisms was made<sup>(4)</sup>.

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1. See Appendix 8.

2. This was not always possible with the Court records, however, See p. 175.

3. Listed in Appendix 3, Part 1.

4. The reason for this is that, as will be shown, passages were fairly uneven. An average of five passages in the sections fully analysed could be expected to give an accurate record of the language, and therefore every word had to be completely checked; but sections where only single samples were taken could not, in any case, give more than a rough idea of the documents they represented, and by omitting the detailed checking, I was able to give more of these samples.



Selection of texts for detailed study.

The material available for a study of official documents falls under two heads.

1. There are records of bodies of national standing, which are unlikely to show any local characteristics, and which will be referred to throughout as National Records. In this category we have legal records - the records of the Scottish Parliament up to 1707, and the Acts of Sederunt of the Court of Session<sup>(1)</sup>, and non-legal records - the minutes of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and of the various University Faculties<sup>(2)</sup>.

2. There are also local records from various parts of the country. Of these the Kirk Session Records are easily the fullest and most widespread for our period. In addition, there are a number of Commissary and Baron Courts, Burgh Records (which may be Town Council minutes or records of Burgh Courts, or both combined), Records of Guilds and Craft Associations, and various family collections of deeds.<sup>(3)</sup>

The material selected for detailed study included all the published texts in class 1. From class 2 the Kirk Session Records were chosen for the main local source, nearly all of

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1. The Books of Adjournal of the Court of Justiciary - virtually the same body as the Court of Session dealing with criminal cases - are not published for the eighteenth century, but the language of the last volume (late seventeenth century) is very similar to that of the Court of Session at the same period.
  2. For the minutes of the Convention of Royal Burghs, see p.36 Note 1.
  3. Presbyteries are unfortunately very poorly documented for the eighteenth century, the records of Elgin and Fordyce being the only ones published which cover an appreciable part of our period, and even these being small in bulk.



the good texts available in print being used<sup>(1)</sup>. Four Burgh Records from different areas were added for purposes of comparison. Since the Burgh Records, like those of the Court of Session and of Parliament, were generally written by legal men<sup>(2)</sup>, it was thought that the inclusion of local court records and deeds would overweight this study on the legal side<sup>(3)</sup>. Though the language and style of Scots law has a definite place in any consideration of the Scots used by educated men, there is a danger that too much technical language may distract our attention from the style written and spoken in everyday communication. The records of the Guilds were omitted since the language appeared to be close to that of the Burgh Records, for which more material was available, and the authorship of the texts read was less clearly established than in the Burgh Records<sup>(4)</sup>.

The final list of selected texts was as follows:-<sup>(5)</sup>

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1. See list on pp.27,28 infra.
  2. See Appendix 4.
  3. In fact, Rothesay Town Council acted as a local court, and most of its records deal with legal matters.  
c.f. p. 35 on Burgh Records.
  4. Glasgow Trades House, like the Burghs, had frequently a notary as clerk. (Trades House of Glasgow - ed. H. Lumsden, 1934. pp. xxxv-vi.)
  5. The contractions which I have used to identify these texts in tables, etc, are given in brackets.



National Records

1. Acts of Sedorunt of the Court of Session - (Q)<sup>(1)</sup>  
MS.. (Scottish Record Office) and official editions  
of 1740 (R. Fleming for W. Hamilton) and 1753  
(W. Hamilton, Edinburgh).
  2. Decisions of the Court of Session 1744-53 - (C.D.)  
D. Falconer, advocate. (W. and T. Ruddimans,  
Edinburgh. Vol. I, 1746; Vol. II 1753).
  3. Minutes of the Proceedings of Parliament -  
MS.. (Scottish Record Office), and annual official  
editions, 1703-1707 (Heirs of Andrew Anderson); (P)  
also Acts of Parliament - MS. (Scottish Record Office).<sup>(2)</sup>
  4. Laws and Acts of the Parliaments of Queen Anne -  
collected and extracted by Sir James Murray of  
Philiphaugh, one of the Senators of the Colledge of  
Justice, Clerk to the Parliament. (Heirs of Andrew  
Anderson, published annually) (P. Acts).
  5. Minutes of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland -  
MS. - (Church of Scotland Library) and Acts of the  
General Assembly, extracted from the records by the  
Clerk thereof. (Annual editions, of which the following  
were used: 1700-1710, Geo. Mosman; 1714-22 - heirs of  
Andrew Anderson; 1723 - Thos. Lumisden; 1730-56 -  
Jas. Davidson and Robert Fleming). (A)
  6. Proceedings of the Committee appointed by the Assembly of  
1727 concerning Mr. John Simson, Professor of Divinity  
in the University of Glasgow. (Edinburgh, 1729.) (A.S.)
  7. Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis (Maitland Club, 1854)  
(G.U.)
  8. University of Edinburgh: Charters, Statutes and Acts:  
1585-1858. - Alex. Morgan, 1937. (E.U.)
- 

1. Readings in MS. but not in the printed text are distinguished  
by contraction - C. - MS., P. - MS., A. - MS.
2. These three texts give the same material, but some sections  
are not available in MS. The second manuscript is the one  
from which the modern Record edition ("Thomson's Acts") is  
taken. Variant readings between the three, and their  
causes, are dealt with in Appendix 8. Figures for both MS.  
and print are given in Appendix 6 wherever possible.



9. Fasti Aberdonenses: Selections from the Records of the University and King's College of Aberdeen, 1494-1854 (1)  
(Spalding Club, 1854) (A.U.)

Kirk Session Records

10. Wigtown Parish Records: Session Book 1701-45 - H. Paton, 1934  
(Privately printed for the Marquis of Bute) (W.)
11. Rothsay Parish Records 1658-1750 H. Paton (Bute reprint, 1931) (R)
12. Session Book of Minnigaff - 1694-1750 - H. Paton  
(Bute reprint, 1939) (M)
13. Hawick Kirk Session Records - J.J. Vernon.  
1700-1704 in Transactions of Hawick Archaeological Soc.  
1909; 1711-25 in Do. 1900. (H)
14. South Leith Records - Second Series. - D. Robertson, 1925. (S.L.)
15. Garstair's Kirk Session Minutes - MS. (Church of Scotland Library). (Car.)
16. Aberdeen Kirk Session Records (Spalding Club No. 15) (Aber.)
17. Records of Elgin - W. Cramond. Vol. II (New Spalding Club. 1908)  
(Elg.)

Burgh Records

18. Rothsay Town Council Records - M.B. Johnston (Bute reprint, 1935) (R.B.)
19. Glasgow Burgh Records 1691-1780 (Scottish Burgh Records Society, Vols. 19, 23, 27) (G.B.)
20. Stirling Burgh Records 1667-1752. (Scottish Burgh Records Society) (S.B.)
21. Aberdeen Burgh Records 1643-1747 (Scottish Burgh Records Society) (A.B.) (2)

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1. No suitable collection of records for St. Andrews University has been published for the eighteenth century.
2. Specimens of these texts at various periods are given in Appendix 5.

### National Records

In the Court of Session Records we have the official texts of the formal pronouncements or "decreets" of the highest court of civil law in Scotland, which cover a wide range of subjects from highly technical points of legal administration to petitions to the House of Lords<sup>(1)</sup>, and again to small domestic matters like the control of the sale of meat in Edinburgh.

Much of the case-material of the Court of Session is still in manuscript, but there are a number of contemporary digests and reports published by legal men, from among which that of Falconer was chosen towards the end of our period in order to compare the style of a report with that of the Acts themselves.

The official records were kept by Writers to the Signet and their clerks<sup>(2)</sup>. Both had usually served an apprenticeship in law during which they studied the traditional "styles"

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1. Documents intended for England were, however, dealt with separately. See Chapter 4.
  2. History of the Society of Writers to H.M. Signet, especially p. 49. Falconer's Decisions gives the signatures appended to his extracts, sometimes the signature of the Writer, and sometimes of the presiding Lord of Session, e.g. in our five selected passages (p. 315) we have the signatures, 1. Hall (Clerk), 2. Forbes, Gibson (Clerks), 3. Lord Strichen (Reporter), 4. Pringle, Gibson (Clerks) and two unsigned reports, 5. Elchies (Reporter).



(forms of deeds and modes of expression) of Scots law<sup>(1)</sup>. The Writers were closely associated with the advocates<sup>(2)</sup> by one of whom our fourth source was written. Advocates also had usually been trained on the traditional "styles"<sup>(3)</sup> but in addition they were usually graduates of a university<sup>(4)</sup>. The profession of advocate was one frequently pursued by men of rank and means<sup>(5)</sup>, and many intending advocates obtained part of their training in Holland or elsewhere on the continent<sup>(6)</sup>.

In the Parliamentary texts the range of subject was again wide, and here also the writers were apparently legal men - advocates or writers who assisted the clerk to the Parliament.

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1. Sources and Literature of Scots Law - Stair Society p. 308-310. An Act of Sederunt 2.6.1697 gives a "form of trial" for clerks, who had to listen to a cause and write up a minute of it, report the heads of a bill, and be examined verbally by the Lords as to the Forms of Acts and Decrees.
  2. Stair Society - op. cit. p. 405. Acts of Session frequently link them together, e.g. 10.8.1754, which orders that all agents or solicitors acting in cases before the court must "have served as Clerk or Apprentice to a Writer to the Signet, or as second Clerk to an Advocate, or as Clerk to a Solicitor admitted - - for five years" .
  3. Act of Sederunt 6.7.1688; Stair Society - op. cit. p. 306; Graham - Men of Letters, p. 172; Ochtertyre, I. 181: "It was in these days very common for young men intended for the bar to attend a Writer's chambers for some time, to give them a knowledge of the structure of deeds, and of the forms of process before the Court of Session."
  4. Stair Society - op. cit., p. 404.
  5. Graham - Men of Letters, p. 198.
  6. Stair Society - loc. cit.

The two printed texts (Minutes and Acts) overlap in places, the first reporting speeches and proceedings, and including clauses under discussion, while the second gives only the full text of acts passed. Passages selected from the minutes for analysis were chosen so as not to include long extracts of clauses proposed, and thus they give the style of the minutes uninfluenced by the more formal language of the acts.

The General Assembly, as G.M. Trevelyan points out<sup>(1)</sup> was even more a national assembly than was the Scottish Parliament. Its members represented the clergy and elders of all areas, and its leaders were frequently men distinguished in national affairs. The clerk was normally an advocate, and was certainly so during the period 1703-45<sup>(2)</sup>. The manuscript (which appears to be a transcript) and the copy prepared for publication, would be written by the advocate or by his clerk.

It seems at first sight unfortunate that three of the four main national documents should have been executed by legal men, but in point of fact the contrast in style between the Assembly Records and those of the Court or of Parliament is very marked<sup>(3)</sup>.

The record of the famous "Simson case", a battle between

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1. English Social History, p. 444.
  2. Assembly 12.4.1706 and 19.5.1740, and signatures passim. There were two clerks during this period, the change occurring in 1730.
  3. See Chapter 4.



the old Calvinist theology and the new liberalism arising in the universities, is the record of a church court of enquiry held in 1727, and here some legal elements do intrude into the style of the Assembly records.

In the records of the various universities the main material analysed was taken from the minutes of Faculty and Senate meetings, written by one of the professors. Passages from reports of commissioners to the universities were dealt with separately, and deeds relating to the university were also kept separate from the other types of writing<sup>(1)</sup>.

Among the above records, ample material was available in the records of the Court of Session, of Parliament before 1707, and of the Assembly. In the university records, however, where only printed texts were used, only Glasgow provided adequate material, and this record terminated in 1728. The deficiency was partly compensated for by the Edinburgh Records, where the only large section of continuous material (c. 3,000 words) is between 1733 and 1740. The period covered by the Aberdeen Records is so great that only short passages (c. 1,000 words) were available for comparison with the other records at the various periods.

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1. The main reason for this separation was difference of authorship, but difference of style is also evident. Distinguishing contractions are: G.U., G.U. Comm., G.U. Deed.

Kirk Session Records.

The Kirk Session was composed of the most respected members of the parish - landowners, professional men, farmers and merchants - and dealt with church and parish affairs, including the conduct of the parishioners. The writers seem to have been men of some experience in formal writing. Most commonly the schoolmaster of the local Song (elementary) School was Session Clerk<sup>(1)</sup>. That these schoolmasters were usually university graduates is suggested by the almost universal designation of the schoolmasters as Mr.<sup>(2)</sup> - a title given also to the minister and only rarely to any other member of the parish.

Texts were chosen as far as possible to represent different areas. Excellent and full texts were available for the South-west, where those of Wigtown, Rothesay and Minnigaff were used.<sup>(3)</sup> For the south-east we have only two series of short extracts from Hawick. The danger of such material is that in selecting extracts the editor may have been influenced

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1. See Appendix 4 for authors of texts used. Other parishes where the schoolmaster was Session Clerk are:- Keith (1696), Linton (1702), Auchterderran (1700-26), Monifleth (1710-39), Inverkeithing (1707), Balmerino (1712), Ballingry (1710, 1719, 1722-53), Cruden (1723-48) (four schoolmasters), Cullen (1729). c.f. Saline Kirk Session 19.6.1765: The Presbytery recommend the Kirk Session to appoint G. - schoolmaster and session clerk "agreeably to use and wont in other Landward Parishes."
  2. See O.E.D. Master, 21, and article on Mr. in Glossary to this thesis.
  3. Penninghame and Dundonald Kirk Session Records are also available for this area.



by language as well as by subject-matter, and may have included passages simply because they contain unusual words or phrases. This danger exists, to a lesser extent, in all texts giving extracts, i.e. in all those of the north, and in South Leith. Since, however, the analysis of the records shows the full texts of Carstairs and the South-West to be among the most Scots<sup>(1)</sup>, it seems unlikely that the editing of the others did increase the concentration of Scotticisms to any material extent.

The gap in the south-east records after 1725 was partly filled by the study of Melrose Parish Records 1723-37, but these were not suitable for analysis<sup>(2)</sup>.

In the central area, ample material was available for South Leith, but no other printed text was available, and few manuscripts. The manuscript of Carstairs Kirk Session Records, covering the period 1700-22 with a gap from 1707-12<sup>(3)</sup>, was found the most suitable.

The northern records had a large amount of material for the period 1700-15 in Aberdeen, and smaller quantities for the rest of the Aberdeen records and for all those of Elgin. These were supplemented by the use of the small amount available for Banff, and by fuller records for Inverness, which were not

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1. See Appendix 6.

2. These minutes occur in very short passages embedded in the register of Baptisms, etc. in Melrose Parish Registers (Scottish Record Society, 1913).

3. MS. in Church of Scotland Library.

suitable for analysis.<sup>(1)</sup>

The preponderance of material from the south of Scotland, which increases in proportion after 1730, invalidates any attempt to produce an average graph for Kirk Sessions, and the main areas have therefore been kept separate.

The remaining Kirk Session Records listed in the Bibliography either contained only short extracts or were not considered to be reliable texts, and were therefore used only to supplement the information gained from the main texts.

#### Burgh Records

These seem to have been written frequently by local lawyers - "writers" or "notars",<sup>(2)</sup> who, like the Court of Session writers<sup>(3)</sup>, served an apprenticeship during which they studied the traditional "styles" of formal documents.<sup>(4)</sup>

As these were only a secondary source for local material, the analysis of passages from four records from different areas was deemed sufficient, supported by a study of the Charters and Public Documents of the Royal Burgh of Dundee (Dundee, 1880), the Records of Elgin and of Banff (both New Spalding Club), and of Peebles up to 1714. (Scottish Burgh Record Society) The Records of the Convention of Royal

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1. Inverness Kirk Session Records - (Alex Mitchell, Inverness, 1902) are full and interesting, but are not arranged chronologically.
  2. See Appendix 4.
  3. p. 29.
  4. Sources and Literature of Scots Law, p. 292.



Burghs (Marwick and Hunter, 1915) (C.R.B.) were also used<sup>(1)</sup>.

### Methods

Having thus surveyed the material available, and selected for detailed analysis a group of documents as representative as possible, emanating from different parts of the country, and from communities of different sizes, I divided the period into three sub-sections: 1700-14, 1715-29, and 1730-50. In each main document a full analysis was made of approximately 5,000 words in each of the three periods<sup>(2)</sup>. These passages were divided where material was sufficient, into 3,000 words at the beginning of the period, and 2,000 in the second half of it, in order to obtain an impression of the whole period<sup>(3)</sup>. Apart from this division, passages were continuous, except where extraneous material intervened, e.g. quotations from other documents or long lists of names, or unless a significant change of authorship made it desirable to begin a new 1,000 word

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1. This was originally classed as a National Record, but the language, though not showing local characteristics, has much more in common with that of the Burgh Records.
  2. Passages of 3,000 words were analysed for Minnigaff Kirk Session (since two other Kirk Sessions from the south-west had already been used), and 2,000-word passages were taken from each period in the Burgh Records, which were also regarded as subsidiary material. Less than 5,000 was available for Edinburgh and for Aberdeen Universities, for Elgin Kirk Session, and for Aberdeen Kirk Session after 1715. All the material available in these texts was analysed. A number of 1,000-word samples was taken from 9 of these records in the seventeenth century for purposes of comparison.
  3. This was the narrowest division possible, owing to the varying amount of material in different texts, e.g. the first 3,000 words of the Court of Session cover the whole period 1700-1708, while in Minnigaff Kirk Session 3,000 can be taken from each of the two writers in 1700. It is not possible to take the two groups of 3,000 and 2,000 words separately and try to use them to obtain a picture of changes within c. 7 years, since variability between individual passages is such that 2,000 words is not an adequate sample of the material.

passage with the new author<sup>(1)</sup>. Some documents addressed to England have also been regarded as extraneous, and have been dealt with separately<sup>(2)</sup>.

The result of this analysis is presented in the tables and diagrams of Appendices 6 and 7. The account of the language of official documents which occupies Chapter 4 is based largely on this analysis but includes also any interesting material from passages not analysed, and from the other documents studied.

Definitions: Scotticisms.

The aim of the analysis is to list the Scottish features occurring in sample texts at various periods, and thus to record the frequency of occurrence of different types of Scotticism in various documents at various dates. To do this, it is first necessary to define a Scotticism. This is done here with reference to eighteenth century usage: in this thesis a Scotticism means a linguistic feature existing in eighteenth century Scottish writing, but not generally used by good writers in eighteenth century England<sup>(3)</sup>.

These features fall into five classes:

1. Spelling. Minor variations in spelling were still common in both Scots and English in the early eighteenth century<sup>(4)</sup>,

- 
1. The list of passages analysed is given in Appendix 3.
  2. See Chapter 4, p. 165.
  3. This involved the attempt to identify standard English usage in the eighteenth century, which sometimes differed surprisingly from that of the twentieth century, especially as regards the use of prepositions.
  4. At least, in the official documents listed in my bibliography. In literary texts, variation was by this time less marked.



and therefore only spellings traditional in Scots and not in English<sup>(1)</sup> could be called Scotticisms.

2. Grammatical characteristics traditional in Scots are also fairly clearly defined<sup>(2)</sup> and, apart from the uninflected past participle<sup>(3)</sup>, only features not common in the literary English of the eighteenth century were accepted as Scotticisms.

3. Word-form. Scots and English are both originally dialects of Anglo-Saxon and share many words in common, but these words have often come to differ, either a) through divergent phonological development in the two languages, or b) by their selecting differently from different morphological variants in early Middle English, or c) by their selecting differently from variants existing in languages which provided loan-words<sup>(4)</sup>. Variants of this kind, similar in form to English cognates, but not identical, have been distinguished throughout from other aspects of vocabulary, since their eighteenth century history was different<sup>(5)</sup>.

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1. These features are listed in Chapter 3, p. 52.

2. These are listed in Chapter 3, p. 53.

3. See p. 56.

4. e.g. a) stane : stone; puir : poor; a : all;  
b) abune : above; selch : seal;  
c) dispone : dispose; expreme : express;  
gloir : glory.

5. See Chapter 4, and graphs . .

4. Vocabulary. This section includes all other words used in Scots but not in contemporary literary English (e.g. brae, bairn, gloaming) and also words used in senses different from that of contemporary literary English, (e.g. presently (at present), caution (security), beadle (church officer)). No distinction has been drawn between these two classes, but where examples of the latter class are referred to, the sense meant is always that given in the glossary. Some of these words (e.g. presently, caution) also occur commonly in the same senses as in English, but examples of this type have not been recorded<sup>(1)</sup>.

5. Idiom and Syntax. This section includes all other differences from standard literary English in idiom, construction and usage.

In the last three classes, however, the line of demarcation between Scots and literary English is far from clear. Scots and English have, of course, much of their linguistic material in common, and none of this material has been reckoned here as Scots. Words originally common to both have sometimes, however, fallen into disuse in one language or the other<sup>(2)</sup>, and those

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1. c.f. p. 41 infra.

2. e.g. allegiance (allegation), bonnet, mercat, deduce and sclat, though all recorded in earlier English in O.E.D., had ceased to be used in good English by the eighteenth century, and were then Scotticisms; on the other hand, expressions such as the body (centre) of the Church, forth of Scotland, Church loft, wanting (without), which might to-day be described as Scotticisms, are all recorded in O.E.D. as eighteenth century English.



which have gone out of use in standard English can be called Scotticisms. There has also been, as we shall see, some interchange of words and phrases between Scots and English.

To lay down a border-line between Scots and literary English, the usage of the eighteenth century, chiefly as recorded in the Oxford Dictionary, was taken as the English standard.

Thus the following were reckoned as Scots:

1. Words and usages described in O.E.D. as Scots, chiefly Scots, dialect and Scots, or northern and Scots, except when the examples indicate that these words and usages have become Scotticisms since the eighteenth century.
2. Words and usages recorded in the Scottish National Dictionary<sup>(1)</sup>.
3. Words and usages of which examples in O.E.D. between 1650 and 1800 are mainly Scots<sup>(2)</sup>.
4. Words and usages not recorded in O.E.D. between 1650 and 1800 but recorded in any of the following:-  
J.A.H. Murray - Dialects of the Southern Counties;  
Sir Wm. Craigie - Primer of Burns and Older Scots and English  
(in Trans. Philol. Soc., 1935);  
Gregory-Smith - Specimens of Middle Scots - Introduction;  
Grant and Dixon - Manual of Modern Scots;  
Elisabeth Westergaard - articles in Anglia, Vols. 43, 46 and 51.
5. Word-forms not exemplified in O.E.D. between 1650 and 1800 but showing characteristics described as Scots in any of the above,

- 
- 4-6
1. Volumes a - g were available for the analysis of our texts.
  2. Points classed as Scots under headings 3-6 have notes in glossary explaining the reason for this classification in each case.

or in the introduction to S.N.D.

6. Usages not recorded in any known source, and not known to have been in general use in literary English of the eighteenth century, which occurred repeatedly in our texts<sup>(1)</sup>.

Only words and usages accepted as Scots (and indicated as such in the Glossary) were reckoned in counting the number of Scotticisms in a passage. Some other usages occurring in both languages have been recorded in the hope that later students of Scots and English may be able to classify some of them as commoner in eighteenth century Scots<sup>(2)</sup>.

I have omitted also all titles and offices peculiar to Scotland and remaining in use to the present day, since, strictly speaking, these have no English equivalents, and are not capable of anglicization. Thus provost, baillie<sup>(3)</sup>, Kirk Session, Lyon Court, Dean of the Faculty, Writer to the Signet, Moderator, for example, have not been reckoned as Scotticisms for fear of distorting the picture of the language and its

- 
1. e.g. in time coming (in future) is not in O.E.D. after 1460 and not traceable elsewhere; as said is is not in O.E.D. and seems to be rare in modern English usage; in manner aforesaid (without the article) I have been unable to trace in southern English; the use of the gerund with of (- prepared for doing of the work, proposed putting of the question) has not appeared in any English material I have read. All of these expressions are common in Scots official documents.
  2. e.g. skipper entered English in the seventeenth century, but was in Scots earlier; betwixt was used in English, but was almost universal in eighteenth century Scots for between; liege, still a common term in Scots law, seems to have fallen into disuse in seventeenth century English and to have been brought back into occasional use in English by Scott.
  3. Balzie is, of course, reckoned as a Scots form.



developments; on the other hand, words like laird, beadle (in church), writer (in law) advocate, have been included, as being positions and occupations not particularly characteristic of Scotland, but roughly equivalent to the English squire, verger, solicitor, and barrister.

This pruning of the list of Scotticisms may make the Scots content of our documents appear considerably less than it might have done to an Englishman of the eighteenth century: for example, words ceasing to be English during the eighteenth century were not reckoned as Scotticisms;<sup>(1)</sup> it is only by confining ourselves to clearly established practice, however, that we can obtain any satisfactory standard of measurement and comparison.

Again, I have been able to deal only with the Scots content of the documents. Even in the sixteenth century, a very large part of the Scots language was common to both Scots and English<sup>(2)</sup>. An attempt was made to record the occurrence of English (or common) parallels to forms and words in our list of Scotticisms<sup>(3)</sup>, but a

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1. It is extremely difficult to establish precisely when an expression ceases to be "good English". Various lists of Scotticisms published in the eighteenth century (See Bibliography) give many points which I have not counted Scots, e.g. four lists have compliment (present) for which O.E.D. has four eighteenth century examples; three give debitor, which O.E.D. gives as common in the seventeenth century, with one eighteenth century example; Beattie gives close the door, and Mitchell head and foot of the table and deal (for any kind of wood), none of which is given as Scots in O.E.D. Here it is difficult to establish when these lists are in error, and when the writers were genuinely aware of current English usage.
  2. In the sample sixteenth century texts in Appendix 1, c. two thirds of the material is common, and c. one third peculiarly Scots.
  3. Appendix 7.

study of their comparative frequency at different periods had to be abandoned as impossible, except in a few clearly defined grammatical points<sup>(1)</sup>. By the eighteenth century, the Scotticisms in our passages were reduced to 2.5 per cent of the total material: to index the remaining 95-98 per cent and to draw a boundary line between English and common material, or rather between material which had been common for a long period and that which had recently entered the Scots language, would have been a task whose magnitude was out of all proportion to the results obtained.

The allocation of Scotticisms to the different classes mentioned above - spelling, word-form, vocabulary, grammar, idiom and syntax - was at times simply a matter for arbitrary decision. For instance, the superfluous t,<sup>(2)</sup> being probably merely a rendering of a scribal contraction, was relegated to the spelling section<sup>(3)</sup>, while superfluous final d<sup>(4)</sup> which probably represented a pronunciation, was listed under Word-form.

The distinction between Form and Vocabulary is not always merely a question of origin. Cognates whose meanings have diverged from those of corresponding English forms have been listed under Vocabulary, e.g. notour (well-known), drouth (dryness, thirst), compear (appear in answer to citation),

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1. Such a study was also found unlikely to yield worthwhile results. See p. 109-112.
  2. e.g. burght, locht. See p. 52 infra.
  3. Though eight for eighth might well be under Form with ten for tenth. See Glossary.
  4. e.g. ourmonds, salmond.



failzie (default)<sup>(1)</sup>.

The distinction between Vocabulary and Idiom can also be a fine one, e.g. the transitive verb quarrel has been listed under Vocabulary, as equivalent to challenge or disagree with, but whole with a plural noun (where English uses all) is recorded under Idiom and Syntax.

It may be that some of these decisions might have been taken better: I may have discounted words which later students will be able to class as Scots, and I may have classed as vocabulary words which, when all their occurrences have been studied, appear to be more fittingly described as forms. The decisions had to be taken early, however, and the classification kept consistent throughout, so that comparison could be made between proportions of Scotticisms of different types, in different periods, and in different documents.

Another decision that had to be taken was whether to count two Scottish features occurring in one word as separate Scotticisms. This has been done in the following cases:-  
Grammatical endings have always been counted separately -  
i.e. a Scots verb with a Scots inflection will be entered under Vocabulary and under Grammar; a Scots word with a Scots spelling

- 
1. Cognates whose form had diverged so far from their English equivalent that the relationship of the two was no longer evident (e.g. droich-dwarf) would also be listed under Vocabulary if they occurred, since the purpose of this classification was to study differences in anglicization between Form and Vocabulary, and it was therefore desirable to have under Form only the words which contemporary writers would recognize as being variants of English cognates.

will likewise be entered twice if an English spelling is also in use in our period, e.g. commeir counts under spelling and vocabulary, compear under vocabulary only; decreit under Form and Spelling, decreet under Form only. There are few other instances of words entered under two categories: hail (whole) is a Scots Form only (not a spelling, since heal is very rare) and whole with a plural noun comes under Idiom, so that hail with a plural noun must be listed under both Form and Idiom. Normally, however, a Scots word in its normal context was placed under one heading or another, and listed once only, e.g. in raising an Advocation only the word Advocation is recorded, and in put to the horn the whole is listed as an idiom, and not under vocabulary. The ui diphthong (e.g. rebuik) was classed as spelling only, since we cannot be certain that in the eighteenth century the Scots spelling still represented a different phoneme from the English.

A sample of the method of counting Scotticisms is given in the first passage in Appendix 5.

Another difficulty which soon appeared was that the tendency to repetition common in official documents might distort the figures in some passages, e.g. if we happened to choose a passage dealing with a bequest to a church of the interest on a sum of money, we might find that the words mortification and merks occurred 6 times each, and the words annualrent and kirk 4 times each, thus giving us 20 Scotticisms in a passage where only 4 words were Scots. This difficulty was countered by including in each analysis the number of different words and forms, in addition to the totals.



## Terminology

I was aware that in choosing records for my main source material, I was likely to meet a number of expressions rare in contemporary literature, or in contemporary conversation. As the work progressed, the possibility emerged that the degree and kind of Scotticism might be influenced also by the subject-matter, and that traditional usages might be more readily preserved in documents which conform to a traditional pattern and contain numbers of stereotyped phrases. Terms had to be found to describe this situation.

I have described as formal documents those whose phrasing is likely to be repeated every time the same situation obtains. These are not only legal documents (as bequests, or court orders) but include, for example, the Assembly's instructions to its commissioners, which are largely repetitive from year to year. Similarly, formal language or style is that which would be considered appropriate in formal documents<sup>(1)</sup> and formal phrases are expressions, manifestly traditional, which are generally repeated under similar circumstances, e.g. the witness,

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1. For example, in modern writing, I should designate the following expressions as formal language: to constitute a meeting; to appoint a competent number of persons, to move the previous question, to libel an accusation, to subpoena a witness, prorogue Parliament, and utter a forgery. Such terms are narrowly restricted in use, being generally confined to one type of context, usually legal or administrative, and tend to be used each time the same situation occurs. Continual interchange goes on, however, between this type of technical term and the general language.

interrogate, deponed as follows; the Lords ordains thir presents to be registrate<sup>(1)</sup>. By the use of these terms I shall try to distinguish language more likely to occur in formal documents or phrases, or occurring mainly in formal documents and phrases from the rest of the language, which I shall describe as general.

The results of this analysis, and the study of the rest of the records, is given in Chapter 4.

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1. The usual ending of a decreet.



CHAPTER 3.

THE HISTORIC BACKGROUND

a. Some characteristics of Older Scots, especially in spelling and grammar; b. Anglicization - its beginning and seventeenth century development, illustrated from sample texts; c. Printed texts as contrasted with MSS.

As a necessary preliminary to the study of eighteenth century language, we must briefly touch on the Scottish language in its earlier state, and its development in the seventeenth century.

Originally a dialect of Anglo-Saxon, the Scots language was in the early Middle Ages still almost identical with Northern Middle English; in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, however, the "Inglis" of Scotland continued to develop as a court and national language, receiving the impress of several generations of great poets, while Northern English, superseded by the elevation of the Midland speech to the position of a national language, remained only a local, non-literary dialect. From the late sixteenth century, as we shall see, Scotland also began to yield increasingly to the domination of London English, until the Scots official and literary language became almost identical with that of England.

If, as indicated in Chapter 2, <sup>(1)</sup> we wish to note some

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1. P. 37.

of the linguistic features which have distinguished Scots from English, we must, then, refer to the language of the sixteenth century, when Scots was still the national language of Scotland and the normal vehicle of expression in court and church, in Parliamentary records and in literature.

In Appendix 1 are sample sixteenth century Scottish texts from three different sources: 1). the preface to Bellenden's translation of Livy (1533) as a sample of literary writing; 2). an Act of Parliament, 1555, as an official text; and 3). an excerpt from the Burgh Records of Stirling, 1550, as a piece of local writing. The language is, on the whole, the same in all three styles of writing. This is the old "literary Scots", the language used by all educated writers, and therefore the ancestor of any written tradition which we may find continuing into our period of study.<sup>(1)</sup>

Unfortunately, no complete grammar and phonological history of the older Scottish language has so far been published, and there is no place in this present study for any attempt to supply the gap even had that course been within the power of the writer. A full analysis of the phonological differences between Scots and English, in their historical setting, would form a complete study in

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1. The spoken tradition is referred to on p. 58 infra.



itself. Such a study would materially benefit work on later periods, but in its absence I have been compelled to draw on a number of partial studies<sup>(1)</sup> for information on the older language.

The method of using these with reference to the eighteenth century has been discussed in Chapter 2. Here I simply wish to draw attention to some of the salient features, and to list, for convenient reference, some of the more obvious points of Scots spelling and grammar.

#### Vocabulary and Word-form.

The various types of vocabulary differences between Scots and English - words entirely distinct, cognates differing in form, and words identical in form but differing in meaning or usage - have been mentioned in Chapter 2<sup>(2)</sup>. Examples of these three types can be seen in the three sample texts in Appendix 1.

Examples are:-

1. Scots words not found in English<sup>(3)</sup>:-

attoure (Bellenden, line 17), ilk (ibid. 6), pykrijs (Stirling, 4);

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1. These have been listed on p. 40, point 4.

2. P. 38.

3. i.e. in standard literary English. This has been taken uniformly throughout the thesis to mean the usage of 1650-1800. C.f. Chapter 2, p. 40.

2. Cognates of various types:-

Scots	English (1)	Scots	English
<u>wate</u> (B. line 1) :	<u>wot</u>	<u>nocht</u> (B.3) :	<u>not</u>
<u>wrate</u> (B.2) :	<u>wrote</u>	<u>3it</u> (B.4) :	<u>yet</u>
<u>lang</u> (B.5) :	<u>long</u>	<u>richt</u> (B.5) :	<u>right</u>
<u>abone</u> (B.19) :	<u>above</u>	<u>shall</u> (B.10) :	<u>shall</u>
<u>hes</u> (P.3) :	<u>has</u>	<u>sic</u> (B.14) :	<u>such</u>
<u>ony</u> (P.5) :	<u>any</u>	<u>lauchfullie</u> (P.11) :	<u>lawfully</u>
<u>fund</u> (S.1) :	<u>found</u>	<u>ordinar</u> (P.7) :	<u>ordinary</u>
<u>geif</u> (S.9) :	<u>gave</u>	<u>quhillkis</u> (S.5) :	<u>which</u>
<u>mercat</u> (P.15) :	<u>market</u>	<u>werk</u> (B.1) :	<u>work</u>
<u>samyn</u> (B.4) :	<u>same</u>		

3. Words differing in meaning:-

pluralite (large number, usually majority) (B.14);  
cautioun (security) (P.21); acting (undertaking, engaging formally) (S.4); famous (of good repute) (P.9); by (without, apart from) (S.19).

Idiom and Syntax.

The Scots phrases in our sample passages are:-

it is statute and ordanit (P.5), in maner foirsaid (P.2) (2)

and there is one construction peculiar to Scots:-

curatouris -- chosin to the minour (P.23-24) (3),

1. Under English are included, here as throughout, all words common to Scots and English, the term Scots being reserved for what is peculiar to Scots. C.f. p. 42.
2. Incidentally, these are both typical of what I have described on p. 46 above as "formal style".
3. Points of idiom and syntax, like those of vocabulary and word-form, are shown in the glossary. Other expressions in the sample passages which are very common in Scots texts are the quhillkis (later the which) (S.5) and the construction with warn in P.8, but as the article with which and the use of warn for notify both occur in eighteenth century English, these are not accounted Scotticisms under my definition.





### Spelling.

Some characteristics of Scots spelling are:-

1. Frequent use of the digraphs ai, ei, oi, ui (or ay, etc.) in words where English has other spellings, and conversely, the occasional use of a single vowel where English (of 18th-20th century) has a digraph:

e.g. pleiss (Bellenden, line 11), thairfoir (P.4), greit (S. 10) and ordanit (P.4), sustenit (P.3);

2. Quh where English has wh<sup>(1)</sup>:

e.g. quhatsumevir (B.10), quhen (P.5), quhillkis (S.5);

3. Sch where English has sh:

e.g. schire (P.16), scho (S.13);

4. Superfluous t a). after ch or th<sup>(2)</sup>:

e.g. thocht (B.4), aitht (S.10), outwitht (S.10),

b). after c, x, p as in publiot, tart<sup>(3)</sup>

Other features not exemplified in the sixteenth century samples given are:-

5. Al, ol, ul written in a few words for au, ou, u, as in chalmer. These are inverted spellings arising as a result

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1. This might represent a different phoneme originally, but in eighteenth century Scotland wh and quh were obviously regarded as alternative spellings of the same sound.
  2. This may be brought about by a scribal confusion, since similar MS. abbreviations - superposed c or t - were used to indicate ch, th, cht. Thus eight and eighth are confused.
  3. This is an inverted spelling, arising through the assimilation of t to a preceding voiceless stop (e.g. in act). Scribes who were in the habit of writing a t which they did not pronounce in words like act, sometimes wrote one where it was not organic. (See Murray - Dialects of the Southern Counties, p. 55 and 128; Gregory-Smith - Specimens of Middle Scots, p. xxvii (2).)

of the levelling of original al with original au, (and similarly with the other groups), words like halch, balk, coming to have the same sound as that in law, hawk.<sup>(1)</sup>

6. The use of w for v, as in woce (voice), and vice versa.<sup>(2)</sup>

7. The use of ou for ow, especially in toun, doun.<sup>(3)</sup>

Of the remaining spellings in these texts which strike the modern reader as unusual, the alternation of u and v was equally common in English, while the use of our, oun, for or, on was common in sixteenth century Scots, but by eighteenth century is occasional in both English and Scots.

### Grammar

The main characteristics of Scots grammar are:-

1. Nouns. Plurals and possessives were originally inflected in -is (occasionally -es) but later more generally in -es or -s, thus becoming indistinguishable from English.

e.g. dedis (B. 2) curatouris (P. 2), Alexanderis (S.22)  
crymes (S. 17).

Points not illustrated in the sample texts are as follows:-

1. See Craigie - Older Scots and English, p. 4; Gregory-Smith - op. cit. p. xxviii (23).
2. See Gregory-Smith - op. cit., p. xxviii (3). This may represent a pronunciation, as is suggested by the Rev. Andrew Symson - Large Description of Galloway, 1684, p. 97; "Quite contrary to some north-country people who pronounce v for w (e.g. in woe, wolves) they (the Galwegians) oftentimes pronounce w for v" (e.g. servant, very, the 'ware' quarter).
3. S.N.D. gives doun as a Scots form, and O.E.D. gives toun similarly.



- a). Many nouns, especially those indicating time, space, quantity, measure and number, are frequently uninflected in the plural.<sup>(1)</sup> Uninflected plurals of this kind seem to have been less common in England, and ceased to be acceptable in the early seventeenth century.<sup>(2)</sup>
- b). The addition of plural inflections to proper names<sup>(3)</sup> is a common feature of older Scots texts for which there seems to be no parallel in English.
- c). Other plurals differing from English are cornis (E. corn),<sup>(4)</sup> horse (E. horses, except in military parlance)<sup>(5)</sup> and kye (E. cows)<sup>(6)</sup>.

2. Adjective and Pronoun. Some adjectives, and adjectives used as pronouns, take a plural inflection, probably under French influence,  
e.g. saidis (S. 1), vthers (P. 10)

1. Murray - op. cit., p. 161; Grant and Dixon - Manual of Modern Scots, p. 80; I have accepted as Scotticisms the plurals ounce, pint, mile, etc., but not pound (money) which occurs frequently in colloquial English.
2. Wyld - History of Modern Colloquial English, p. 322; and English Dialect Dictionary, Vol. 6, par. 382, which classes these plurals as dialectal usage from this time.
3. I have not found this point commented on by any authority. Eighteenth century examples will be found on p. 133.
4. Gregory-Smith - op. cit., p. xxxii.
5. Ibid., xxxi-xxxii; Anglia, Vol. 51, p. 78.
6. Murray - op. cit., p. 159. Bounds is referred to in Anglia, Vol. 51, p. 79 as a plural treated as singular, but I have treated it as a different word from English bounds.

This usage, occasional in earlier English, died out there in the sixteenth century. (1) Murray thinks that this inflection was originally a legal usage in Scots and that it was confined to the written language. (2)

The plural of this is thir, though in the north this and that can be found with plural nouns from late sixteenth century. (3)

A characteristic form of the relative pronoun is quhilk, which has been listed under Form. (4)

Adjectives are frequently used as adverbs, without inflection. (5)

3. Verbs. The present tense ends throughout in -is (later -es or -a) except where the subject is a personal pronoun directly antecedent to its verb, e.g. authouris belevis -- or -- traistis (B. 6 and 9) the saidis minouris hes (P. 16), but I dar (B. 3).

When pronoun and verb are separated, the usage would

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1. Wyld - op. cit., p. 324-5.

2. Op. cit., p. 57.

3. Murray - op. cit., p. 81; Grant and Dixon - op. cit., p. 106.

4. Murray - op. cit., p. 195-6.

5. Grant and Dixon - op. cit., p. 144; Anglia, Vol. 46, p. 117 (3); Cockburn's Letters (S.H.S.) ed. Colville, xxxiii. I have not accepted Elisabeth Westergaard's example of respective for respectively, since this is not exclusively Scots.



be I that dares<sup>(1)</sup>. The verb to be, with original plural are, also came to follow the general rule at times.<sup>(2)</sup>

Past tense and past participle of weak verbs end in it:-  
e.g. repetit (B. 19), sustenit (P. 3), confessit (S. 7)  
Participles borrowed from French and Latin often add no further termination in Scots:-

e.g. divulgate (B. 5), statute (P. 4).

These participles are found in literary English to the eighteenth century<sup>(3)</sup>, but in English they are occasional, and in Scots general, so that they are usually regarded as Scottish characteristics.<sup>(4)</sup> Their occasional use in English may, however, have helped to retard their disappearance in eighteenth century Scots,

The -in ending of some strong verbs remained longer in Scots than in English, and in the eighteenth century -en endings still remain in verbs where literary English has weak endings, as in proven, shapen<sup>(5)</sup>.

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1. This was standard usage, and not, as in English, sporadic and colloquial - c.f. Murray - op. cit., p. 213; Wyld - op. cit., p. 340-1.
  2. Murray - op. cit., p. 213; and D.O.S.T. The verb to have follows the above rule in all D.O.S.T. examples.
  3. e.g. Mitchell, including it in his list of Scotticisms, nevertheless quotes examples from Locke, Milton, Swift and Addison.
  4. Murray - op. cit., p. 61; Anglia, Vol. 46, under Aphetic Forms; Grant and Dixon - op. cit., p. 182.
  5. Murray - op. cit., p. 205-6. There was, however, a good deal of variation in the conjugation of English verbs up to the eighteenth century (Wyld - op. cit., p. 351-6) and therefore caution has been exercised here in describing verbal forms as peculiar to Scots.

The present participle in -and was originally distinct from the gerund in -ing, but by literary Middle Scots the -ing has become an alternative ending for the participle also, thus agreeing with English usage<sup>(1)</sup>;-  
e.g. hauand (P. 10), compeirand (S. 8), but also cumming (P. 5).

Written Language.

Some of the characteristics referred to in the above pages affect the written language, but perhaps not ordinary spoken usage. This is, of course, true of points recorded under spelling, especially of the intrusive consonants noted under points 4 and 5<sup>(2)</sup>. The inflected adjective and the use of the relative quhilk seem also to have been literary usages. The indefinite article ane, occurring before either consonant or vowel, is probably also a literary usage which may have developed under French influence. There is no evidence that this usage ever extended to the spoken language<sup>(3)</sup>.

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1. The two forms remained distinct in the speech of south, and of north-east, Scotland. See Murray, op. cit., p. 211, and Grant and Dixon - op. cit., p. 113.
  2. But points 6 and 7 in the list of spellings may represent speech. See notes on these, above.
  3. Murray - op. cit., p. 55-57. S.N.D. gives ane (article) as the conventional literary form in Middle Scots, surviving in formal prose until the early eighteenth century, rarely later. S.N.D. also states that there is no trace of this indefinite article in Modern Scots, thus strengthening the suggestion of a lack of spoken tradition.



# Spoken Language. (1)

Some characteristics in which the spoken language diverges from the literary are normally revealed to us only in certain types of writing, (2) though they may occasionally slip into other texts. Some examples of these characteristics are the omission of a final t (3), d or th in certain combinations (e.g. end), the vocalization of l after a, o, u, (e.g. in hald, gold) (4), loss of intervocalic y, and the replacement of older /ɣ/ by /n/.

Many instances of variation in vowel-length as between Scots and English, which have developed at various periods, are also not revealed by the written forms. (5)

- 
1. Spoken Scots of the early period is, of course, not only the ancestor of the language spoken by dialect speakers in the eighteenth century, but also largely that of the dialect poetry of Allan Ramsay and his successors. This language concerns us less than the written, however, as will be seen later. My sources for its characteristics have been Mr. A.J. Aitken of Edinburgh University (personal communication), Guy - Thesis : Comic and Burlesque Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 75-78 and p. 80; Murray - op. cit., p. 53, 54, 121, 123, 128, 130, 208, 230; S.N.D. pars. 48, 55, 60, 63, 64, 70, 71, 76, 78; Gregory-Smith - op. cit., xvii-xviii, xxii, xxiv, xxviii.
  2. i.e. in passages of direct speech, in the work of uneducated writers, and in some Old Scots poems in a popular style.
  3. c.f. p.52 point 4, and Craigie - Primer of Burns, p. 166. This took place also to some extent in colloquial English. c.f. Wyld - op. cit., p. 301-3.
  4. c.f. p.52 , point 5.
  5. S.N.D. Introduction, e.g. par. 29; Murray - op. cit., p. 145.

Anglicization.

There is no doubt that there was in most types of Scots writing from the sixteenth century onwards a decline in the proportion of features peculiarly Scots. Even in our sixteenth century specimens, English influence may have hastened the reduction of the -is endings to -es and may have encouraged the use of -ing for the termination of the participle, and that it has in one instance introduced not as an alternative to nocht.<sup>(1)</sup> Even earlier, sporadic anglicisms had been occurring in poetry, under the influence of Chaucer and his successors. This practice apparently arose through the retention of English forms (especially in rhymes) in Scots transcripts of English poems, but in consequence Scots poets seem to have come to regard English forms as alternatives available for rhymes in their own poetry, and ultimately it became fashionable for them to introduce occasional anglicisms throughout their poems, as well as in the rhymes.<sup>(2)</sup>

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1. See p.294 Act of Parliament, line 23.

2. My source of information is a monograph by Mr. A.J. Aitken, of Edinburgh University, on The Courtly Style of Middle Scots Verse, which lists such anglicizations in Dunbar's Golden Targe, and The Ballat of Our Lady, e.g. gone, fro, quho, (Golden Targe), sayn, gene (infinitives) (Ibid.) sore, rhyming with Sc. glore (Our Lady).

Other anglicized rhymes are non:dispone (Lament for The Makaris, S.T.S. ed., line 97); no:mo: two (Lindsay's Drene, S.T.S. ed., line 643-4), two:so (Ibid., 657-8), no:also (795-6), onis:stonis (1023-5).



From sixteenth century, strong anglicizing forces were at work in Scotland. The rise of Protestantism created a new bond between Scotland and England: English theological works were read north of the Border, and ultimately Scottish theologians began to write with an eye to an English as well as a Scottish public. The development of printing brought an increase of reading matter in a language fairly comprehensible to the Scots reader.<sup>(1)</sup> Increasing force was given to this impact of English letters on Scotland by the fact that English literature was approaching the zenith of the Elizabethan period, while Scots literature by the late sixteenth century had passed one of its great peaks, and was beginning to decline. The greatest single influence was the use in Scotland of an English translation of the Bible,<sup>(2)</sup> there being no complete translation in Scots; and through this readers of all classes became familiar with good English.<sup>(3)</sup>

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1. Miss Bald, in an article on Vernacular Books imported into Scotland, 1500-1625 (S.H.R. Vol. xxiii, p. 254), gives an account of c. 450 English books known to have been in Scotland, (mainly indexed in booksellers' wills and the lists of royal and university libraries). The very large theological section includes works of Latimer, Hooker, Donne and More, the literary section contains Heywood, Mandeville, Ascham, and many romances; apart from the Drummond Bequest to Edinburgh University, which was very rich in Elizabethan authors; and there were also English books on medicine, astrology, witchcraft, logic, navigation, gardening, history, and many other subjects.
  2. The Confession of Faith, and various editions of Craig's Catechism, were printed in England for Scots use - (Mary Bald - loc. cit.).
  3. Some writers think that this Biblical association caused Scots to adopt English as the proper medium for serious or dignified writing, e.g. Grant - quoted on p. 63 infra; S.N.D. Intro., p. xiii.

Thus English came to be widely read in Scotland, and the appearance of English words, i.e. their spelling and form, became familiar to readers who used different forms in speech, so that anglicisms of form and spelling began to appear increasingly in Scots writing.<sup>(1)</sup> Words and usages not found in earlier Scots also became familiar, and found their way into the writings of Scotsmen.<sup>(2)</sup>

As English grew more familiar, and therefore easier to read, the amount of English read in Scotland would naturally increase, and so Scotland was drawn into a spiral of anglicization: with the reading of English, English form and usage became known; anglicisms entered the writing of Scotsmen; these anglicisms became still more familiar to the Scots reading public, even through the writings of their own countrymen, and they were therefore increasingly used.

Another cause of anglicization was the attitude of the printers in Scotland, not all of them Scotsmen. Not only did they issue reprints of English works, but later, partly from familiarity with English as a medium of literary expression, and partly from a desire to reach the English market, they began to anglicize the works of Scottish writers printed by them. This practice rapidly gained ground until in the early

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1. This is illustrated by the seventeenth century specimens of different types of writing given in Appendix 1.
  2. The simplest illustration of this is the increasing use of English grammatical inflections, as illustrated by the texts in Appendix 1, and the seventeenth century figures in Appendix 6.



seventeenth century "there ceases to be any effective opposition to the anglicizing process as applied to printed books", and after 1620 "the tradition of Scottish printing was completely superseded."<sup>(1)</sup>

The departure of the court in 1603, with the consequent increase of communication between Scotland and England and the creation of an aristocratic élite living mainly in London, further hastened the decline of Scots as a national tongue. Patronage of letters was now often in the hands of anglophiles, of whom the king himself was one of the chief, and among some Scots writers, anglicization appears to have been deliberate.<sup>(2)</sup>

The period of change is reviewed by Grant in his introduction to Chambers's Scots Dialect Dictionary. I quote one paragraph in full as a summary of the generally accepted views on this period:

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1. Both quotations from Miss Bald - Anglicizing of Scottish Printing (S.H.R. 23) p. 110, 114. Miss Bald adds a table of printed works which may be summarized thus:

Texts	1508-60	1561-80	1581-1600	1601-20	1621-25
Scottish	18	78	28	10	2
Anglicized	0	17	51	71	21

2. J. Craigie in The Basilicon Doron of King James VI (S.T.S. 1944) describes the deliberate anglicization of the King's work e.g. p. 111: "It is clear that one purpose of the reviser in both cases (the 1599 and 1603 versions) was to purify the text from the English point of view by removing from it whatever he felt to be a Scotticism." Dr. Craigie adds: "King James was not the only Scottish writer of the time who submitted his work to a revision of this nature" (loc. cit.) and Miss Bald - Pioneers of Anglicized Speech in Scotland (S.H.R. Vol. 24, p. 179ff) supports this with examples.

"Political and social events combined to increase the influence of the South upon the northern speech. The Reformers in Scotland looked for sympathy to their co-religionists in England. A large section of the people turned their eyes from 'la belle France' to regard more favourably their 'auld enemy of England.' In their communications with Englishmen they tried to efface the differences between the two forms of speech, and this was done mostly by giving up what was distinctively Scottish. The Catholic party actually taunted their opponents for their anglicizing tendencies, and the language of the later works of Knox seems to justify their reproach. But at least three things rendered the fall of Scots inevitable as the complete expression of national life. The first was the failure of the Reformers to give the people a vernacular translation of the Bible, and the consequent adoption of a version that was couched in the language of Chaucer, Wycliffe and Tyndale. The second cause was the Union of the Crowns in 1603; and the third was the giant growth of Elizabethan literature. The great mass of the people were trained through their religious exercises to regard the speech of the south as the most dignified vehicle for serious discussion, and poets and scholars writing in English thereby secured a wider audience and a greater name. After the Union, James VI wrote his Counterblast to Tobacco (1604) in the language of his new subjects; and his fellow-countrymen and contemporaries, Drummond of Hawthornden, Ayton, Stirling, are all distinguished as English and not as Scottish authors. The nobles and gentry who went to the court at London began to send their sons to be educated at the great English schools, and thus an indelible brand of gentility was given to the softer language of the south."<sup>(1)</sup>

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1. Chambers's Scots Dialect Dictionary (1911) p. xi-xii.



Though I am not prepared to support the impression given by Grant, that the anglicization of the seventeenth century was a deliberate process undertaken by a wide variety of writers, there is no doubt as to the anglicization of Scots literature in the seventeenth century. Here writers on literature and language are agreed: Sir William Craigie says that after 1603 "English was definitely regarded as the standard form for literary work, although the native tongue might persist in colouring it to a greater or less degree;"<sup>(1)</sup> Of the seventeenth century, J.A.H. Murray says: "Scotch ceased to be used in general literature; Scotchmen who had anything to say to their fellow-countrymen found a much wider audience by expressing themselves in the language of England";<sup>(2)</sup> and Millar agrees: "For literary purposes, English was the normal and accepted vehicle of expression for the Scots educated and official class during the last forty years of the seventeenth century."<sup>(3)</sup>

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1. The Scottish Tongue, p. 5.
2. Dialect of the Southern Counties, p. 71.
3. Scottish Prose, p. 130. c.f. Grant, op. cit. xii:  
"During the seventeenth century we see the (Scots) language gradually discarded for all forms of literature except the lyrical."

Illustration of Seventeenth Century Anglicization.

The two specimens of seventeenth century printed texts which I have appended<sup>(1)</sup> - extracts from sermons of Samuel Rutherford (1655) and Zacharie Boyd (1629) bear witness to this anglicization of literary work<sup>(2)</sup>, as, of course, do the better known works of Sir Thomas Urquhart, Mackenzie of Rosehaugh,<sup>(3)</sup> Fletcher of Saltoun and Bishop Burnett. Nor was this anglicization confined to the most famous writers. The works of many minor writers, on various subjects, e.g. Dr. Brown's New Cure of Fevers, James Donaldson's Husbandry Anatomized, and Sage's Late Establishment of the Presbyterian Government<sup>(4)</sup> show very little that is characteristically Scots.

"Near-English" would perhaps be the most appropriate term. In Appendix 2, I have illustrated this by the sampling of 22 texts, chosen at random, printed between 1685 and 1705. Of these, 19 have no more than 5 Scotticisms in a sample of 1,000 words, 10 of these having one or none. The other three - a survey by an old Oradian, a text-book by an Edinburgh schoolmaster, and a legal work - show that it was still possible to have printed texts with a greater

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1. Appendix 1, pp. 296-7.

2. The only Scotticism in these two extracts is Rutherford's conquesse (line 19).

3. i.e. in his non-legal writings.

4. See Appendix 2.



proportion of Scots, and that these could penetrate even to the schools.

But as soon as we pass from texts written partly with an eye to an English public to official records and private writings intended only for Scots, we find a very different kind of language in use.

In Appendix 1 I have included specimens from the following:-(1)

Acts of Assembly, 1638 and 1639;

Acts of Parliament, 1633, 1661, 1686;

Kirk Session Records of Rothesay, 1660;

Kirk Session Records of Aberdeen, 1662;

Burgh Records of Aberdeen, 1644;

Burgh Records of Peebles, 1672;

Burgh Records of Rothesay, 1685;

Memoirs of Sir Jas. Melville, early seventeenth century;

Journals of Sir John Lauder (later Lord Fountainhall) c. 1665;

Letters of Sir Hugh Campbell of Cawdor, 1677 and 1689.

In most of these, though the proportion of Scotticisms is very markedly less than in the sixteenth century samples, the language could hardly be described as English. Great variation is found, not only between early and late texts (as in the Parliamentary samples) but between different types of text at the same period, e.g. the Assembly minutes are more highly anglicized than Parliamentary texts of the same period, and the Kirk Session Records of Rothesay

are more anglicized than those of Aberdeen at the same time. Apparently the degree of Scotticism to be found in the seventeenth century might vary considerably, not only with the date, but with the type of document written.

The degree of Scotticism might also vary within one document: there is a marked difference between the two specimens of Assembly Minutes given<sup>(1)</sup>, which may be due to the influence of subject-matter on style. The 1638 passage deals with administration, and is more Scots, while that of 1639, on a more definitely religious topic, is probably more strongly under the influence of the English Bible. Similar differences can be found in the Acts of Parliament where religious topics are dealt with.

Another difference is seen in the Parliamentary passages. The 1633 and 1661 passages are legal and administrative, but the 1681 specimen on Winter Herding deals with more domestic matters, and it is probably for this reason, rather than because of any slowing down of anglicization, that it contains as high a proportion of Scotticisms as does the 1661 passage.

The specimens of private writings suggest that a strong anglicization took place during the seventeenth century. The difference between the two letters of Campbell of Cawdor is not an accidental one, but shows in

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1. Appendix 1, pp. 298-9 .



his other letters also. On the other hand, it need not be accepted as typical of his period, since he had family associations with England between 1677 and 1686.

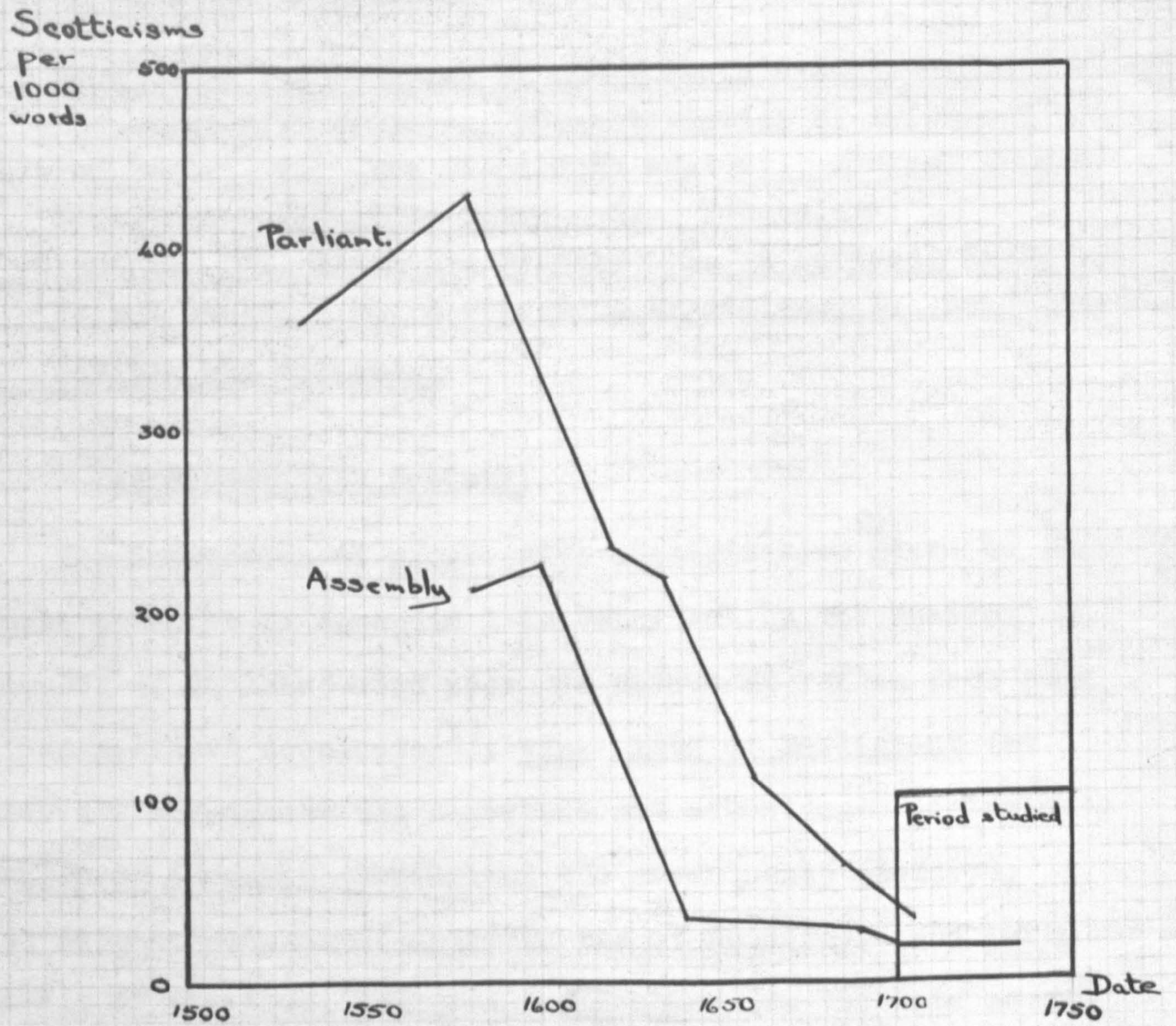
These specimens being merely unselected samples, we cannot accept any one of them as completely typical of its period, or even of its author.<sup>(1)</sup> On the other hand, it is obvious that they do not entirely bear out the impression given by some writers quoted in Chapter 1<sup>(2)</sup> that literary Scots died out in the seventeenth century. That printed works of general interest had come to be almost English during the seventeenth century seems to be well enough established; but that Scots writing, even official writing, of that period was usually English is apparently untrue.

It is at this point that our investigation must begin, outlining first the change which occurred in seventeenth century documents, and then proceeding to an analysis of similar documents in the eighteenth century.

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1. e.g. Lord Fountainhall is much more Scots in his Historical Notices of Scottish Affairs (perhaps because this contains more technical language) than in his Journals, and, as we should expect, Ruthorford has more Scotticisms in his Letters than in his printed sermons.
  2. Miss Bald, J.A.H. Murray and Sir William Craigie, pp. 1-3 supra.



## Anglicization: National Records





CHAPTER 4.

STUDY OF OFFICIAL RECORDS 1700-1750.

- A. Results of the sampling of seventeenth century documents;  
B. The eighteenth century: characteristics of different  
types of text; C. The eighteenth century: general trends;  
D. Spelling; E. Word-form; F. Vocabulary;  
G. Grammar; H. Idiom and Syntax; I. A National Tradition;  
J. Formal Style; K. A Conscious Tradition. L. Schoolmasters;  
M. Scribes and Printers.

A. The Seventeenth Century.

The impression of progressive anglicization given by the sample passages in Appendix 1 is borne out by the analysis of a number of thousand-word passages chosen at random from some of our selected documents<sup>(1)</sup>, viz. Acts of Parliament (at intervals throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries), Minutes of Assembly (throughout the seventeenth century), Kirk Session Records of Aberdeen and of Rothesay, and Burgh Records of Aberdeen, Rothesay and Peebles (in the late seventeenth century).

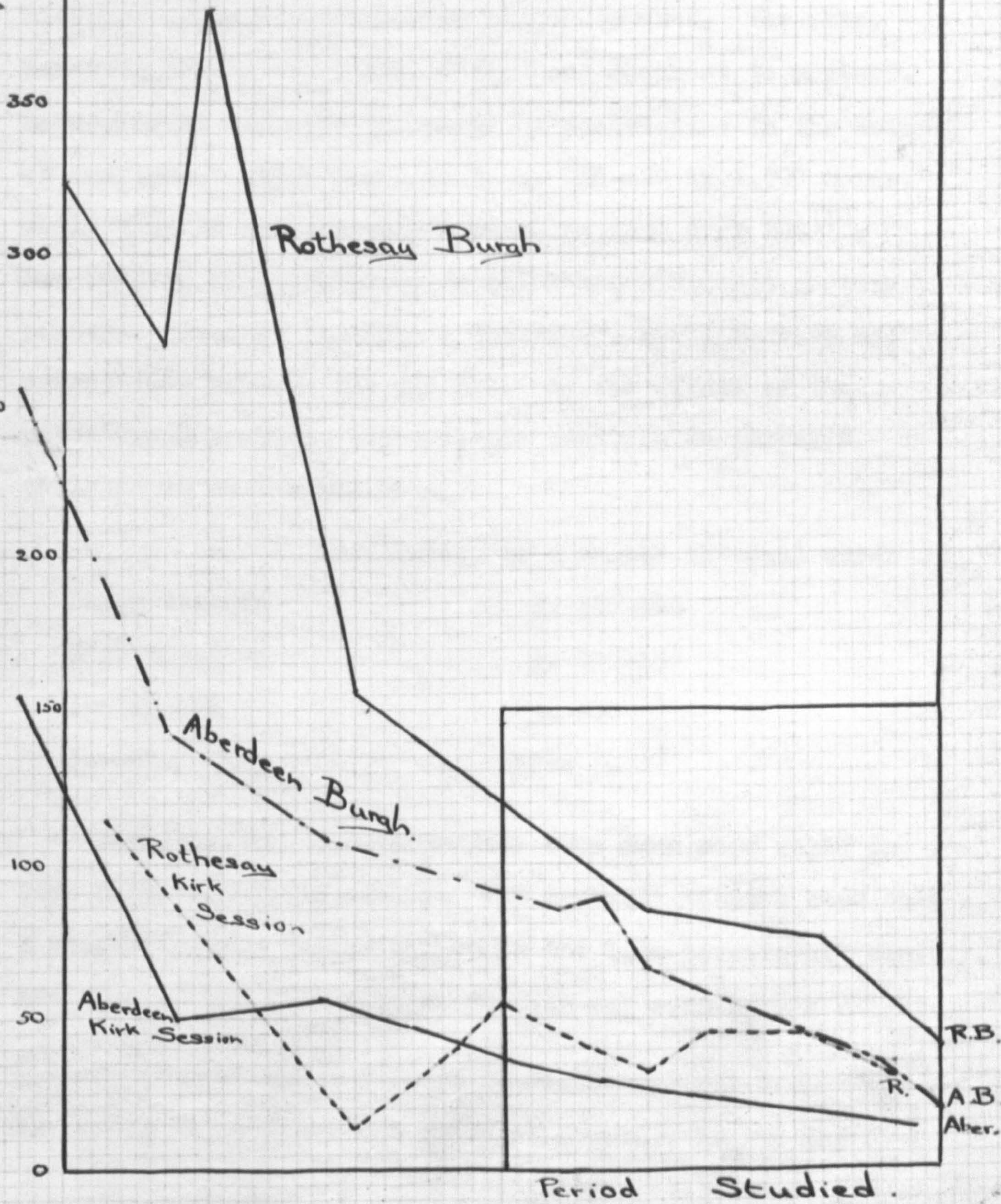
The figures for the Acts of Parliament<sup>(2)</sup> show a progressive decline in the number of Scotticisms<sup>(3)</sup> from c. 350-420 in a thousand words in the sixteenth century to

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1. This procedure is discussed on p. 24 supra, and the list of passages is given in Appendix 3.
  2. See Appendix 6, and Graph 1, facing this page.
  3. As defined on pp. 37-42 supra.



# Anglicization : Local Records

Scottisms  
per  
1000  
words





o. 60 at the end of the seventeenth. Anglicization is likewise evident in the other documents used. The rate, however, varies considerably from one document to another. Between 1580 and 1600 the range of Scotticisms in the Acts of Parliament still seems to be o. 320-420 in 1,000 words, while that of the Assembly Minutes is just over 200<sup>(1)</sup>. The density of Scotticisms in all three sixteenth century passages given in Appendix 1 (literary, Parliamentary and Burgh) lies between 300 and 500. By the middle of the seventeenth century, however, the position in passages analysed is as follows:-

Scotticisms in a sample thousand words	
Burgh Records	o. 150-300
Kirk Sessions	o. 100-150
Parliament	o. 100
Assembly	Under 50 <sup>(1)</sup>

Anglicization has apparently been much more rapid in some records than in others. The Assembly Minutes show only a slight further anglicization in the late seventeenth century, and some of the Kirk Session records may even have a slight

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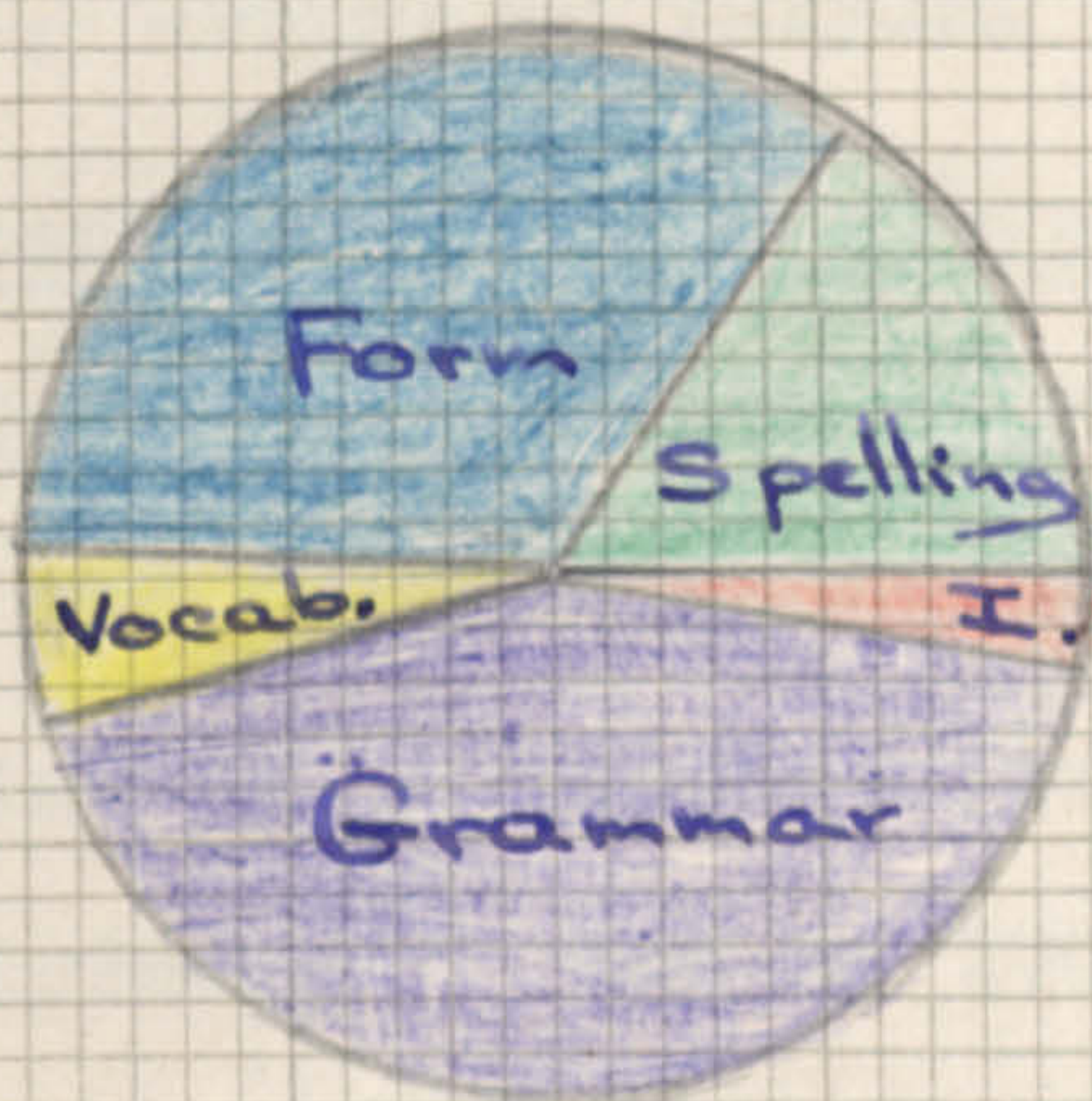
1. These figures are not averages, however, as are the corresponding eighteenth century figures, but merely rough estimates from unselected samples, (see p. 24) and since there is often considerable variation from passage to passage in the same document, these figures can only be taken to illustrate the general way in which anglicization took place, and not, as in the eighteenth century, to indicate the precise state of the language in any document at a specified date.



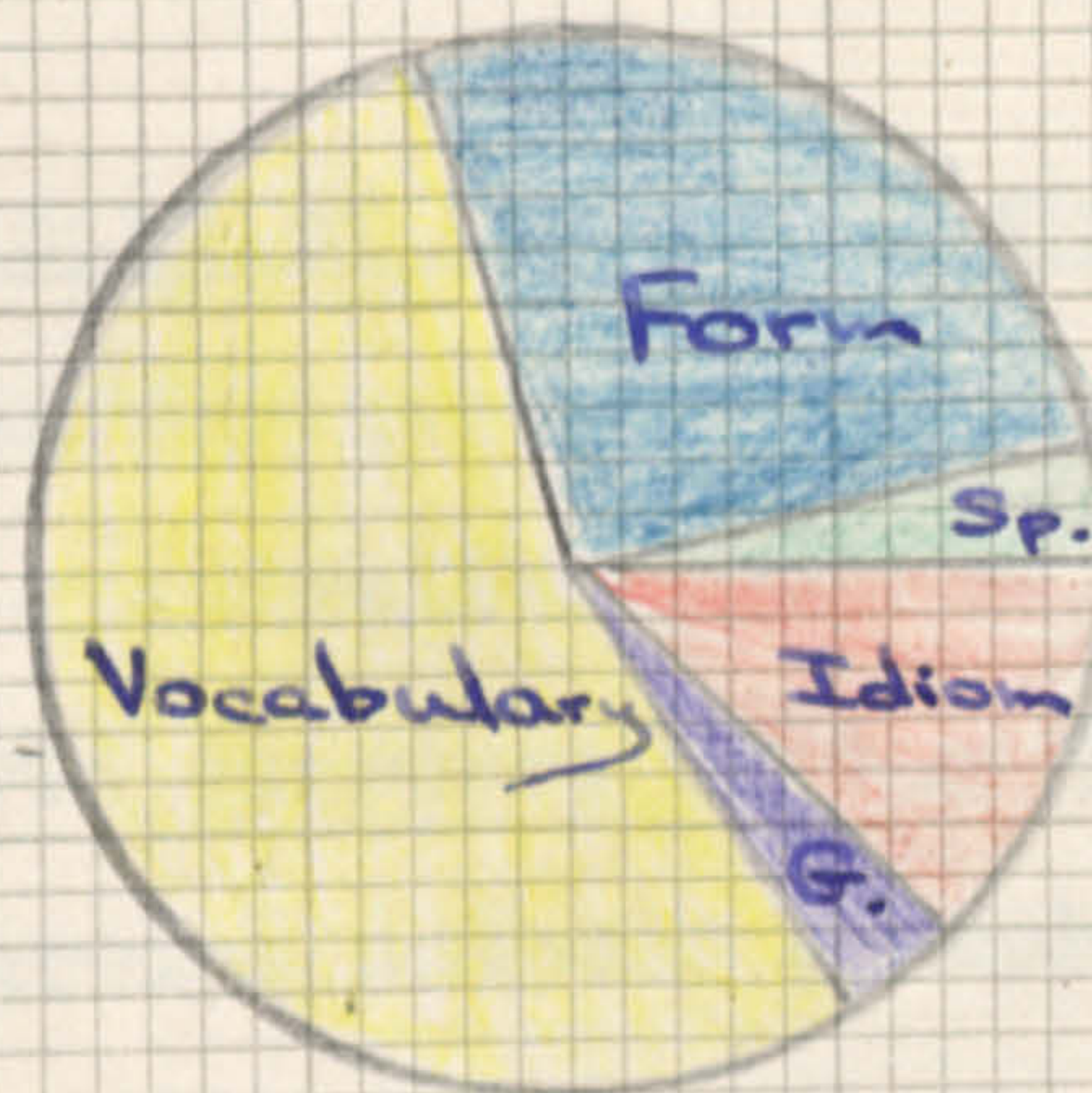
# Proportion of Different Types of Scotticism

## Parliament

1580

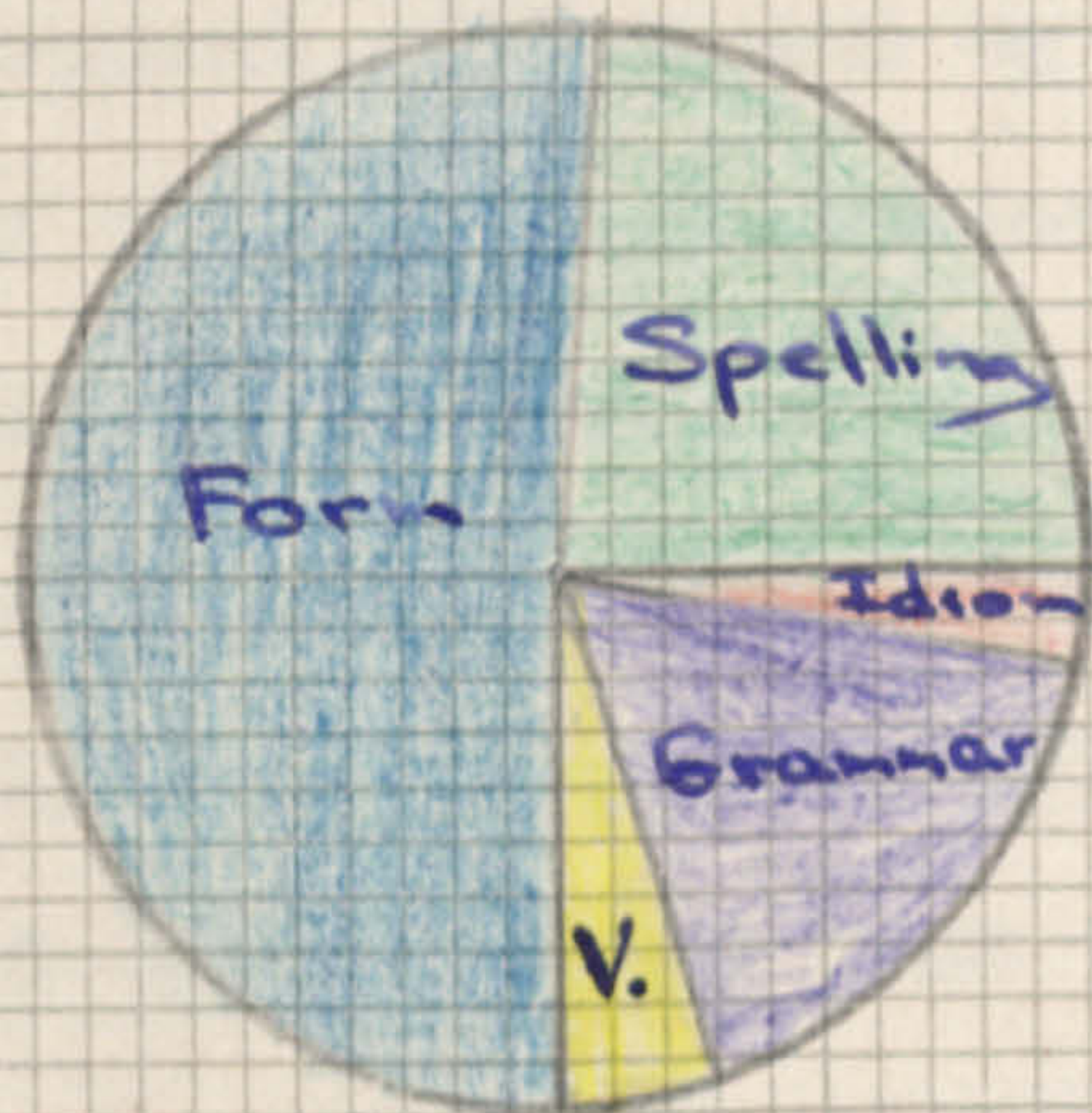


1700-07

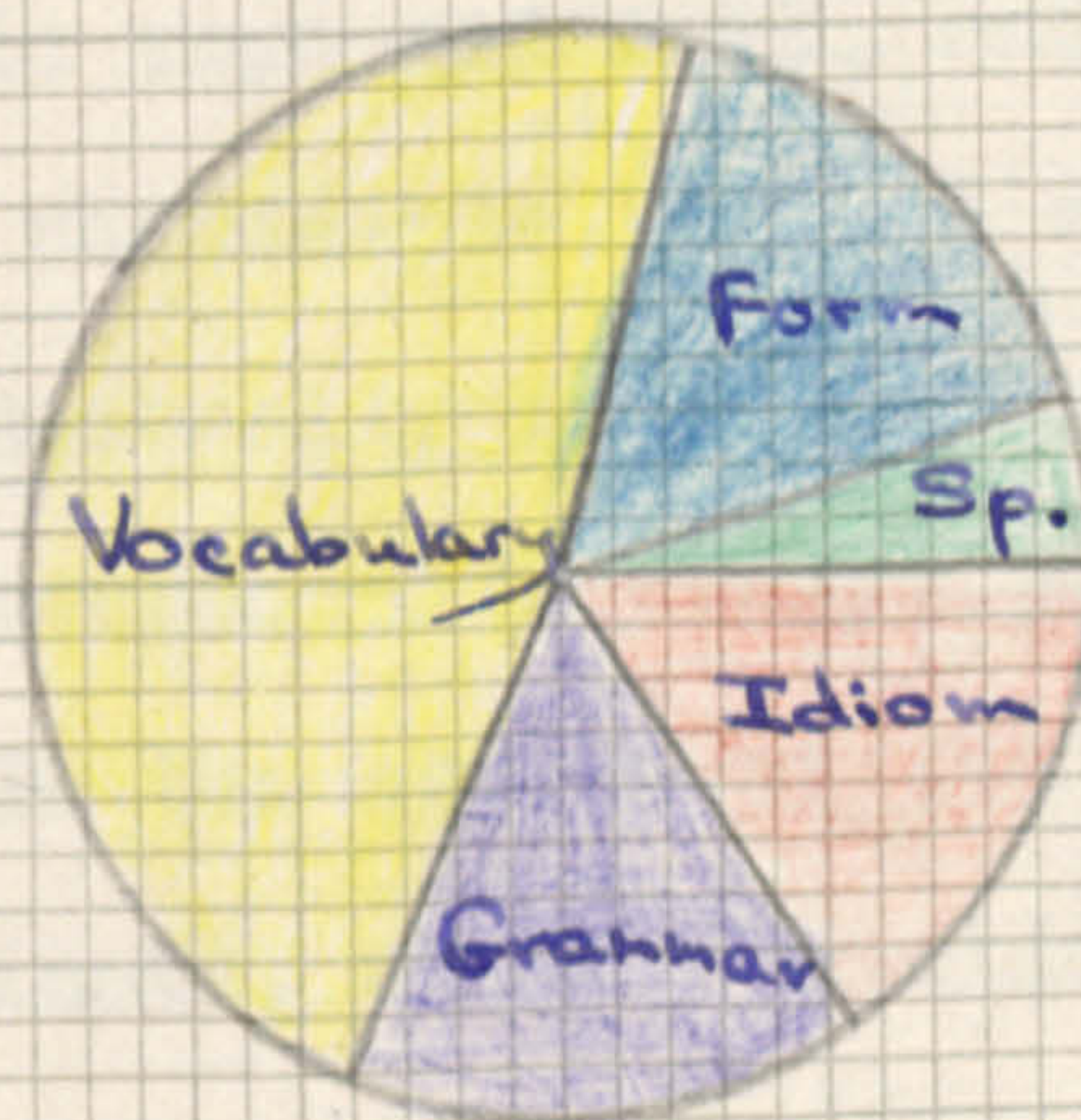


## Assembly

1580



1700-10





increase in Scotticism<sup>(1)</sup>.

There is no doubt, however, that an anglicizing movement, beginning in the sixteenth century and continuing in the seventeenth, markedly affected all types of official record, though in varying degree.

Different types of Scotticism anglicize at different rates.

In the sixteenth century the differences between the Scots and English phonological and grammatical systems were so great as to account for over three quarters of the total Scotticisms,<sup>(2)</sup> but by 1700 these groups compose a much smaller proportion.

#### Grammar

The Scots grammatical system was the first aspect of Scots to yield appreciably to English influence. The development of -es and -s endings in noun and verb, and the use of the -ing inflection for the participle as well as the gerund, both of which occurred occasionally in Older Scots,<sup>(3)</sup> were greatly accelerated in the seventeenth century, presumably under English influence. In the course of the century, es and -ing endings come to predominate, while the older inflections gradually disappear, becoming only occasional in

- 
1. Examples of this increase are shown in Appendix 6, p. 374. I should like to draw the attention of students following up this subject to these increases of Scotticism in the late seventeenth century, which seemed too common to be accidental, and yet too early to be explained by the return from Episcopacy to official Presbyterianism. C.F. p. 76 Note 1.
  2. See Graph 3, Appendix 6, and specimens in Appendix 1.
  3. E.g. Appendix 1, Parl. 1555: cumming (line 5); Stir. 1556: knawing (line 6), crymes (line 17).

the late seventeenth century<sup>(1)</sup>. Even verb endings in -th, an inflection quite foreign to Scots, are found in the seventeenth century<sup>(2)</sup>. In the seventeenth century, inflections became very variable, and by 1660 there was very little left in the National and Kirk Session Records of that part of the inflectional system which had been peculiar to Scots. The Burgh Records were slower in anglicizing grammatical points,<sup>(3)</sup> but the Scotticisms in these points did fall in the Burgh Records from c. 30-60 per thousand words in 1650 to c. 10-15 in 1700.

Form. English word-forms infiltrated also from the sixteenth century, and by the early seventeenth many common English forms were occurring in the Parliamentary and Assembly records. In the extracts in Appendix 1, a mixture of Scots and English word-forms can be seen throughout the seventeenth century. At the one extreme, Aberdeen Burgh, which is still largely Scots in 1644, has the anglicized forms everie, sure, also, both, from, while at the other, the highly anglicized Assembly Minutes retain the Scots forms intrants, warrand, contrare, kirk and paroch<sup>(4)</sup>. During the seventeenth century, the language shows a confusion which is due to the transition

- 
1. See Appendix 1 - all seventeenth century passages.
  2. Appendix 1, Assembly, 1638 - declareth (line 4), 1639 - hath (line 8); Parliament, 1686 - doeth (line 6).
  3. Appendix 1, Peebles Burgh, 1672 - beirand, beseichand, houssis (lines 2, 8, 10).
  4. Both passages are in Appendix 1.



between the settled forms of sixteenth century literary Scots and those of the English used by Scotsmen in modern times: ~~there~~ there is a degree of variability which reaches a kind of peak of linguistic chaos in the Kirk Session Records between 1660 and 1680. Mixing of forms has become common: even in our extracts Rothesay Town Council has both samen and sane, Rothesay Kirk Session has solander (verb) and slanderers; Aberdeen Kirk Session has enouch, but right; Peebles Burgh has an a form in awne but o in also and from, Aberdeen Burgh has the spellings guhilk and when, and Parliament, in 1633, has the hybrid quhasoever.<sup>(1)</sup>

Before the end of the seventeenth century, however, some English forms become fairly well established, at least in the National and Kirk Session Records. Forms like maist have disappeared from most of our late seventeenth century samples, and the English variants<sup>(2)</sup> are well established; gh has replaced ch in words like night and right<sup>(3)</sup>; and oo spellings are used generally in words like good and poor.<sup>(4)</sup>

- 
1. The best single example of this confusion comes from a list of testimonials from Melrose Parish Registers, 1657. On p. 405 we find the phrase receivit fra 4 times, received from 9 times, and intermediate variants receaved fra, reccivit from, received fra, receaved from.
  2. e.g. Appendix 1, Assembly, 1638: most, oathes, so, etc., Parliament, 1661, whole also, from etc., Rothesay K.S. 1660, holden, who, goe, etc.
  3. e.g. Appendix 1, Parliament 1686, night nighboure (lines 12, 14), Aberdeen K.S. 1662, right (line 3).
  4. e.g. ib. Parliament, 1686, woods (line 15); Rothesay K.S. good (line 6).

In fact, in these documents, and in a few of the commonest categories of words, where differences between Scots and English were most obvious, anglicization had become general; but much more remained variable, or even definitely Scots, at the end of the seventeenth century. (1)

In the Burgh Records also many common English forms appear, but usually the Scots cognates continue to occur along with the English, even in cases where the Scots has become rare in the Kirk Session Records by the end of the seventeenth century. (2) Evidence that anglicization is proceeding in the Burgh Records, and that the English forms are growing commoner, to the exclusion of the Scots, is, however, provided by the fall in Scots forms per thousand words from c. 70-100 in 1650 to c. 40 in 1700. (3)

Spelling. There is some fluctuation between Scots and English spellings in the early seventeenth century, and

- 
1. e.g. ib. Parliament 1686, damage, alse weell, (lines 2, 11).
  2. e.g. forms like hes, aucht, twa, wark, yit, can still be readily found in the Burgh Records.
  3. The other figures are
 

	c.1650	c.1700
Assembly	c. 5	c. 6
Parliament	c.50	c.11
Kirk Sessions	c. 40-90	c. 10-25.

See Appendix 6, p.373-4. The higher proportion of Scots forms in Rothesay Burgh is discussed on p.87 .



hybrids like guhois occur; by c. 1660, however, the spelling is largely English<sup>(1)</sup> in the National Records, and by c. 1680 the Kirk Session Records have also largely anglicized, though in the latter, and in the Court of Session records, a few Scots spellings continue to occur. The Burghs lag far behind, anglicizing by 1700 to about the level reached by the Kirk Session Records in the middle of the seventeenth century. In the Burgh Records the Scots digraph with i remains general, and there is also an occasional sch for English sh in the late seventeenth century, while Glasgow and Rothesay Burghs continue to interchange v(u) and w in the traditional Scots fashion.<sup>(2)</sup>

Vocabulary. Vocabulary is little affected by the prevailing anglicization. There seems to be a slight decline in the number of Scots words in some of our documents<sup>(3)</sup> but during

- 
1. In English Records, as in Scots, there was a good deal of variation in spelling in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries (c.f. p. 91 ). In literature, however, a conventional spelling seems to have been gaining acceptance by Milton's time and by late seventeenth century the spelling of the Assembly Records is largely regularized in accordance with this (English) convention. Parliamentary Records are discarding many characteristically Scots spellings by 1660 (See Appendix 1) and have shed them almost completely by the date of our last extract in 1686.
  2. Common spellings are voyadge, vithin. Toun and doun are also common in the Burgh Records, but guh spellings are less so by the late seventeenth century.
  3. e.g. Rothesay Kirk Session and Aberdeen Burgh.

the late seventeenth century the number of Scots words seems to rise in some of the National and Kirk Session Records. (1) These changes, if they are not merely due to the accident of passages selected, are slight, however, and we can say that there is little change in the quantity of Scots vocabulary in use in our documents in the seventeenth century. The result of the decline in other types of Scotticism is, of course, a great increase in the proportion of Scots words to other Scotticisms, so that by the eighteenth century Scots words become the major feature in the Scottish element surviving.

Idiom and Syntax. This section is generally small and variable. The same common expressions continue throughout, with an occasional additional colloquialism in the Burghs alone. (2)

Conclusion. On the whole, the proportion of Scotticisms per thousand words has declined very markedly by 1700: in fact, seven eighths of the distinguishing marks of Older Scots have disappeared from the National and Kirk Session Records by that date, and about two thirds from the Burgh Records. (3) Grammar is by 1700 largely English, English cognate forms appear side by side with the Scots and in some

- 
1. e.g. Parliament, Assembly, Aberdeen Kirk Session and Peebles Burgh. On this question of increase, c.f. p. 71.
  2. e.g. Aberdeen Burgh 1650 - aff of the tackisman.
  3. See Appendix 6 and Graphs 1 and 2.



instances have superseded the latter; spelling has largely anglicized in the National Records. On the other hand a considerable amount of Scots word-form still remains, especially in the local records, and a good deal of Scots vocabulary in all the records.

This rough sampling suggests, then, that by the beginning of the eighteenth century much of the usage of English writers was familiar to all the writers of Scots documents; but that many Scots words and forms were still in general use. The more detailed study of the eighteenth century confirms this impression.

B.      The Eighteenth Century: Characteristics of Various  
Types of Document.

In Appendix 5 are given specimens of the various groups of documents studied<sup>(1)</sup> in each of the three sub-divisions of our period. While a few of these specimens illustrate special features which will be discussed, most show the main characteristics of the various documents, some of which have already been indicated with regard to the seventeenth century. I shall mention these characteristics briefly before describing the linguistic situation which, collectively, the documents reveal.

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1. As listed on pp. 27-8 supra.

1. The legal National Records: Parliament and Court of Session<sup>(1)</sup>

These texts are similar in language and style. In the Court Records, where we have continuous material from 1700-1750, the style is more uniform than that of most of the other groups of texts<sup>(2)</sup>, in spite of frequent changes of scribe and a considerable variety of subject.<sup>(3)</sup> Though a decline in the number of Scotticisms was perceptible, the total Scotticisms remained comparatively high throughout the period 1700-1750, an extra sample of 5,000 words taken between 1739 and 1753<sup>(4)</sup> showing that the Scots tradition in the Court of Session had declined very much less between 1700 and 1750 than it had done earlier. On the other hand, there was a marked anglicization in both the Minutes and the Acts of Parliament between 1703 or 1705 and 1707, but this might simply be due to the change from a domestic to an

- 
1. i.e. documents P. and C. with their subsidiaries P. Acts and C.D., as listed on p. 27 supra.
  2. There is only one point where the language (as distinct from the writing) suggests a change of scribe: in 1738-50 the number of abbreviated participles increases markedly, and in 6.7.1739 the inflected adjective recurs 8 times, having previously disappeared from the Court records c. 1710-11. See p. 378 infra. This does not mean, however, that there is not a good deal of fluctuation in the number of Scotticisms from passage to passage, while Forms and Grammatical usages may vary even within the same passage.
  3. See p. 29 supra.
  4. The analysis referred to throughout this chapter is in Appendix 6, pp. 372-90.



international topic.<sup>(1)</sup>

One misleading factor in all these formal documents is the legal fondness for repetition<sup>(2)</sup>. Falconer's Decisions of the Court of Session, though it has actually more different Scots words and forms per thousand words than the Court of Session Acts for the same period, has a considerably smaller total of Scotticisms, thus illustrating how the repetition of Scots words and forms swells the total of the Court Records.<sup>(3)</sup> Even the Decisions, however, continues to show a comparatively high proportion of Scotticisms even in the middle of the eighteenth century.

The Scots forms decline after c. 1720 to a small core of legal terms, for some of which no English equivalent is in use, but both C. and O.D. remain rich in Scots vocabulary, most of which, of course, is also largely legal, or at least "formal"<sup>(4)</sup>; and for the bulk of which no English equivalents

- 
1. The termination of P. in 1707 makes it difficult to say that the earlier style would have persisted for domestic topics, however; indeed, the frequent change in the 1707 headings of P. Acts from Act anent - to Act concerning - hints at something more than a mere change of topic.
  2. c.f. p. 50 supra.
  3. Some of the differences may be attributable to accidental variation in subject-matter in the selected passages, for the Decisions is very variable, and the 1750 section analysed was more Scots than was the material for the Court of Session Acts 1746-48. See p. 378.
  4. For this term, see p. 50 supra; for the vocabulary, see Appendix 7, and pp. 116-129 supra.

are in use. A few of these Scots words and forms are technical terms peculiar to this group of records, but the majority are shared, in varying proportions, by the other records.

Most of the grammatical points which will be discussed and likewise common to all the records, but the inflected adjective is commoner here than in the local records, and the uninflected past participle is commoner here than in the records of the Assembly and Universities.

A good deal of the Scots grammar in both Court and Parliamentary records is semi-fossilized in traditional phrases, e.g. thir occurs only in the phrase thir presents, and the plural verb in -s occurs chiefly in such pronouncements as The Lords Appoints -- ordains -- prohibits and discharges. The fossilization is not complete, however, for English grammatical usages also occur in parallel phrases. These formal phrases, and those which contain most of the Court of Session's uninflected participles<sup>(1)</sup> are, of course, less common in the Decisions. Similarly, in Parliament, Scots grammatical endings are found more commonly in the formal phrasing of the Acts, to c. 1705 at least, than in the Minutes.<sup>(2)</sup>

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1. Especially insert, intimate.

2. See Appendix 7, p. 390, for comparison of different types of text on grammatical points.



2. Non-legal National Records: Assembly and University Minutes <sup>(1)</sup>

The language of these is, so far as subject-matter permits, the same: they share the same small group of common forms and idioms, and, in general, the same vocabulary; and they usually anglicize about the same time in individual points of grammar and form. Their Scots content is much slighter than that of the legal group - A. and G.U. are, in fact, the least Scots of our records - but they extend their otherwise narrow range of Scotticisms to include occasional examples of many of the words and forms common in Parliament and the Court of Session, especially of that group of words and forms for which no English equivalent was in use. <sup>(2)</sup> The rarity of these examples is probably due to subject-matter, and not to intentional exclusion of certain words and forms.

The few Scotticisms which still remain common in this group of records mostly come under the heading of vocabulary, and after 1715 are mainly vocabulary of an administrative or legal character. There is little left in these records of the grammatical inflections peculiar to Scots, though occasional examples occur of all the points common in the other records,

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1. i.e. texts A. and G.U., with their associated texts A.S., A.U. and E.U.

2. See p. 102 .

and there are a number of examples of the inflected adjective.

Little change is shown in the number and type of Scotticisms in the Assembly Records between 1705 and 1740 or in those of Glasgow University between 1700 and the end of our material in 1729. The Faculty Minutes of Aberdeen University are more Scots in 1702-4, but seem to be anglicizing rapidly by 1715. Material is too limited here, however, for adequate comparison. The passage from Edinburgh University (1733-40) is similar in language to that of Glasgow in the period 1715-28. (1)

Variations in language occur in the Assembly minutes according to subject, passages dealing with purely religious topics being much more highly anglicized than those on general church administration (2), and the formal commissions given yearly by the Assembly to its Commissioners (i.e. standing committee) are still more Scots. (3)

The report of the committee on the Simson Case is as variable as are the minutes of its parent body, the Assembly. The report contains a few legal terms, but the only marked difference from the Assembly minutes is in the last passage analysed - the depositions of witnesses - where the legal

- 
1. Whether this indicates a continued lack of anglicization, as in Glasgow earlier, or whether it suggests that Edinburgh, like Aberdeen, had been more Scots earlier, we are unable to say.
  2. See Appendix 1, Specimens 6 and 7, Appendix 5, Specimens 11 and 12, and notes to Appendix 6, p. 380.
  3. These commissions (referred to as A. Comm.) were included in the Assembly averages, since they are of the same authorship as the rest of the minutes.



tendency to repetition of stereotyped forms<sup>(1)</sup> is very marked.<sup>(2)</sup>

Reports of Commissioners to the Universities are appreciably more Scots than the minutes of Senate and Faculty, mainly also in this repetition of Scots words and forms, and in grammar.<sup>(3)</sup>

### 3. Kirk Session Records.

These, being local records, might be expected to show some diversity of style and language. There is more variation from writer to writer than in the National Records,<sup>(4)</sup> and more from one area to another, the south being much richer in Scotticism than the centre and north<sup>(5)</sup>, but on the whole the Kirk Session Records are in a national, rather than a local, tradition, and their style and language are in many respects those of the National Records, or those of the National Records of a slightly earlier period.<sup>(6)</sup>

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1. c.f. p. 45 supra.

2. See p. 161 infra.

3. These reports of Royal Commissions, being of different authorship from the minutes, were recorded separately, unlike the Commissions of the Assembly.

4. e.g. in Rothesay K.S., the schoolmaster who writes in 1701 has from 3 to 4 Scots spellings per thousand words, while his successor of 1708, also a schoolmaster, has none; the former has 30 Scots forms per thousand words, the latter 2. (See Appendix 6, p. 381). In Wigtown K.S., the schoolmaster of 1701-5 writes parish throughout, but the next three schoolmasters prefer paroch; the first has guh spellings oftener than wh ones, but his successor of 1707-11 has no guh spellings. Sharp distinctions of this nature are rare in the National Records.

5. The north being apparently less Scots than the centre. See Appendix 6.

6. See p. 108 infra.

The amount of Scotticism varies in the early part of the century from approximately that of the Court of Session in the southern Kirk Sessions to about half of that in the north; but none of the records is as highly anglicized as the minutes of the Assembly or of Glasgow University. The rate of anglicization is slow, particularly in the south-west, and especially in vocabulary and grammar: form and spelling are clearly anglicizing throughout our period, though in these respects the Kirk Session Records sometimes lag behind the National Records.

All the types of Scots spelling recorded commonly in the Kirk Session Records were, however, found occasionally in the National Records. All the common grammatical points occurred likewise in all types of record, though in varying proportions, the Kirk Session Records being particularly rich in examples of the uninflected past participle.

The Scots words and forms common in the Kirk Session Records include many of those common in the National Records, a large group of forms occurring occasionally in the National Records, and a small group of words bearing particularly on Session affairs. (1) Scots and English synonyms and cognates usually alternate freely from the beginning of our period. Most of the Scotticism of the Kirk Session Records comes, like

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1. e.g. mortoloth, transport, delation. C.f. p. 122 .



that of the National Records, from the repetition of a group of common words and forms; but in the Kirk Session Records there are also a number of rare forms (becoming much rarer after 1730), and a wider range of words occurring occasionally, a group which also dwindles in the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

This variety in the vocabulary of the Kirk Session Records reflects the variety of topic dealt with, subjects being often of a more everyday nature than those of the National Records, and the minutes including some verbatim reports of uneducated speakers. There are, then, indications of a less literary language than that of the National Records, and some of the Forms suggest possible pronunciations behind the spelling.<sup>(1)</sup> On the other hand, there is a surprising amount of the more "formal" language and idiom which characterizes the national records.<sup>(2)</sup>

#### 4. Burgh Records.

These are also local records, but again much of their language is in the same tradition as that of the National and Kirk Session Records. They deal with a still greater variety of topics, however, and, perhaps for this reason, include many

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1. See pp. 275-6.

2. See Appendix 7, and pp. 149-151.

words not used in the other records.

The Burgh Records are more Scots than the others, having from 1700 to c. 1720 about twice the number of Scotticisms in the Kirk Sessions; thereafter they anglicize rapidly, mainly in spelling and word-form, until by 1730-45 they are similar to the Kirk Sessions in amount of Scotticism.

The Burgh Records use the same types of Scots spellings as the other records, but have more frequent examples of these. In grammar, they have still examples of a few points which have anglicized in the other records before 1700. Noun plurals in -is are found during the first two decades, and past participles in -it during the first decade of the eighteenth century. The grammatical points found in the other records also occur, the present plural in -s being much commoner than the two points characteristic of the legal group of records. On the whole, grammar is much more Scots in the Burghs to c. 1730.

There still remains a large group of common Scots forms and words, including many of those used in the other records, many forms which occur only occasionally in the National Records<sup>(1)</sup>, and a small group of words relating to burgh affairs.<sup>(2)</sup> There are also many words and forms occurring only occasionally. These groups are much larger than the corresponding groups in

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1. In Appendix 7 the two groups are distinguished.

2. e.g. tolbooth, fencible, flesher. See pp. 120, 122.



the Kirk Session Records, the records of Stirling and Glasgow having an especially wide range of Scots vocabulary. These groups of occasional words and forms decline markedly in size after c. 1730, but much more still remains than in the other records. As in the Kirk Sessions, some of the forms seem to hint at pronunciations used.<sup>(1)</sup>

Where Scots and English synonyms and cognates are both in use, they usually alternate freely, but it is possible that a few English words and forms used in the other records may not have been used in the Burgh Records at the beginning of the eighteenth century.<sup>(2)</sup>

Insufficient material was analysed to provide comparison between individual writers, but the differences between areas were, if anything, slighter than in the Kirk Session Records. As in the latter, however, the north seems to anglicize more rapidly.

The legal nature of Rothesay Town Council Records<sup>(3)</sup> may have affected their style, for they are much more Scots than the other Burgh Records, are highly repetitive, and have some similarities of vocabulary and usage to the language of the Court of Session Records.

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1. See p. 275-6.

2. See pp. 98 & 119.

3. See p. 26, Note 3.

The Documents: Conclusion.

As we shall see in the following pages, all the records share a common stock of language, but there is a "formal" language which occurs more frequently in legal or formal documents, and there is some material in the local records not found in the national ones. The records most highly anglicized are the non-legal National Records. The legal records are much more Scots (probably because of their "formal" language) and the local records vary from area to area. The Burgh Records are the most Scots in the first quarter of the century.

Variation also occurs in some documents according to the style of passage selected. We have already noted<sup>(1)</sup> the tendency of passages dealing with religious matters to be more anglicized, and of some "formal" documents to be more Scots. These distinctions will be discussed later.<sup>(2)</sup>

C. The Period 1700-1750.<sup>(3)</sup>

By 1700, as we saw earlier,<sup>(4)</sup> seven eighths of the

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1. p. 82 supra.

2. p. 152 infra.

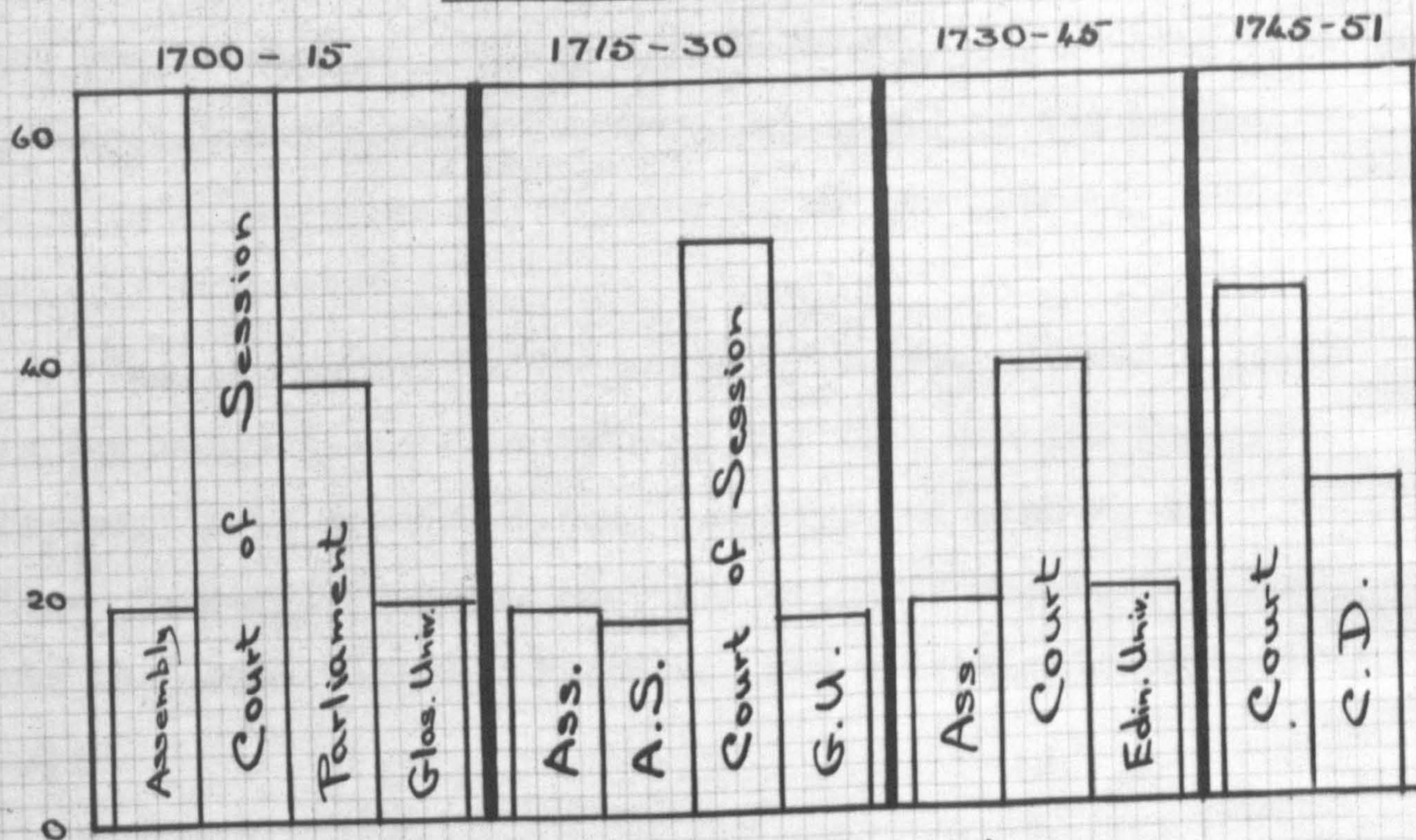
3. The tables in Appendix 6 should be taken in conjunction with this section.

4. p. 152 supra.

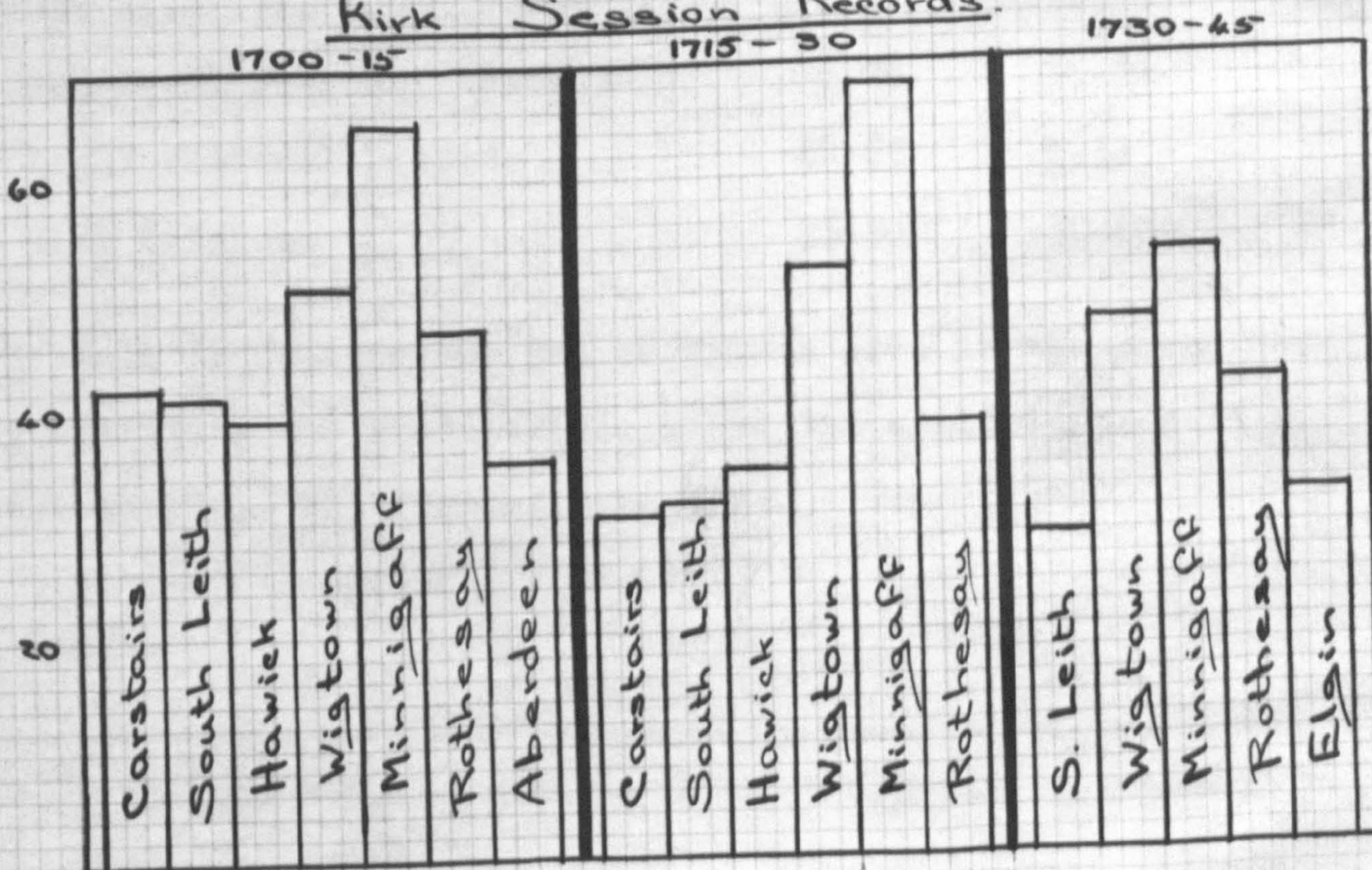


# Average Scotticisms per 1000 words

## National Records



## Kirk Session Records





distinguishing marks of Older Scots have disappeared from the National and Kirk Session Records, and two thirds from the Burgh Records. We are left with averages ranging from c. 100-140 Scotticisms per thousand words in the Burgh Records to under 20 in the minutes of the Assembly and of Glasgow University.

Anglicization, in the years 1700-1750, is still rapid in the Burgh Records, slower in the Kirk Session Records, especially in vocabulary and grammar, and also in the legal National Records, and only slightly discernible in the non-legal National Records. The approximate figures are:-

Scotticisms per 1,000 words	1700-15	1715-30	1730-50
Non-legal National Records	<u>c.</u> 20	15-20	15-20
Legal National Records	40-65	<u>c.</u> 50	30-45
Kirk Sessions	35-50 <sup>(1)</sup>	30-50 <sup>(2)</sup>	25-50

The fall in Scotticisms can be better seen in the Burgh Records by splitting the last period, where the anglicization is most marked. The figures here are:-

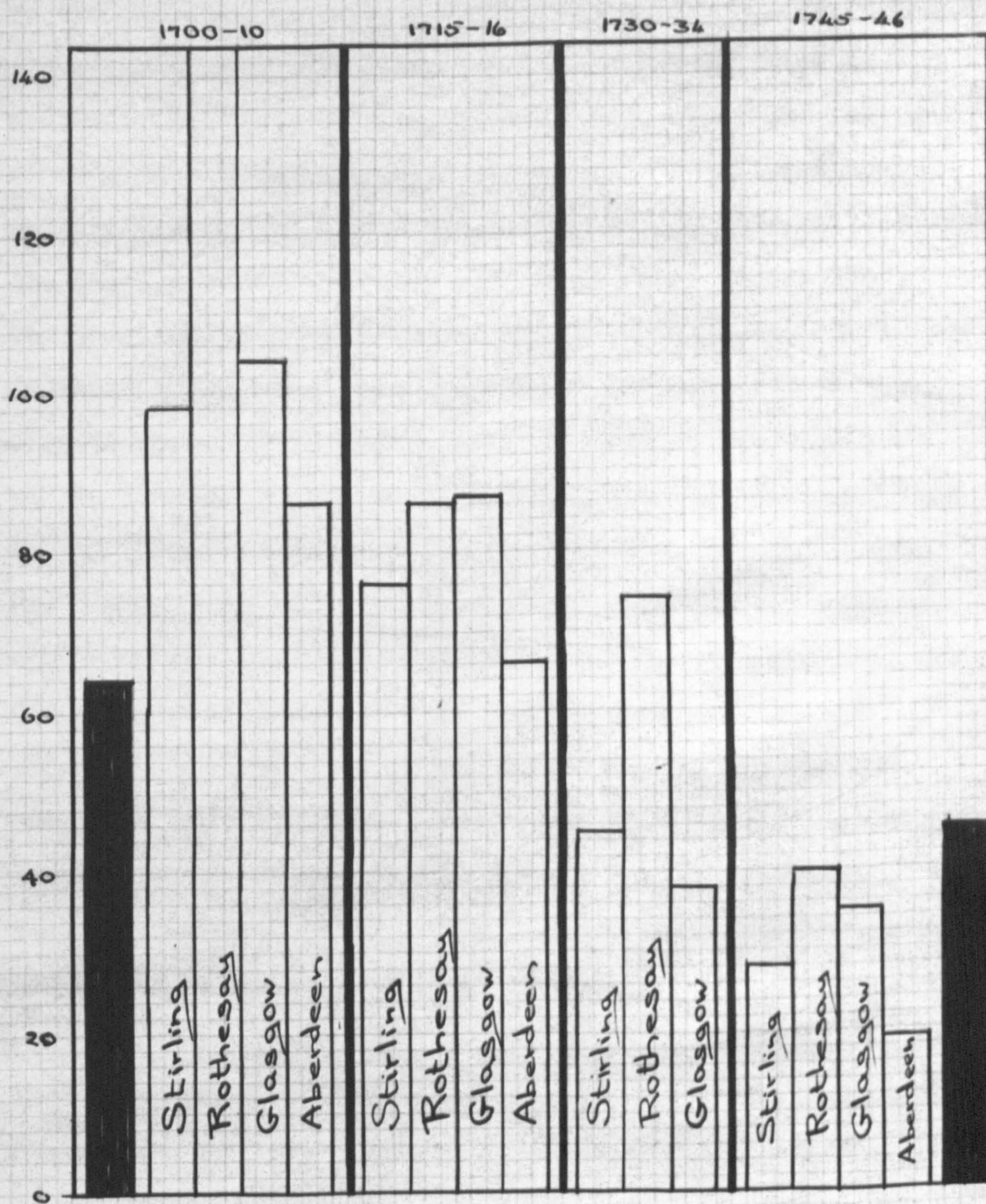
	<u>c.</u> 1700 <sup>(3)</sup>	<u>c.</u> 1715	<u>c.</u> 1730	<u>c.</u> 1745
Burghs	90-140	70-90	40-70	25-40

- 
1. Minnigaff K.S. is unusual here, averaging 65 Scotticisms.
  2. Minnigaff c.68.
  3. As only 2,000 words were analysed for each period for the Burghs, the figures do not cover the whole period 1700-15, and similarly with the other periods.



# Average Scotticisms per 1000 words

## Burgh Records



■ Court of Session on same scale.



It can be seen right away, then, that there is no evidence of increased anglicization after 1707: in fact, in the National and Kirk Session Records anglicization has slowed down after the rapid changes of the seventeenth century. Only in the Burgh Records does the anglicization already in progress in the seventeenth century continue unchecked into the eighteenth, and even here the bulk of the anglicization seems to have taken place before 1700. The most probable explanation is, not that English influence lessened during the early eighteenth century, but that, especially in the National and Kirk Session Records, most of the readily anglicizable material had already anglicized before 1700, i.e. most of the inflections, the spellings, and those forms whose correspondence with English cognates could be most readily recognised. These, incidentally, are the aspects of language most readily acquired through reading. By 1700 much of the appearance of the English language, and the shape of its words in writing, must have been familiar to most of the writers of our documents. There remained, however, a small "hard core" of Scotticisms which anglicized more slowly.

We shall proceed to list the Scotticisms remaining in this "hard core" and to study the process of anglicization in each of the five types of Scotticism already defined.<sup>(1)</sup>

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1. pp. 37-39 supra.



# Proportion of different types of Scottishism

## Court of Session

1700-15

Spelling
Idiom
Gram.
Form
Voe.

1715-30

I.
G.
Form
Voe.

1730-45

I
G.
Form
Voe.

1745-51

I.
Gram.
Form
Voe.

## Assembly

1700-15

Sp.
Idiom
Gram.
Form
Voe.

1715-30

I.
G.
Form
Voe.

1730-45

Idiom
Gram.
Form
Voe.



D. Spelling

The National Records show few traditional Scots spellings<sup>(1)</sup>, and the Kirk Session Records are not far behind, varying in 1700 from c. 4 Scots spellings per 1,000 words in Aberdeen and Wigtown to c. 9 in Minnigaff.<sup>(2)</sup> This decline in the number of spellings characteristically Scots is all the more remarkable since many minor variations in spelling were still possible in both English and Scots official documents of the early eighteenth century<sup>(3)</sup>, and it was quite possible for one document to contain two or more different spellings of the same word.<sup>(4)</sup>

The Burgh Records, on the other hand, are still showing 15-35 Scots spellings per 1,000 words in 1700, having declined from 40-100 in 1650.

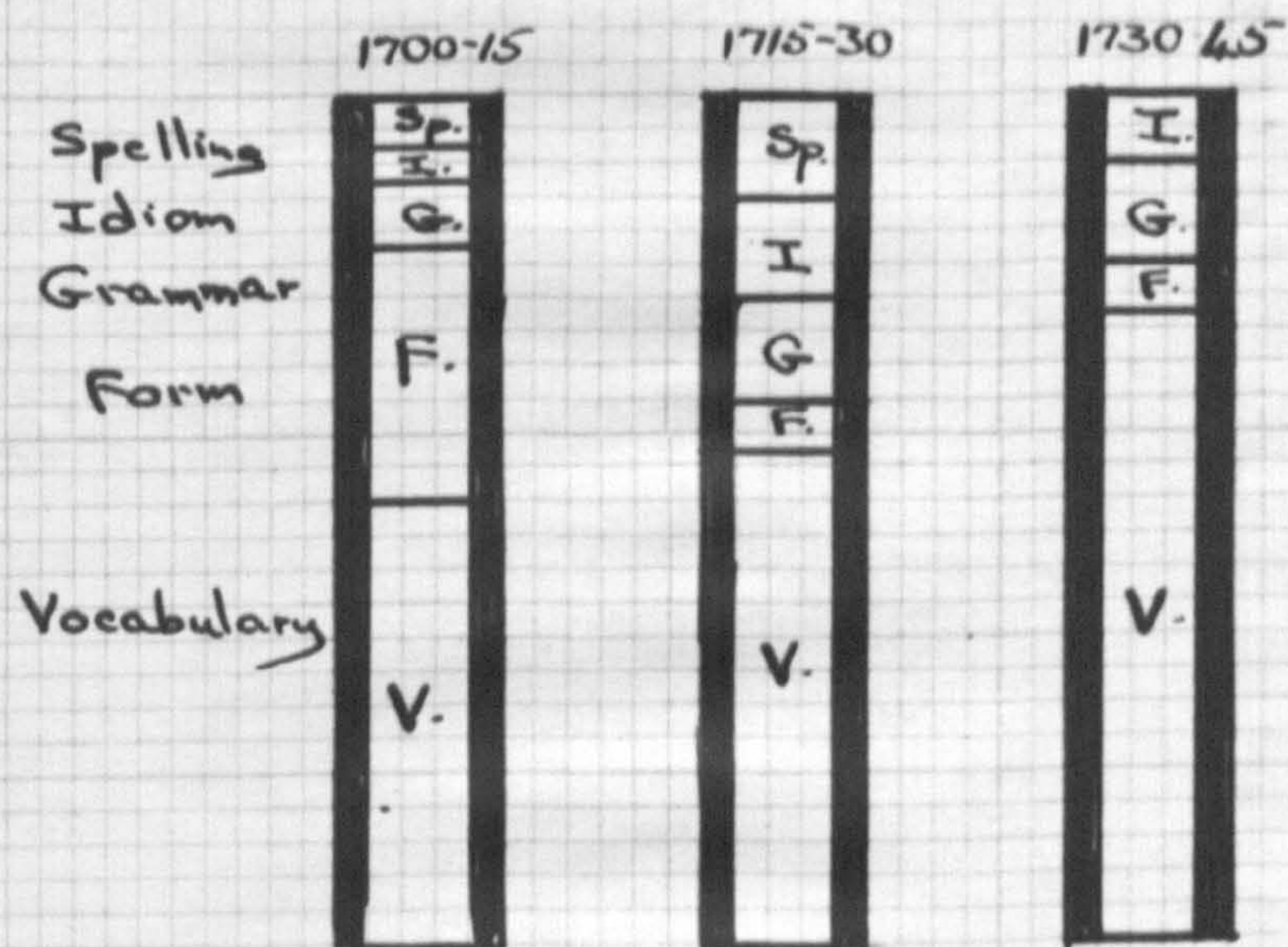
English spellings of most words are also in use during our period, even Scots words like decreit, compeir, tolbuith sometimes occurring (with increasing frequency) as decreet, compear, tolbooth.

- 
1. The National Record MSS. average 1 - 2 per 1,000 words from 1700-1715, but these are frequently anglicized in the printed texts.
  2. The Hawick schoolmaster is erratic, having 1 Scots spelling per 1,000 words in 1700, but averaging 7 over the period 1700-15.
  3. c.f. p. 75 Note 1.
  4. e.g. Records of the Borough of Nottingham: we and wee - 22.8.1718, paid and paide, 1720 accounts; scholars and schollars 26.6.1723 Corporacion and Corporacon, 10.10.1717. The same variation occurs, of course, in the Scots records, e.g. Dundee Burgh: Councel and Council - 24.4.1770, Provost and Provest - ib., politic and politick, 20.5.1777.

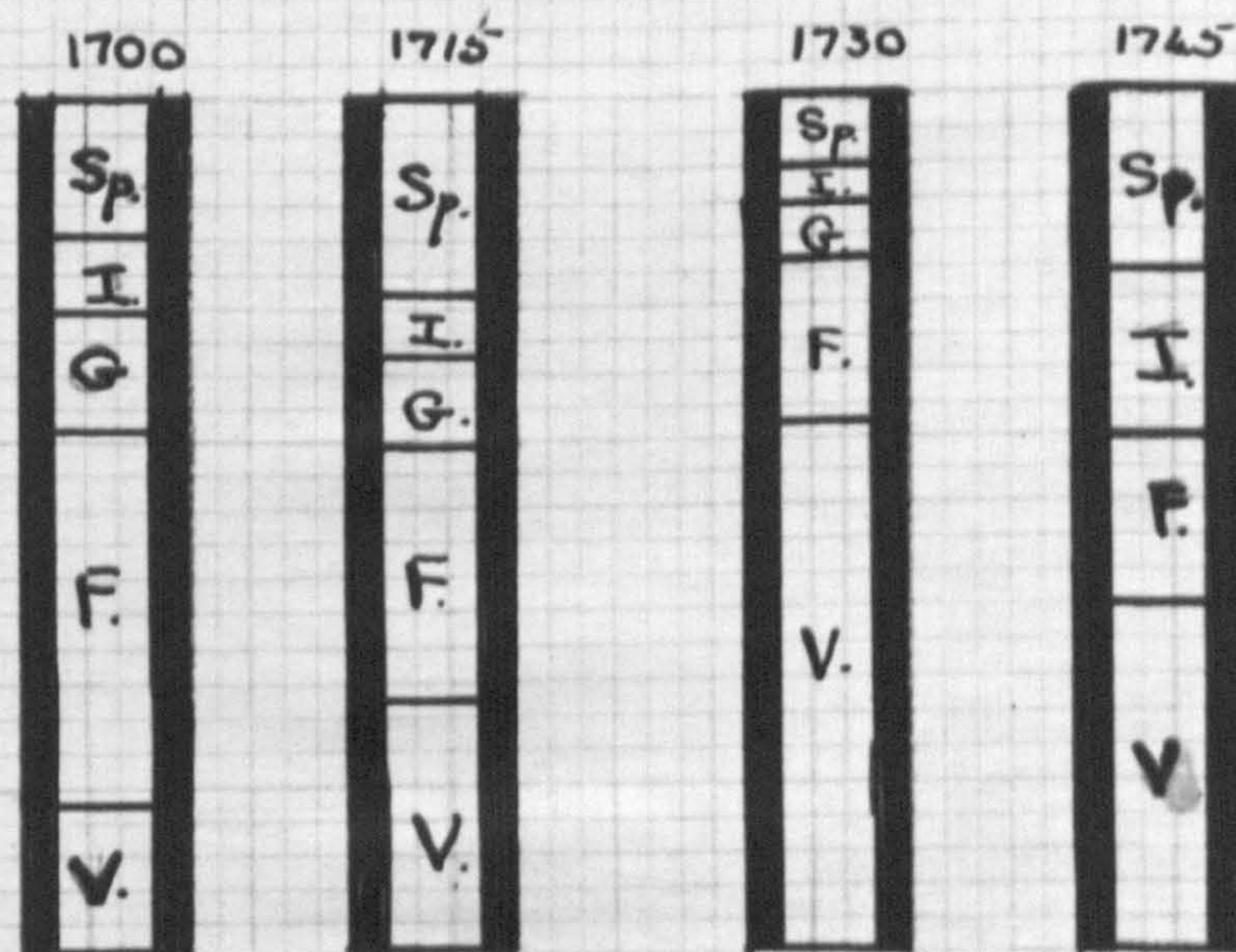


# Proportion of different types of Scotticism

## Wigtown Kirk Session



## Glasgow Burgh





The Scots spellings in all records decline in frequency from 1700 onwards, with interruptions due to individual variation<sup>(1)</sup>. After 1715, Scots spellings in the National Records are practically confined to an occasional occurrence in the Court of Session MS.; by 1730 they are no longer common in any Kirk Session Record except Minnigaff<sup>(2)</sup>; and in the Burghs there is a sharp decline from 15 - 20 per 1,000 words c. 1715 to under 5 c. 1730.

All the types of Scots spelling recorded, were, however, noted in all the various groups of documents.

The Scots spellings<sup>(3)</sup> found in the eighteenth century were as follows:-

1. Digraphs in i: These occur occasionally in all records. The Kirk Session Records have 1 - 2 per 1,000 words up to c. 1720, while the Burgh Records have 5 - 10 in the same period. In the latter also digraph spellings have become rare by 1730.

Some examples are:-

caise, relaiting, laitlie, declair, squair, profain,  
maison, waist; regaird, pairt, yaird, wairned,  
gairdner, maister, plaister, haid<sup>(4)</sup>; remeid,

- 
1. e.g. in Car. 1707-14, W. 1716-17, H. 1711-12.
  2. Rothesay K.S. has now c. 4 per thousand, and the others under 2.
  3. Spellings listed as Scots are classified on pp. 52-3 supra.
  4. The question of the pronunciation of these is touched on later - p. 280 .



yeir, cleiks, adheir, compleitly, reid-herring, weil,  
peits, compeir, inteire, ceitation, reid (past tense),  
neid, veiver, leid (metal), conveyned, leit; foirsaid;  
rebuiked, tolbuith, muir<sup>(1)</sup>.

English spellings of these words were also found throughout the records<sup>(2)</sup>.

There are occasional examples of words which normally have an i-digraph in English being spelt otherwise in our documents:-

e.g. ordaned, complaning (both Minnigaff 1700),  
noquanted (Car. 5.12.1716, A.B. 10.2.1746),  
vated (Minn. 30.8.1730), trenterous (R.B. 26.10.1716).

2. Guh spellings have by 1700 been largely superseded by English wh. In the Kirk Session Records, guh spellings occur occasionally up to c. 1708, and in Rothesay Kirk Session throughout our period<sup>(3)</sup>; in the Burgh Records they crop up sporadically (except in Aberdeen) and are still quite common in 1715-18.

1. The uncommon, or late, examples in this list are as follows:-  
wairned - Car. 10.11.1700, inteire - Minn. 7.4.1700, rebuiked - S.L. 30.10.1701, reid-herring - P. Acts 1705, II (p. 4), maisons - A.B. 29.5.1706, leid - ibid., haid - ibid. 19.5.1708, peits - H. 21.12.1711, foirsaid - W. 1711 passin, neid - H. 30.3.1717, ceitation - Car. 5.3.1715, waist ground - Dundee B. 20.6.1717, remeid - G.O., March 1721 (p. 422), Squair - Inverness K.S. 8.12.1730, maister - W. 1.1. 1731, declair - W.O. 30.11.1738, profained - Elg. 25.6.1738, reid - R. 11.3.1730, regaird - G.B. 9.11.1745, conveyned and leit - R.B. Election, 1745, plnister - S.L. 25.6.1761, muir - G.B. 18.6.1730.
2. e.g. regard - Car. 24.3.1700, remeed - P.15.5.1703, red-fish - same passage as reid-herring, above, lead - A.B. - same passage as leid, hade - same as haid.
3. They are rare in R. at the beginning of the century, but occur regularly c. 3 - 4 times per 1,000 words from 1715 - 1740.

Examples are:-

quhereof - G.U. (Chancellor's Commission) 24.11.1727,  
quherby R. 22.6.1721, quherto - ib. 15.7.1730,  
quhich - C.R.B. 3.7.1718.

The Scots and English spellings are used indiscriminately:  
e.g. W. 27.5.1702 - reasons which he had in write and quhich  
he desired - - -.

Contracted forms with q are found more frequently. They occur occasionally in the Court of Session MS. throughout our period, though they are anglicized (i.e. expanded) in print. In the Kirk Session Records they are common in the beginning of the century, and continue in Carstairs, Minnigaff and Hawick to c. 1720, when they fade out, though in the two latter cases there is no change of writer at this point.

Examples are:- qtsoever, grin, qch. - all C. MS. 13.2.1730.  
qt - H. 30.7.1711, gre - H. 11.11.1711, qn - S.L. 22.6.1749.  
The anglicized qch occurs very commonly, e.g. Car. 3.1.1720<sup>(1)</sup>  
Inverness 16.2.1720; and gho occurs in H. 5.10.1718.

3. An occasional scribal t or interchange of final t and th occurs in all documents except the minutes of Assembly and of the Universities.

Examples are:- taxt (tax) - P. Acts 1705 VII (p. 12), A.B. 22.10.1715;  
taxters - A.B. 25.1.1716<sup>(2)</sup>; publiot - P. Acts 1700 (Wrongous Imprisonment), G.B. 1.1.1715, A.B. 1717 passim; Cropt - C. 21.12.1723 (thrice); weight (weigh)<sup>(3)</sup> - C. 13.2.1728. G.B. 12.3.1716, A.E. 18.1.1716; weighters - C.R.B. 18.8.1736; orphants - C. 23.2.1740, Car. 3.1.1720.

- 
1. This suggests that the writers regarded the q merely as a device for contraction, and not as representing the Scottish form of a word.
  2. Also taxers - ib. 1715.
  3. The English verb weight with the same meaning is not recorded in O.E.D. before 1898.



The eight day<sup>(1)</sup> C. 11.11.1708; James the eight - R.B. 26.10.1716;  
Similar examples occur in Melrose 22.1.1736 and passim,  
A.B. 28.9.1715, 17.10.1715, C.R.B. passim, W. 21.2.1723,  
S.L. 28.6.1710, Inverness 8.1.1746 (p. 99), Dundee 1.5.1716;

Eighth thousand pounds - P. Acts 1707 XV (p.66), similar  
examples in Melrose 22.1.1736 and passim; fourteenth pound-  
S.L. 1.9.1709, eleventh (o'clock) - Melrose 30.4.1732,  
though (thought)<sup>(2)</sup> - Car. 26.3.1731, H. 21.12.1711<sup>(3)</sup>.

4. Ou is sometimes interchangeable with English ow, in the  
early years of the Assembly and University Minutes, and  
occasionally throughout our period in all the other records.  
Ou spellings are common in Glasgow and Stirling Burghs to  
1745, and in Rothesay Burgh in 1700. The English spellings  
are also in use throughout in all documents.

Examples are:-

toun - G.U. 29.9.1703, A. MS. 22.3.1703, C. MS. 23.7.1731 and  
passim; Minnigaff 10.7.1730, Inverness passim;  
croun Car. 15.10.1721, Minnigaff 22.2.1730,  
houll (owl) Inverness, 1702 (p. 6).

In Glasgow Burgh Records, 1700, the reverse also occurs,  
and spellings pownds, cownsell, owt, abowt, bownd, grownd,  
wowld, thoughts occur as alternatives to the ou forms,

---

1. c.f. p. 52 supra.

2. This may be either scribal or phonetic.

3. I have listed all examples found after 1715 of superfluous  
t or th, or interchange of t and th. There were a few more  
examples in the Burghs c. 1700.



while in 1745 spellings like tuo, oun occur<sup>(1)</sup>.

5. Agust occurs frequently in the southern Kirk Sessions and in Glasgow Burgh,

e.g. R. 19.8.1700, H. 30.7.1711, M. passim to 30.8.1730, G.B. 9.10.1717; and it occurs once in C. MS. - 20.6.1710.

Regaurd is common in C.R.B., e.g. 3.9.1736, and it occurs in Dundee Burgh 29.3.1743.

6. There are two other spellings in the local records only:-

Balgonet - S.B. 30.7.1715 - shows the traditional use of al, to indicate the vowel-sound of bagonet, an older form of bayonet. W. occasionally replaces u in Aberdeen Burgh: - wpon - 1700 and 1710; wthers - *ibid.* 1.3.1710; and v and w are interchangeable in the early years of Inverness K.S.: - vide - 1703 (p. 23), wott (vote) 1703 (p. 41).

#### E. Word-Form

In our period, the anglicization of form is proceeding more rapidly than that of other types of Scotticism. In 1700, Form accounts for 25% to 50% of the Scotticisms in all records except the Assembly and University Minutes, where anglicization of Form had already progressed far. After 1730, however, the proportion in the National and Kirk Session Records has declined

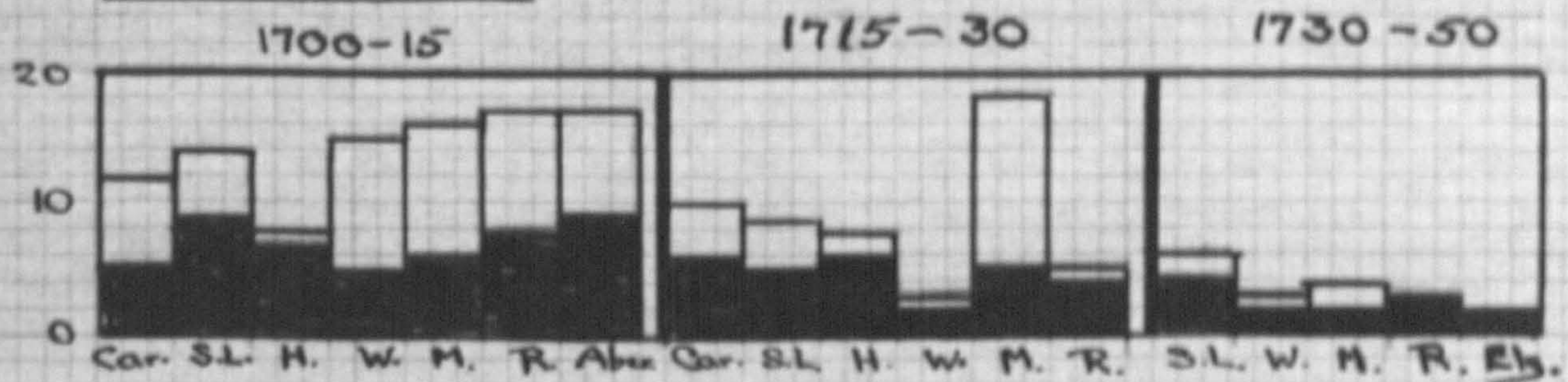
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1. In the absence of sufficient evidence as to English spellings in this period, this group (pownds - - oun) was not reckoned as Scots.

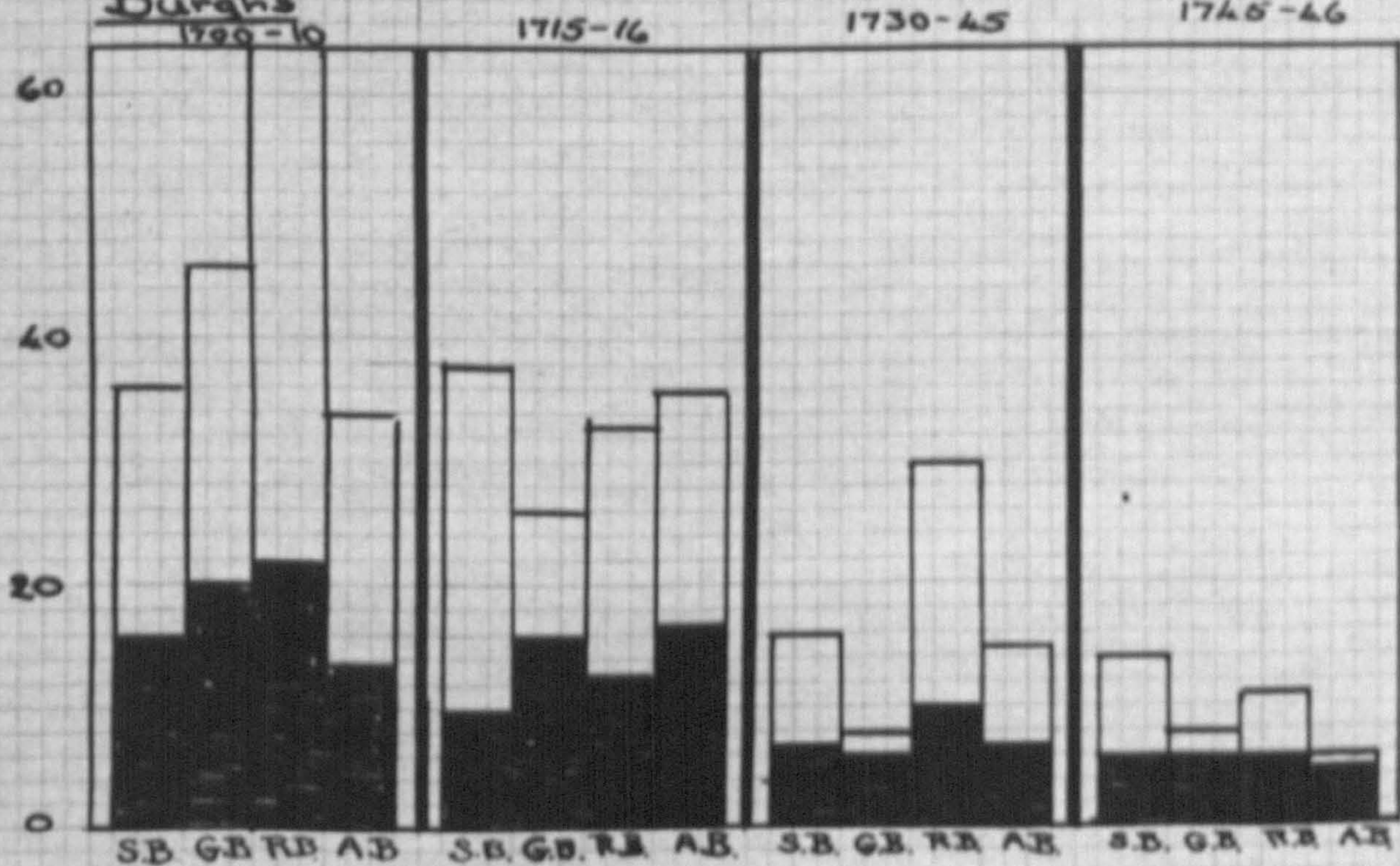


# Average Scots Forms per 1000 words

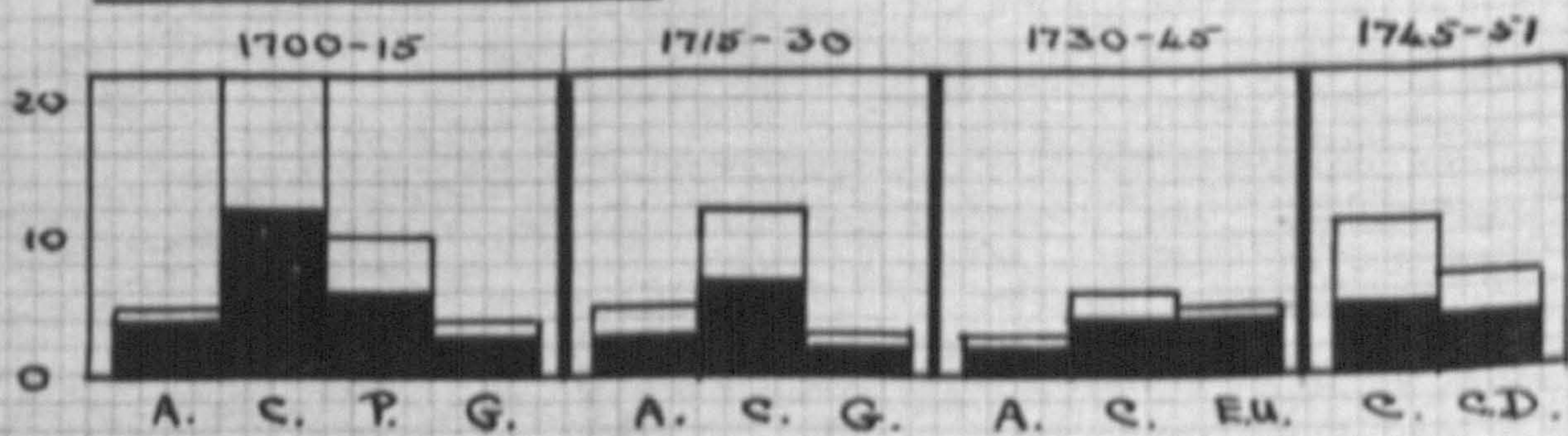
## Kirk Sessions


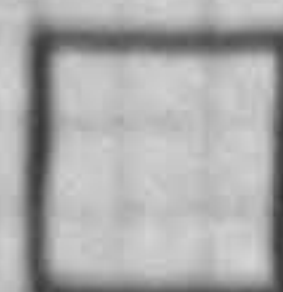


## Burghs



## National Records



 No. of different forms  
 Total forms



to under 20%, and frequently to under 10%, and in most of the Burghs it has fallen to under 20% by 1745. The reason for this change in proportion is that Scots spelling and Grammar had anglicized so far already that there was comparatively little left; vocabulary, as we shall see, altered little, even in our period; but the anglicization of Form was very marked in the first half of the eighteenth century as well as in the late seventeenth.

The number of Scottish word-forms in our records declined from c. 140 per thousand words in the sixteenth century to c.60 in the most Scots of our records (Rothesay Burgh) in 1700. At that date, most of the Burghs had 30-50 Scots forms per 1,000 words, the Kirk Sessions varied from 10-30, the legal National Records from 15-25, and the Assembly and University Minutes had under 5.<sup>(1)</sup>

There are various ways in which anglicization of forms may be studied. We may look for the first appearance of English forms, we may, as with Scots spellings, measure the average number of Scots forms per thousand words, or we may trace the final disappearance of Scots forms from the records.

The first approach yields little information. There are 30 common Scots forms whose English cognate is rare<sup>(2)</sup>, and remains rare throughout our period. In all other cases where

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1. pp. 373-4 .

2. Appendix 7, List A.



Scots forms were common,<sup>(1)</sup> the English equivalents were also common in our period, nearly all of them being recorded between 1700 and 1707 in our records (and usually also in the late seventeenth century) and seven-eighths of them being as common as their Scots cognates, or commoner, before 1715 in the National and Kirk Session Records.<sup>(2)</sup> There were, of course, many other words whose Scots form had become rare by 1700, and many whose Scots form had disappeared from the records before that date.<sup>(3)</sup> Thus we can say that the bulk of English word-form was known to the writers of the National and Kirk Session Records by 1700, and practically no new English forms entered the records between 1700 and 1750.

In the Burgh Records there were a few words whose English form was not noted (e.g. slate, summary (adj.), timely, together); and others whose English form was noted before 1715 (e.g. damage, forth, ordinary, remedy, warrant). Since less material from the Burghs was analysed, however, we can only say that in some instances the English cognate was possibly less well known in the Burgh Records at the beginning of the century.

- 
1. For definition of "common," see p. 391.
  2. In List B of Appendix 7 are recorded instances of English forms in cases where these did not occur passim from 1700. The only words whose English form was not noted in at least two documents and at least 4 instances before 1715 are market, salary, theft, emergency and vacation, and the absence of the first four of these is probably purely accidental: they were almost certainly in use during the seventeenth century.
  3. e.g. two, who, night, bought, brought, week, other, both.



The measurement of the average number of Scots forms per thousand words<sup>(1)</sup> shows the process of anglicization after 1700. Anglicization does not show appreciably in the figures for the Assembly and Universities, which have very few Scots forms throughout<sup>(2)</sup>, but there is a decline in the frequency of Scots forms in the Kirk Sessions between 1700 and c. 1720, in the Court MS. throughout<sup>(3)</sup>, and in the Burghs between 1715 and 1730. These last, which remained much more Scots than the others at the beginning of the century, anglicize so rapidly between 1715 and 1730 that they almost catch up on the Kirk Session Records.

A summary of the tables in Appendix 6 gives the following averages of Scots forms per thousand words:-

Assembly & University minutes: Under 5 throughout.

	1700-15	1715-30	1730-50
Legal National Records	14-22	c. 12	6-11
Kirk Sessions	8-17	3-10 <sup>(4)</sup>	3-6

The corresponding figures for the Burgh Records are:-

- 
1. See Appendix 6, for these figures.
  2. Nevertheless there is anglicization here, as the tracing of the final disappearance of Scots forms shows. See p. 106 infra.
  3. The anglicization is more marked in the printed text. See Appendix 8.
  4. Minnigaff has 18 in 1718.



	1700	1715	1730	1745
Burghs	c. 40 <sup>(1)</sup>	25-40	8-16 <sup>(2)</sup>	6-14

It is difficult to be too precise, however, as to the periods of greatest anglicization, since there is a great deal of variation between documents, between writers, and even between passages.<sup>(3)</sup> These variations are probably due, in the Kirk Session and Burgh Records, partly to the taste and training of the writer, and partly to his subject-matter; in the National Records it is probably largely due to subject, since the styles are so uniform that it is difficult to find any internal evidence (apart from handwriting) of change of scribe.<sup>(4)</sup>

Another factor which makes it difficult to trace the rate of anglicization from the total figures is the repetitive nature of some of the passages analysed.<sup>(5)</sup> Here we have supplementary information in the tables of different forms in each passage analysed which show that none of our

- 
1. Rothesay Burgh has 63.
  2. Rothesay Burgh has 30.
  3. e.g. C.1701-8 varies from 13 to 46 Scots forms per 1000 words; its average 1730-39 is 6 forms, in 1744-51 11. In W., the writer of 1716-17 has 2 - 3 Scots forms; his successor of 1723 has 4 - 7. In H., the same writer varies from 5 forms in 1700 to 16 in 1712, 3 in 1716-17, and 7 in 1720. In P., the drop in Scotticism between 1703 or 1705 and 1707 is especially marked in Form.
  4. c.f. p. 78 Note 2 .
  5. c.f. p. 45 supra.



passages contains more than 27 different forms, none in the Court and Kirk Sessions above 16, and none in the Assembly and University minutes above 5. We are dealing, in fact, with a fairly small number of separate forms which are sometimes repeated frequently.

The averages of different forms per thousand words are as follows:-

National Records (non-legal) - Under 5 throughout.

	1700-15	1715-30	1730-50
National Records (legal)	<u>c.</u> 10	<u>c.</u> 7	4 - 5
Kirk Sessions	5 - 9	2 - 6	2 - 4

In the Burghs anglicization is again more rapid:-

	1700	1715	1730	1745
Burghs	<u>c.</u> 15-22	10-17	7 -10	<u>c.</u> 6

The larger figures of the total Scots form<sup>(1)</sup> have obviously been greatly increased by repetition, especially in the Court Records, in Rothesay Burgh, and in some of the southern Kirk Sessions. The number of forms in common use is apparently small.

As anglicization progresses in any record, the number of different forms approximates more and more nearly to the total number of occurrences, showing that many of these Scots forms

---

1. p. 99 supra.



are ceasing to be common, and are becoming occasional. This is the case in the Assembly and University Records throughout our period, in many of the Kirk Session Records by 1715, and even in some of the Burgh Records at the end of our period.<sup>(1)</sup> The Court of Session, on the other hand, seems to repeat a number of common forms throughout.

This conclusion as to the contrast between the Court Records and the others<sup>(2)</sup>, based on a comparison of the table for total occurrences and for different forms, is supported by an attempt to trace the occurrence and final disappearance of the various forms.<sup>(3)</sup>

Group A - Non-anglicizing forms.

Mention has already been made<sup>(4)</sup> of the fact that a small group of words kept their Scots form throughout our period, the English cognate being rare, or not occurring. Here is evidently an exception to the general rule of anglicization, and these words have therefore been listed separately<sup>(5)</sup> for special scrutiny. The list is:-

- 
1. In Glasgow Burgh by 1730, and in Aberdeen Burgh by 1745.
  2. The records of Parliament, within their limited period, show the same characteristics as the Court Records.
  3. Appendix 7.
  4. p. 97 supra.
  5. Appendix 7, Group A.



In both National and Local Records:-

conjunct, deburse, deburserment, decern, decreet, deduce,  
depone, depute, exoner, expedc, infest, infestment, laigh,  
vacance;

Mainly in National Records:-

alledgance, complainer, defender, examinntor, exerce, laigh,  
tailzie, wrongous;

Mainly in Local Records:-

chist, cowper, gavel, latron, notar, cordiner, exeem, thock. <sup>(1)</sup>

These words are evidently prominent in the National Records as well as in the local. Of those mainly in the National Records, however, all except two<sup>(2)</sup> occur occasionally in local records, while of those mainly in local records, only two<sup>(3)</sup> occur at all in National Records.

The rarity of these words is evidently due to subject, however, and not to the use of English forms, since these were not noted.

Most of the forms known in the National Records are well documented throughout our period, while of the last group of 8 words, only 11 instances are recorded between 1730 and 1750, mainly in the Burgh Records. As English forms are still lacking, we

- 
1. The last two were found only in Burgh Records.
  2. Examinator and Tailzie.
  3. Cowper and notar.



cannot say whether or not this indicates the impending disappearance of these forms.<sup>(1)</sup>

In this group, then, we have 22 words occurring commonly, but not exclusively, in the National Records. These words remain common throughout our period, and there is little sign that they are likely to be superseded by English synonyms.<sup>(2)</sup> The other 8 words, peculiar to the local records, are of a different type, and evidence is insufficient to indicate whether any change is occurring in the middle of the century.

Group B: Forms whose English cognates are in use.

The second list of common forms - those whose English cognates are in use - is larger, accounting for the greater part of the Scots forms in all the records. Of the 60 common forms in this class, less than half are common in the National Records, but three quarters are common in the Kirk Sessions, and more are known in the Burgh Records.<sup>(3)</sup>

The list is as follows:-

1). Common in the National Records: ane (a, an), be, burgh, bailzie, conform, fourthnight, further, kirk, merk, paroch, remeid, residenter, subscribe; Saturday; als, assoilzie, contrair, emergent, furth, hail, hundreth, mercat, ordinar, propone, registrate, samen, summar, summonds, varrant, write.

- 
1. Single instances of chest and notary are recorded. See p. 395.
  2. Jointly may perhaps be coming in c. 1745 as an alternative to conjunctly. See p. 393.
  3. 42 and 47 respectively. See Appendix 7. We cannot compare the number of words "common" in the Burgh Records, owing to the comparatively small amount of material read here. C.f. p. 123 Note. 3.



Of these the second group (als - - write) are common mainly in the legal records. Most of both groups are common also in the local records. (1)

2). Common only in the local records: administrate, either, ane (one), alongst again (against), choice (verb), damage, dail, frae, hes, inventar, lenth, moe, necessar, nixt, parioch, pund, scloit, sellary, soun, summond, thesaurer, thift, timeous, together, voluntar, weel, wes, yeard, whilk.

Of this group, half are found frequently in both Kirk Session and Burgh Records, the other half being common only in one or the other group. (2)

We saw above (3) how the number of Scots forms decreased in frequency as the English equivalents became more common; Group B is the group in which the decrease mainly occurs, and it is here that we can trace the final disappearance of some of the Scots forms. (4)

If we note the number of Scots forms of this group occurring in at least two instances in any period (5), we find a sharp decline:-

- 
1. Of these words, the only one not known in the local records is propone.
  2. K.S.:- administrate, again, inventar, parioch, summond, thift;  
Burghs:- ane (one), choice, damage, frae, dail, scloit, wes.
  3. pp. 99 and 101 .
  4. See Appendix 7.
  5. These figures, like the tables in Appendix 7 on which they are based, deal with the total forms recorded, and not only those in the passages selected for the calculation of averages.



	1700-15	1715-30	1730-50
All National Records	29	19	15
University and Ass. minutes only	11	6	3
Kirk Sessions	41	31	15
Burghs	28 <sup>(1)</sup>	34	22

Here the decline follows a different pattern from that of the averages<sup>(2)</sup> and the two sets of tables must be taken in conjunction. The Assembly and University Minutes have so few Scots forms that accidental variation or the repetition of a few forms, made it impossible to detect a decline in frequency. Here, however, we see quite clearly the virtual extinction of forms of this group after 1730. In the legal records we see that many forms were discarded before 1715<sup>(3)</sup>; the averages, however, appeared to decline steadily throughout the half-century, and this suggests that some of the words remaining in use after 1715 were declining in frequency. The Kirk Session Records, on the other hand, must have had a number of forms which were becoming less frequent between 1700 and 1720, and these were doubtless the forms which had been completely discarded by 1730.

Between 1730 and 1750, there were still occurring in the

- 
1. Less material from the Burghs was read from 1700-1715, which may account for the low figure here.
  2. pp. 99 and 101, and Appendix 6.
  3. c.g. als, be, contrair, hundreth, mercat, summonds.  
See Appendix 7.



National and Kirk Session Records the Group A forms (or, to be more precise, 17 of them) and 24 forms of the Group B list - only 41 forms in all. Some of these were still common enough to give a frequency of c. 8 Scots forms per thousand words in the Court Records, but only 19 (10 of the A list and 9 of the B) could be described as still "common" in the sense in which I have used the word throughout. (1)

These were as follows:-

- A. conjunct, deburse, deburserment, decreet, deduce, depone, depute, defender, decern, infelt,
- B. ane (an), alongst, burgh, conform, furth, merk; administrate, kirk, summond.

Of this list the last three were mainly in the local records after 1730.

Another 9 words remain common after 1730 in the Burgh Records only. These are:- cordiner, choise, funder, haill, mercoat, nixt, subscribe, timeous, year. (2)

#### Relation between Forms of Local and National Records

It appears that there is a relationship between survival of words in the National Records and survival in the local. Of the 15 forms of the B. Group surviving in two or more instances in the National Records after 1730, 12 are still occurring in the local records also. Of the 17 others still occurring in local

---

1. As defined on p. 391.

2. And ane (a) as well as ane (an).



records (Kirk Session or Burgh), 7 still occur occasionally in the National Records, and 3 more were last recorded in the National Records in 1728.<sup>(1)</sup>

This connection between frequency in the local records and occurrence in the National Records is evident also in the earlier part of the century, where, of the 30 forms of the B. group noted mainly in the Burgh and Kirk Session Records, 19 were noted occasionally in the National Records. This may mean that the local and National Records drew entirely from the same pool of Scots forms, and that frequency depended simply on subject-matter; or else it may mean that there was a time-lag in anglicization between the National and local records, the latter continuing to use forms which were becoming rare in the former. The second view is supported by the averages of Scots forms occurring in the various documents, and the different periods at which the greatest anglicization took place in each group of records, but the word-lists show that all the records did, in fact, have a good many Scots forms in common. Probably there is truth in both conjectures.

#### Alternation of Forms

Another point with regard to the second group of words is the method of anglicization. At times this can be sudden

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1. The other 5 appeared in the National Records at the beginning of the century.



and consistent, especially in the Kirk Session Records. For example, a change from nixt to next occurs abruptly in M. 1720, and in W. 1705. In R. 1700-01 nixt occurs 11 times and next only twice, but in 1707 only next is found. Car. 1700 has only 1 next to 8 nixt, but again in 1707 only next is used. (1)

This abrupt, and possibly deliberate, alteration was not observed in the National Records. (2)

On the other hand, in all documents, many Scots and English cognates are used side by side, and are as interchangeable as spelling variants. This alternation is especially noticeable in the first two decades of the eighteenth century, and sometimes later in the Kirk Session Records. It also occurred quite frequently in the Court of Session and Glasgow University.

Forms commonly found to alternate in this way were:-

ane/a, ane/an, be/by, choyse/chuse, furder/further,  
furth/forth, haill/whole, kirk/church, nixt/next (in Burghs and 2 Kirk Sessions), pund/pound, paroch/parish, remeid/remedy,  
samen/same, soume/sum, thesaurer/treasurer, warrand/warrant,  
and terminations in -ar/ary (e.g. contrair, inventar, necessar). (3)

1. Other abrupt changes are:- hes/has - R. 1700 (3rd writer); ane/an - R. between 1701 and 1707, W. 1706, S.L. between 1710 and 1715; soum/sum - R. between 1700 and 1708; thesaurer/treasurer - W. 1712, S.L. between 1709 and 1715; paroch/parish Elg. between 1710 and 1716; W. 1701-2 (then a relapse to paroch in W., and a further change in 1722.) (Where a change is given as between certain years, the intervening passages were not analysed). Changes in W. and Elg. usually occurred with a change of writer, but in S.L. they occurred without such a change.
2. For the Burghs, evidence is insufficient: the gaps between passages analysed were too long.
3. As the examples show, this fluctuation was most common between 1700 and 1720; thereafter Scots Forms were still occurring as alternatives to English Forms, but the occurrences were less frequent.



Some examples of two cognates occurring in the same minute are:-

- R.B. 20.9.1700 - D. McK. Treasurer deput for P. McK. who was chosen Thesaurer;
- G.B. 6.4.1700 - upon a supplication - - one supplication;
- W. 16.10.1701 - landward paroch - - landward parish;
- G.U. 8.3.1704 - (Petition) given in be Mr. C. - - given in by them;
- P. Acts 1706 - (Plantation of Kirks) - build new Churches - - building of Kirks - - dismember Churches - - transporting of Kirks;
- P. 21.11.1706 - The Owner, or where there are more Owners, one or moe of the Owners;
- W. 19.5.1706 - half ane hour - - an extract - - one elder;
- W. 20.3.1701 - The Kirk of Penninghame - - the Church of Penninghame<sup>(1)</sup>.
- C. 1.1.1709 - the contrair Party - - the contrary Party;
- W. 28.6.1710 - catechise the parochioners - - other parishioners;
- C. 20.11.1711 - the haill Premises - - the whole Lords;  
ibid. - summarly dismissed - a summary hearing;
- G.U. 15.9.1712 - conform to the inventar - - to be added to the Inventory;
- G.B. 25.1.1715 - ane old tenement next to the Fleshmeront - - on that end next to the Fleshmeront;  
ibid. - at least one of the saide cautioners to be one  
 28.3.1715 of the most considerable merchants;
- G.B. 16.2.1716 - to chuse commissioners - - to elect and choyce ane burges - - to represent the saide burghs - - in parliament.
- ibid. - List of instructions) - Ordains J.S. thesaurer  
 13.4.1716 - - (4 times), ordains J.S. treasurer - - (3 times) - - ordains J.S. tresaurer (5 times).

---

1. In W. 30.4.1710, two witnesses report a man's words; the one report quotes kirk, the other, church.



- ibid. - pund Scots (22 times), pound Scots, pund starline;  
ibid. 19.6.1716 - starling - - starline;  
ibid. 11.8.1716 - sterling - - starline;  
ibid. 23.12.1717 - High Church (2oe), Hie Kirk, Trone Church,  
kirkyearn, said kirk, new church; <sup>(1)</sup>  
C.R.B. 5.7.1722 - in the presence of the provost or one of the  
baillies - - the deacons shall elect one of  
their number;  
M. 24.4.1726 - in the kitching with whatever kitchen maid  
was there;  
A.B. 12.4.1726 - which being considered be the counsell, they  
approued the forsaid motion made by the provost  
C.R.B. 3.9.1736 - the corns of this country cannot meet with a  
mercat - - in foreign markets;  
S.L. 24.9.1741 - the haill Annuals - - the whole Houses;

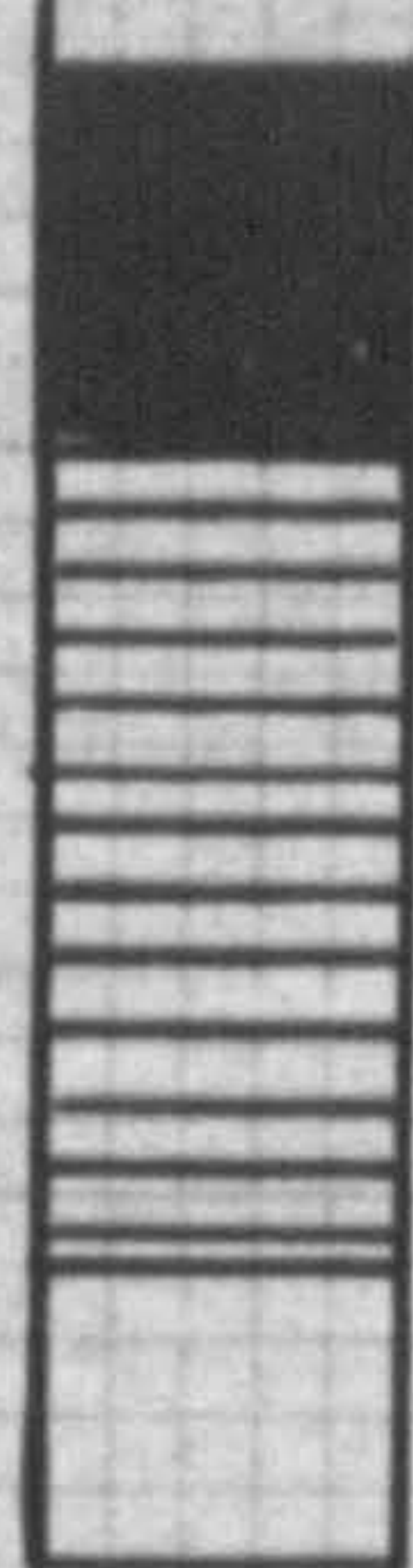
These quotations, supplemented by the examples in the Glossary, indicate that there was usually no distinction made in use between the Scots and English forms, but that where both were used, they were generally regarded as alternatives. <sup>(2)</sup>

- 
1. Though the Burgh examples in the same minute seem to come largely from Glasgow, the other burghs frequently have two forms in the same period, e.g. Aber. 1700-15 - be/by, wes/was, 1715 Kirk/church, 1700-30 haill/whole; C.R.B. 1715-30 further/further, furth/forth, mercat/market, necessar/necessary, warrant/warrant.
  2. Occasional differences in usage or part of speech in some of these examples have no significance, as is shown by other examples of the same words in Glossary. The only examples above which might have a significant difference are C. 1711, G.B. 16.2.1716 and S.L. 1741, where the Scots examples seem to be in more formal phrases. Two words which do seem to be frequently distinguished in use are propone (which occurs only in legal idioms) and haill, which persists longer in Scots uses (See whole - Glossary) than as a simple alternative to English whole.



# Proportions of different types of Scots Form.

Court  
1700-14



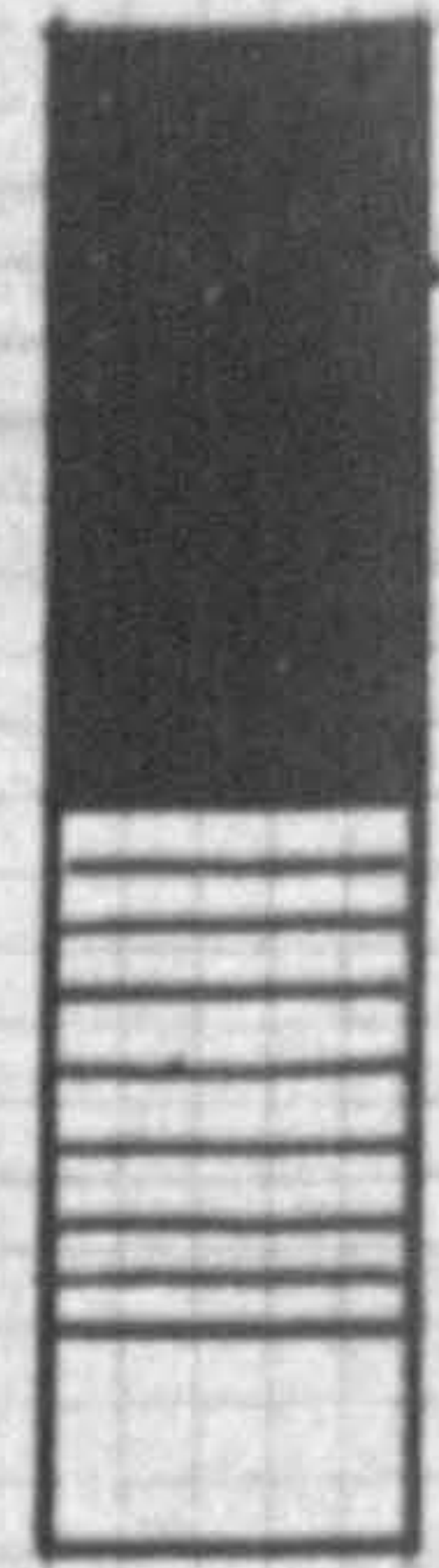
Ass.  
throughout



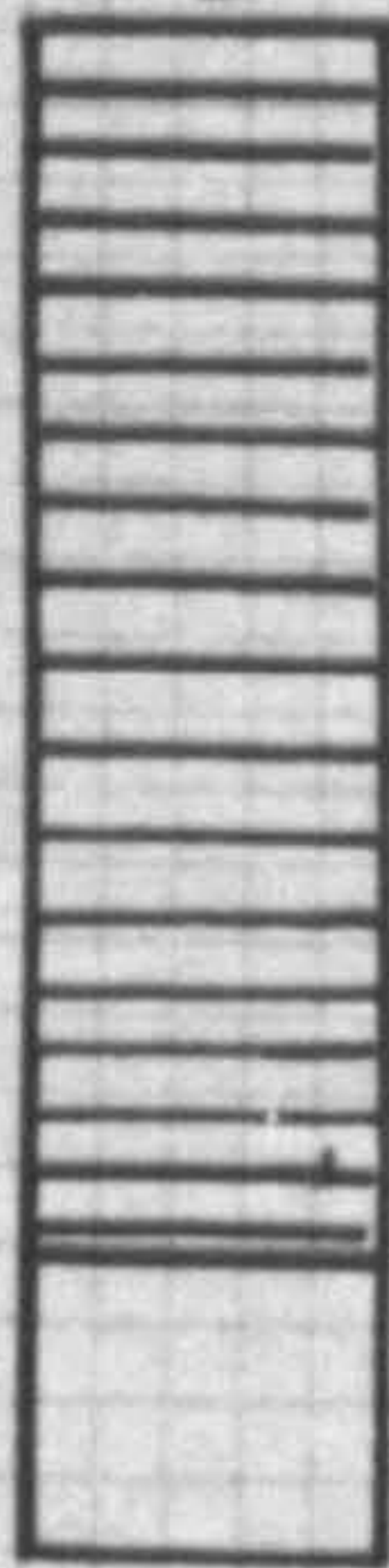
G. U.  
throughout



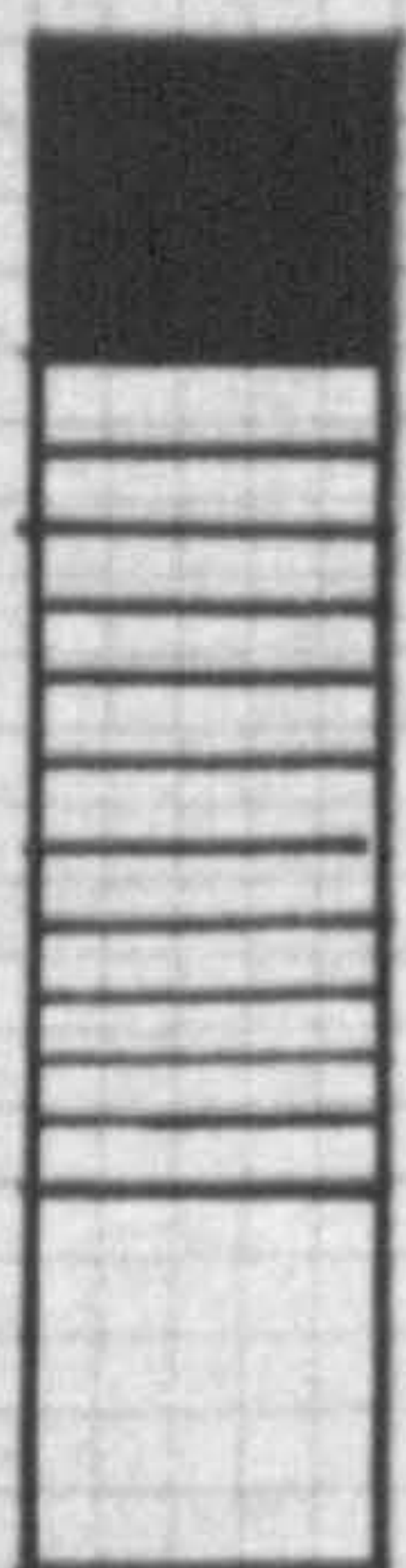
Court  
1745-57



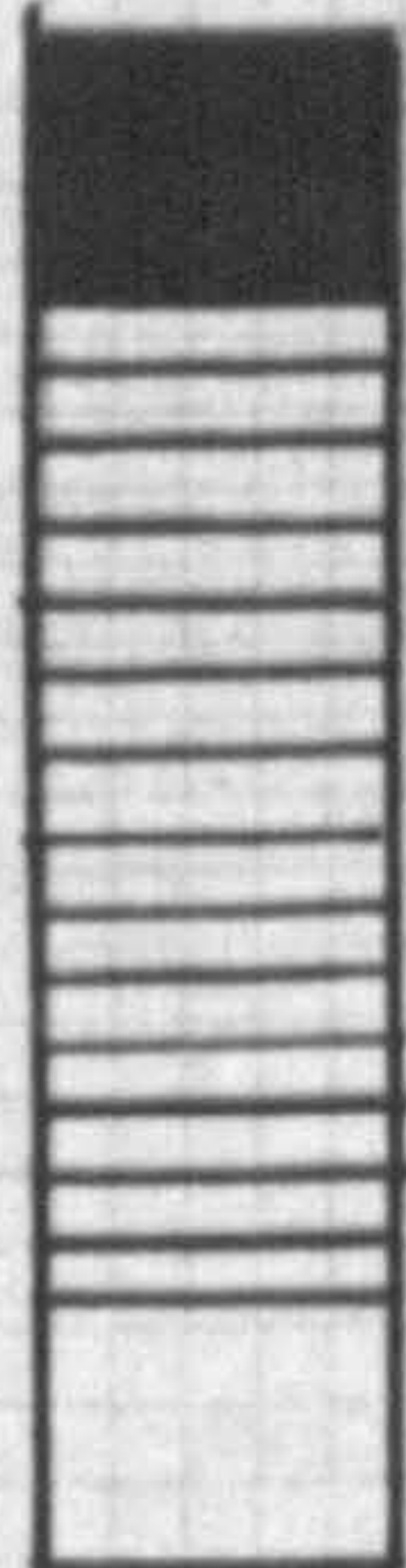
Wig. K.S.  
throughout



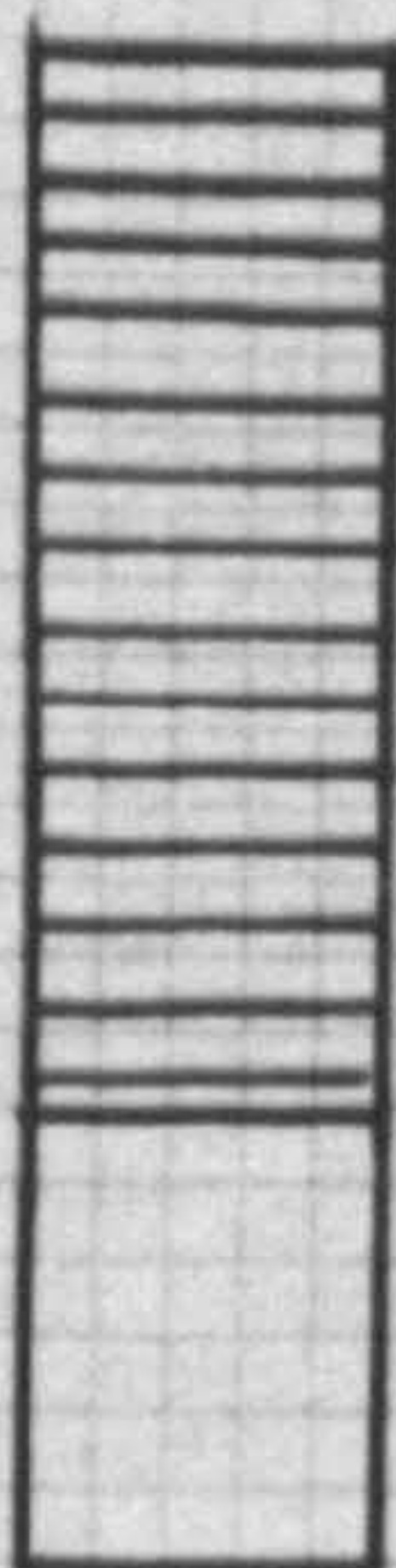
Roth. K.S.  
throughout



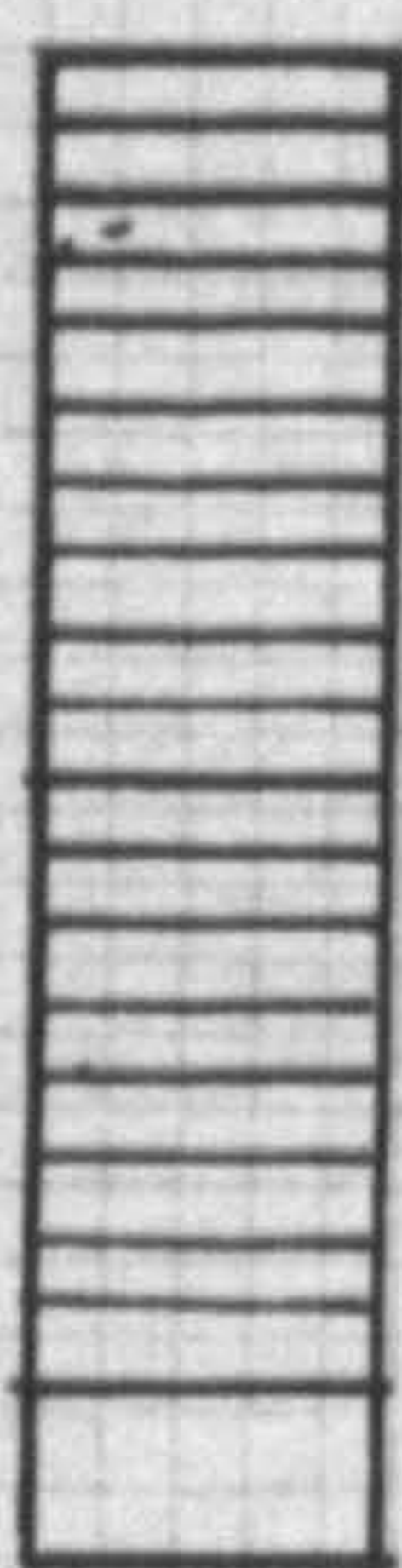
Car. K.S.  
throughout



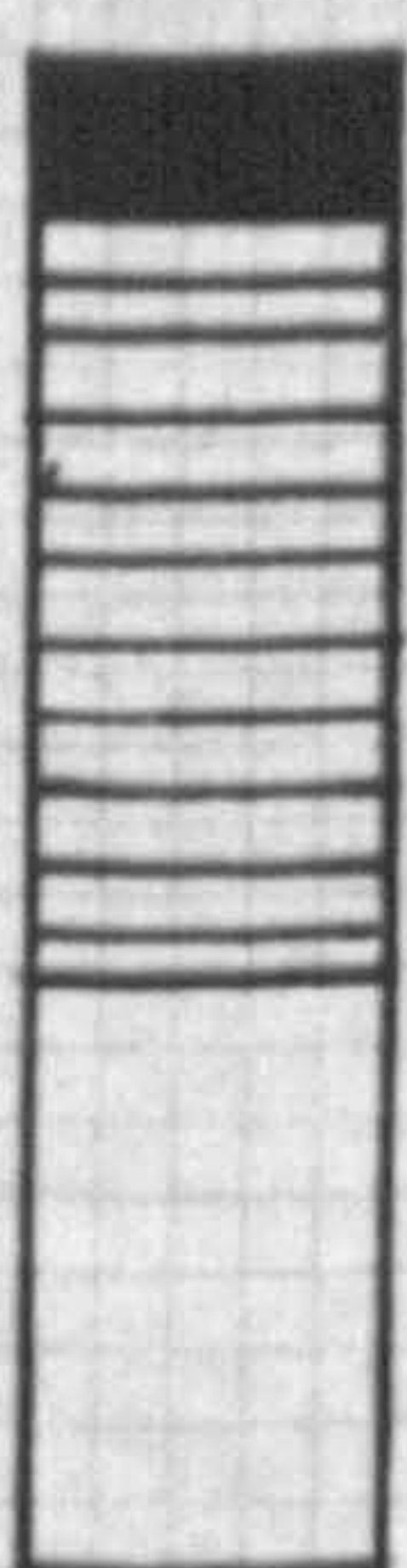
Glas. B.  
1700



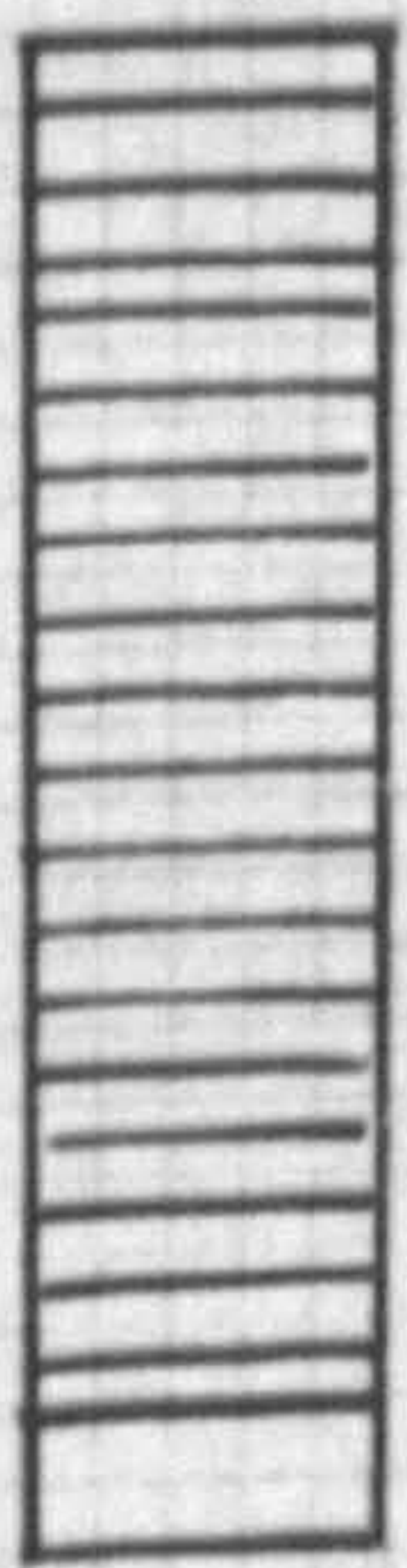
Stir. B.  
1700

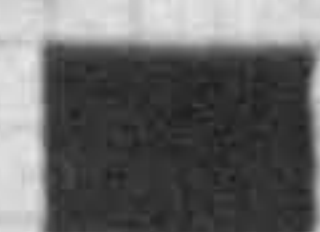




Glas. B.  
1745



Stir. B.  
1745



-  A. Common Forms with no English equivalent in use.
-  B. Common Forms with English equivalents in use.
-  C. Occasional Forms.



One measure which it was found impossible to take was an estimate of comparative frequency of particular forms, as has been done in some instances with grammatical points. So long as both forms were common, the degree of frequency seemed to depend more on the whim of the writer than on any other consideration,<sup>(1)</sup> and fluctuation from one to another, as the examples above showed, was likely to be purely fortuitous.

GROUP C. - Occasional Forms.<sup>(2)</sup> In all our documents occasional forms accounted for a much smaller proportion of the total form than did the common forms, especially those of Group B. The average was rarely more than one occasional form per thousand words, except in the Court, where legal terms increased this average slightly.<sup>(3)</sup> On the other hand, the total number of such forms recorded is surprisingly large, especially between 1700 and 1715. This includes many whose English equivalent had become general by 1700; in the beginning of the century, even in the National Records, we find occasional forms

- 
1. e.g. P. Acts 1706 (Plantation of Kirks) has kirk 7 times to church twice, but the Act on Church Government in the same year has church throughout. (There is no perceptible difference in sense or use between the two forms). The Hawick schoolmaster in his K.S. Records 1712 uses these forms in the proportion 1 kirk : 2 church, but in 1715 he changes to 1 : 4, while showing no other evidence of a tendency to anglicize. Such variations generally appeared to be quite accidental, and no deductions could be made from them.
  2. These included forms only found in one document, even though common there.
  3. See p. 386 .



like lenth (Assembly) sould, hing (Universities), sua, salmond (P.), soun, sex (six), either (C.)<sup>(1)</sup>

The Burgh Records, though their proportion of occasional forms is no higher than that of other documents, have a wider range, and in them and in the Kirk Session Records we find many forms which by the eighteenth century are more likely to reflect the language spoken by their writers than to have been handed down by written tradition, e.g. brow (brew), bund (bound), gae, guinyie, eftir, found (foundation), grund (ground), heigh, herbour, muilded, nocht, solary, smiddy, supplee, thrid, yearin (yarn).

The number of occasional forms declines in all documents after 1715, after which the list from the National Documents consists largely, but not entirely, of terms dealing with law and administration; in the local records there is a sharp decline after 1730 and many of the forms obviously derived from speech cease to be recorded. The list does not disappear completely, however, and even in the middle of the century it is still possible to find in the local records such forms as:- hervest, fundline, tinceler, broad (board), baxter, solate, preseed (preside).

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1. pp. 400, 403 and Glossary. An attempt was made on pp. 403-6 to distinguish those whose English equivalents were in use.



### Conclusion

We have seen, then, that the major anglicization in Scots Form took place in the seventeenth century in all the records, and that in the eighteenth century most of the occurrences of Scots Forms were limited to a small group of common words - 82 in all - the comparatively high proportion of occurrences in some documents being simply due to frequent repetitions of these. In spite of this, Scots Form was not completely obliterated by the end of our period, as Scots spelling practically was. (1)

One small group of Scots forms (between 17 and 30 common words, and others which occurred occasionally, or occurred in the Court Records only) was apparently strongly resistant to anglicization. These words occurred mainly in the National Records, and formed a large section of the Scots forms in the Court of Session Records, but most of them occurred occasionally over a much wider range of documents, indicating that they were generally known. The English forms of these words remained rare throughout our period.

The rest of the common Scots Forms had been subjected to English influence since the seventeenth century; in many cases the Scots and English cognates were being used interchangeably in the same documents, but during our period we see

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1. Out of 63 passages studied after 1730, only one - Elg. 1732-7 - contained no Scots forms.



a steady decline in the frequency of occurrence of Scots Forms. From the beginning of the century many of these were rare in the National Records, and their frequency declined steadily in the Kirk Session Records throughout, and sharply in the Burgh Records after 1715. Ultimately many of them were superseded, only 17 remaining common after 1730.

The third group (the part of Group C. for which English equivalents were found) shows that up to 1715, and in the local records up to 1730, a much wider variety of Scots form (presumably deriving from the writer's speech) was liable to slip into what was otherwise a fairly anglicized style of writing. In contrast to the frequent occurrence of the B. forms, these last were, individually, rare, but even in the middle of the century some persist in the local records.

After 1750.

From the trends of 1700-1750 we might presume that the occasional Scotticisms would rapidly disappear, and that the few words of Group B. still remaining would become rare during the next half-century, and this is borne out by our three samples of late eighteenth century documents in Appendix 5, where the only Scots forms are those of Group A in the Court sample. (1)

By the twentieth century, again as we would expect, most

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1. Other forms can still be found occasionally, e.g. Elgin Town Council 2.5. 1757 - merks, 6.7.1761 - baxter, 20.12.1762 - Sterline.



of the B and C forms have disappeared, burgh, furth, haill, kirk, summar, timeous, being exceptions. A good proportion of the A group are still found, however, in formal usage, e.g. conjunct, complainer, decern, decreet, defender, depone, depute, expedie, infest, infestment, tailzie, wrongous. The forecast of the period 1700-1750 is thus borne out by later history; forms in general use have been replaced by English cognates, but a number of Scotticisms tend to be perpetuated in formal usage.

#### F. Vocabulary

This group of Scotticisms, originally forming a very small proportion of the general total<sup>(1)</sup>, has not been affected by anglicization to anything like the same extent as have Spelling, Word-form and Grammar.<sup>(2)</sup> In consequence, by 1700 Vocabulary has become the main section in the Scotticism of the National and Kirk Session Records, often amounting to c. 50% of the total. In the Burgh Records, where the anglicization of other types of Scotticism has proceeded more slowly, Form, and sometimes Spelling, still provide a larger number of instances.

From 1700 to 1750 the frequency of Scots words, unlike that of other types of Scotticism, seems to remain constant in

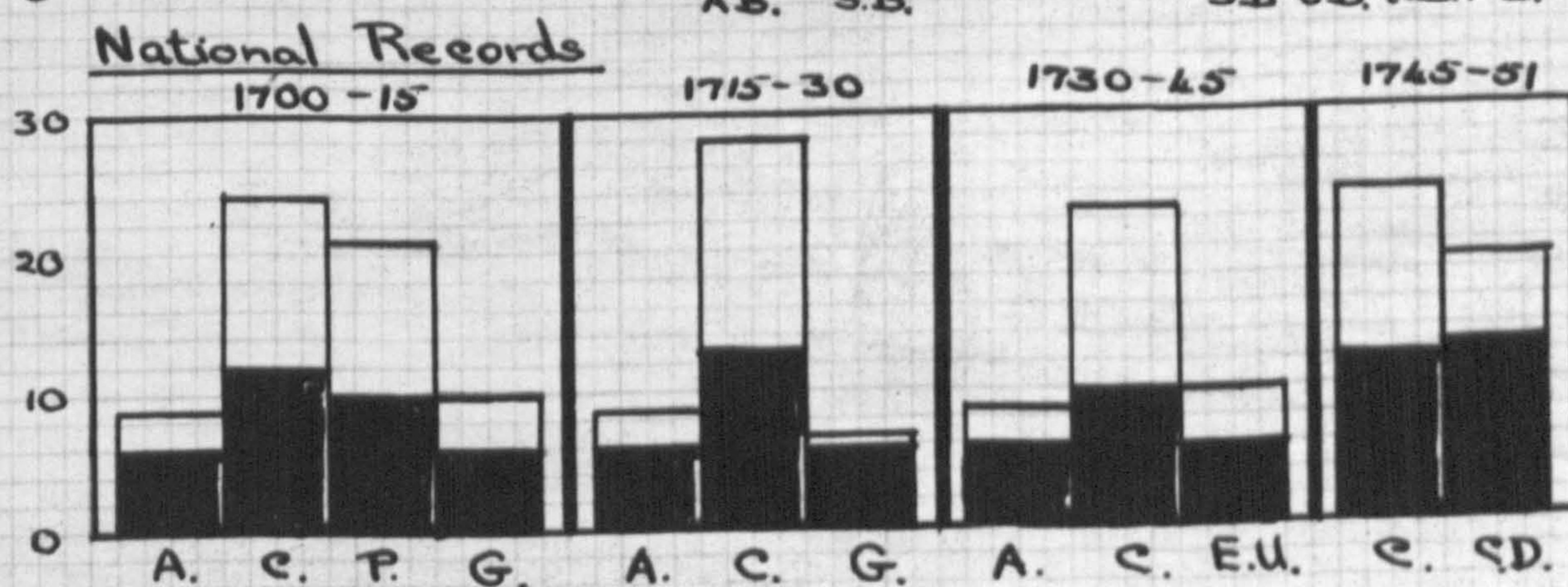
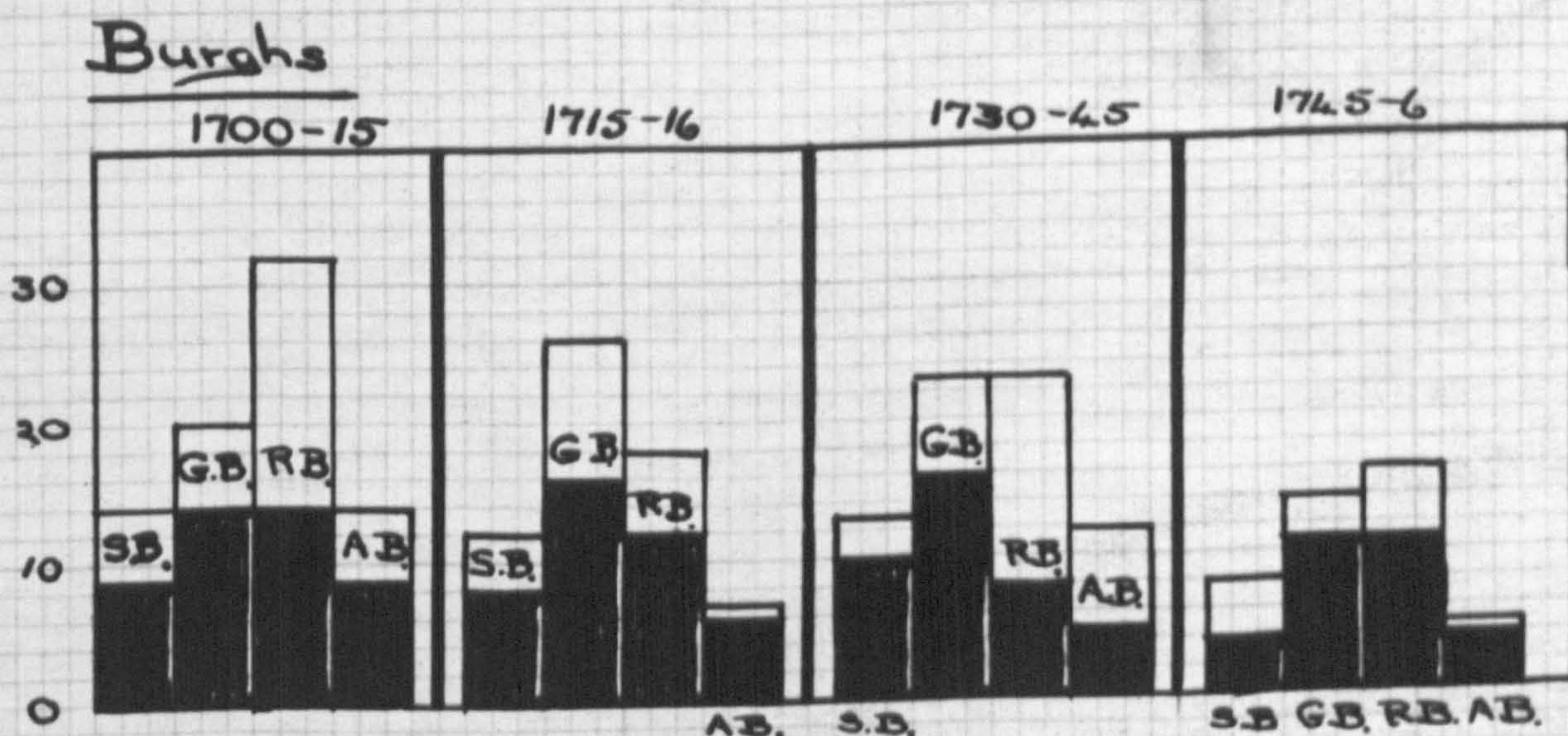
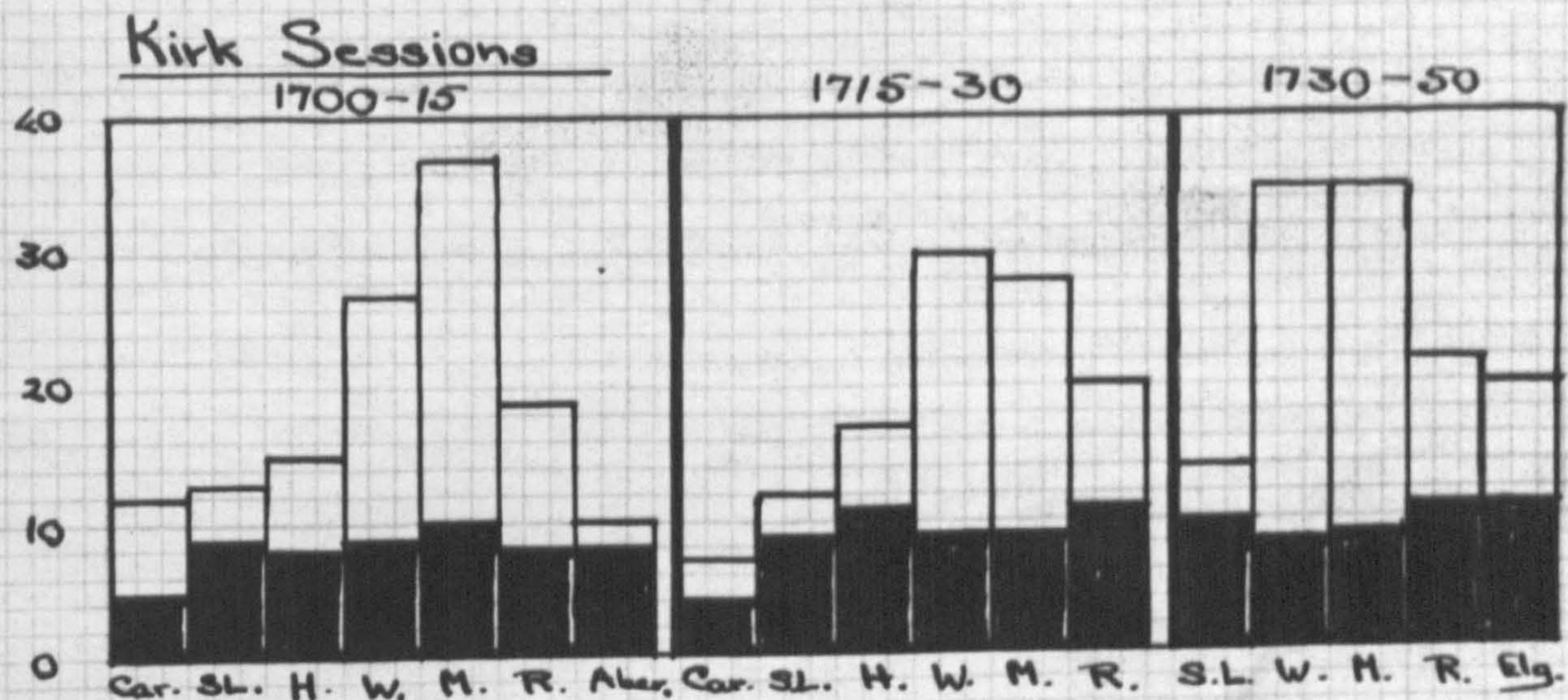
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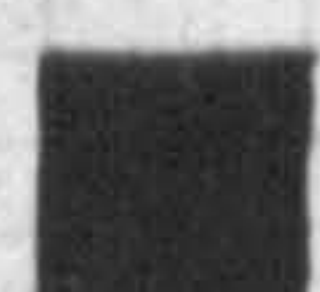

1. c. 5% in Parliament, sixteenth century.

2. See p. 374-5.



# Average Scots Words per 1000 words



 No. of different words  
 Total words.



most documents. The figures can be summarized as follows:--<sup>(1)</sup>

Occurrences of Scots words per 1,000 words:

	1700-15	1715-30	1730-50
Assembly and Universities	9-10	7-9	9-10
Legal National Records	20-24	<u>c.</u> 28	19-24
Kirk Sessions (South-west)	19-37	20-30	22-35
Kirk Sessions (the rest)	10-16	7-17	8-20

In the Burgh Records alone is there a decline in these occurrences:-

	1700	1715	1730	1745
Burghs	14-31	<u>c.</u> 8-26	12-23	5-16

As with Form, a considerable part of the total is due to repetition of a number of common words. Repetition of words is even commoner than was repetition of forms, being especially marked in the Kirk Sessions of the South-west, and in the Burghs, but being noticeable also in Carstairs Kirk Session and in the records of the Court and of Parliament.<sup>(2)</sup> This means, of course, that a large number of the words used were being used frequently, and not merely occasionally. An analysis of the number of different words occurring per thousand words gives much smaller figures and shows the differences between the various documents

1. The full table is in Appendix 6.

2. This repetition is most marked in the texts where fullest texts were available (except the Assembly Minutes), and its absence is probably a result of editing.



to be considerably less than the total occurrences would lead us to imagine. This analysis<sup>(1)</sup> can be summarized as follows:-

<u>Average of different words per thousand words</u> <sup>(2)</sup>			
	1700-1715	1715-1730	1730-1750
Assembly and Universities	<u>c.</u> 6	<u>c.</u> 6	<u>c.</u> 6
Legal National Records	10-14	<u>c.</u> 13	10-13
Kirk Sessions	5-10	4-11	8-11

By this method of analysis we can see the especial richness of the vocabulary of the legal records.

There is still no decline apparent, except in the Burgh Records:-

	<u>c.</u> 1700	<u>c.</u> 1715	<u>c.</u> 1730	<u>c.</u> 1745
Burghs	9-14	6-16	6-15	5-11

The number of different words per passage is usually markedly in excess of the number of different forms, especially after 1715, when the number of forms has decreased. In the Burgh Records, however, the number of different forms does not decline below that of different words before 1730.<sup>(3)</sup>

The list of common words recorded between 1700 and 1750<sup>(4)</sup> has been divided into two sections on roughly the same principle

1. Given in Appendix 6.
2. Individual passages show considerable variation from these averages, though less than was found in Form. Among the most striking examples are:- H. 1700, from 26 to 8 instances, and from 12 to 3 different words; Car. 1700, from 28 to 7 instances and 10 to 4 words; W. 1701, 14-28 and 9-5; S.B. 1730-32, 3-23 and 3-16; A. 1702-10, 17-2 and 12-2; C. 1730-31, 49-17 and 17-6. See Appendix 6.
3. And not at all in A.B. See Appendix 6.
4. Appendix 7, pp. 407 and 414.



as was Form, i.e. words for which English equivalents are rare (Group A) and words for which English equivalents are in use in our period. (Group B). In the case of vocabulary, however, English equivalents were less easily separable than under Form. Words like anent, attour, caution, have various English equivalents in our period<sup>(1)</sup>, some of which have been in use in Scots from the sixteenth century and indeed are as much Scots as they are English. It is therefore even less satisfactory to compare frequency here than it was under Form, for when a writer uses (for example) relating to, he is not necessarily rejecting anent in favour of an English equivalent, but merely selecting one of a number of synonyms available to him, some of which happened also to be used in England.

Where English equivalents<sup>(2)</sup> existed, i.e. in the words of Group B, they appeared, as far as could be observed<sup>(3)</sup>, to be in use from the beginning of our period<sup>(4)</sup>, like the Forms of Group B, except perhaps in the Burgh Records. Here there were a few words of Group B for which no English equivalents were noted in these texts<sup>(5)</sup>, but again this might be quite accidental.

- 
1. a). concerning, relating to, with respect to; b). besides, in addition; c). security, surety, bond.
  2. i.e. English or common to Scots and English. This classification will be used throughout.
  3. As was explained on p. 42 supra, a complete record of English words occurring was not possible.
  4. The only exception observed was the word between, which seemed very rare in our records, betwixt (also, of course, an English word) occurring throughout.
  5. Notably equivalents for annualrent, caution, condescend (specify), diet, discharge.



Group A: Words with no English equivalents in use.

This group plays an even greater part in the National Records than did the corresponding section of Forms. Only in the Court records did the Group A forms account for a large proportion of Scotticisms. The Group A words, on the other hand, predominate in an average passage in any of the National Records, accounting for at least half of the total vocabulary.<sup>(1)</sup> In the local records, as with the forms, the largest number is from Group B.<sup>(2)</sup>

Group A is much larger than was the corresponding group of forms, containing the following 80 words for which no English equivalent was in common use:-

1. In general use: adduce, advise<sup>(3)</sup>, advocate, boll, burn, bursar, bursary, cautioner, certify, cess, cognosce, consignation, demission, delate, denit, designation, diligence, dispoine, disposition, extract (n. and v.), factor, feu (n.), feuer, heritable, heritor, horning, instrument, intromission, intromit, laird, manse, overture (n.), pertinents, pressen, pursue, quorum, regality, remanent, sederunt, tack, transportation, writer:
2. Chiefly in National Records: abbreviate (n.), barony, certification, compete, competition, elide, failzie (v.), ilk (n.), liferenter, magistrand, probation, pursuer, reclaim, reduction, suspension, teinds; interlocutor, libel (v.)

- 
1. See p. 388.
  2. In some of the later Burgh records, when there has been a sharp decline in Scotticisms, the proportions are about equal.
  3. Where words have a meaning peculiar to Scots, as well as meanings known in English, references are always to the Scottish sense as given in the Glossary.



3. Chiefly in local records: bygoner, chopin, declarator, delation, doit, doer, flesher, fornicatrix, leet, modify, mortcloth, plenishing, portioner, tolbooth, transport, fencible, feu (v.), faillie (n.), tacksman.

Three quarters of these words occur frequently in the National Records and three quarters in the local records, about half being common in both.

A quarter of the words of Group A are common only in the local records. These are often terms bearing on the usual business of the Burgh or Session<sup>(1)</sup>, and might, like much of the vocabulary of the National Records, be described as of a technical nature. There is no doubt, as there was with the Group A Forms<sup>(2)</sup>, that the Group A vocabulary of the local records is still evident in the middle of the eighteenth century.

Here we have, then, a large group of words (80 in all), which remain in use throughout our period<sup>(3)</sup> and for which English equivalents are rare.<sup>(4)</sup> These words are largely known in the National Records, but most also occur over a wide range of documents.

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1. e.g. Burghs: chopin, flesher, regality, tolbooth, fencible;  
Kirk Sessions: delation, fornicatrix, mortcloth, transport.

2. See p. 104 supra.

3. Or, to be precise, the number of words found commonly in the last period (1730-50) is no less than the number found commonly in either of the other periods.

4. English equivalents found are listed in Appendix 7. The use of fail for failzie (where default is a more accurate translation) and of dispose for dispone (convey) (see pp. seems to be an attempt to anglicize as with Form. The replacement of sicklike by likcas may also be an attempt at anglicization.



Group B - Words for which English Equivalents are in use.

This group is smaller than the previous one, containing 74 common words. Only half are common in the National Records, and only a quarter in the more formal of these, but nearly all are common in the local records.

The Group B List is:-

1. In general use: allanerly, anent, annualrent, attour, bruik, but, bygone, bypast, caution, compear, compearance, condescend, convene, diet, deficient (n.), discharge (v.), inbring, instruct, likens, mortification, mortify, narrate, presently, plurality, quarrel, rest (v.), sist (v.), statute (v.), supersede, uplift;
2. Chiefly in National Records: emit, instruction, mail, rest (n.), sicklike, stent (v.), sustain;
3. Chiefly in local records: bairn, beadle, bear, bounds, brae, casualties, close (n.), deal (v.), dyke, indweller, incarcerate, landward (a.), lines, lese, mind (v.), maltreatment, mortifier, notour (a.), peremptor (a.), refuse, repone, resett (v.) roup (v. and n.), servitrix, testificat, thereby, trans, vage, wright; ilk (a.), march (a.), preparative, stand (n.), stent (n.), subject, tenement.

The synonyms for these are, of course, generally used indiscriminately throughout, and not, as in a few instances of forms, consistently Scots or English in one document. Parallelism is also found, and frequently occurs in phrases which have been used in Scots since the sixteenth century, e.g. discharge and prohibit, statute and ordain, beddal and church (kirk) officer,



cognosce and determine, bail and caution, subject and estate. (1)

As synonyms for the words of Group B are not necessarily peculiar to English, their frequency of occurrence is of no moment<sup>(2)</sup>, and the only test for anglicization, apart from the tables of occurrences already given, is the disappearance of Scots words.

Of the Group B list, only 7 are not recorded after 1730, and one of these (maltreatment) survives in modern times. If we take, however, as under Form, the number of words of Group B recorded in more than one instance in any period, we find the following figures:-

	1700-15	1715-30	1730-50
National Records	26	22	20
Kirk Sessions	40	42	36
Burghs	11 (3)	29	15

Here we have new information: the tables of frequency, dominated, as far as the National Records are concerned, by the large A Group, and influenced by the frequent recurrence of common words, did not reveal any change throughout our period,

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1. Also recorded were the charge or Libel (C.6.12.1718), Tacks or Leases (C.13.2.1730), this cautionary security (C.D.9.11.1744). See also examples in glossary of annualrent, plurality, compear, mortification, narrate and presently for instances of synonyms used in the same context.
  2. c.f. p.119 supra. Variation is completely capricious, e.g. some figures for the comparative frequency of compear:appear (One of the most commonly repeated pairs of synonyms) in similar contexts in Kirk Session Records are:- Aber. 1682 - appear passim; Car. 1700 11 compear: 6 appear; 1712-13, 9:4, R.1700-01, 14:8; Minn. 1700, 35:7; 1715, 13:2; 1730, 14:8; W. 1706, 17:1; 1730 59:8; Melrose 1738, 9:7, H. 1715 varies from 3:2 to 1:3 in 1,000 words.
  3. Less material was read for the Burghs, especially in the first period.



but the above table indicates that there was, in fact, a slight reduction in the number of Group B words being used in the National Records. The list in Appendix 7 confirms this, and suggests that there may be some words disappearing from the local records also. Thereby and vage become rare after 1710; instruct, instruction, lese, preparative, reset (v.), rest (n.), sicklike, stand (n.) and supersede are scarce after 1720; and bypast, condescend, ilk (a.), likeas, mind, narrate, plurality, quarrel, rest (n. and v.), repone and stent (v. and n.) after 1730.

Anglicization is taking place even in vocabulary, then, though the rate is so slow that it does not show in the tables of frequency. Of the 154 common words recorded (Groups A and B), only about two dozen have ceased to be in use by the middle of the century. (1)

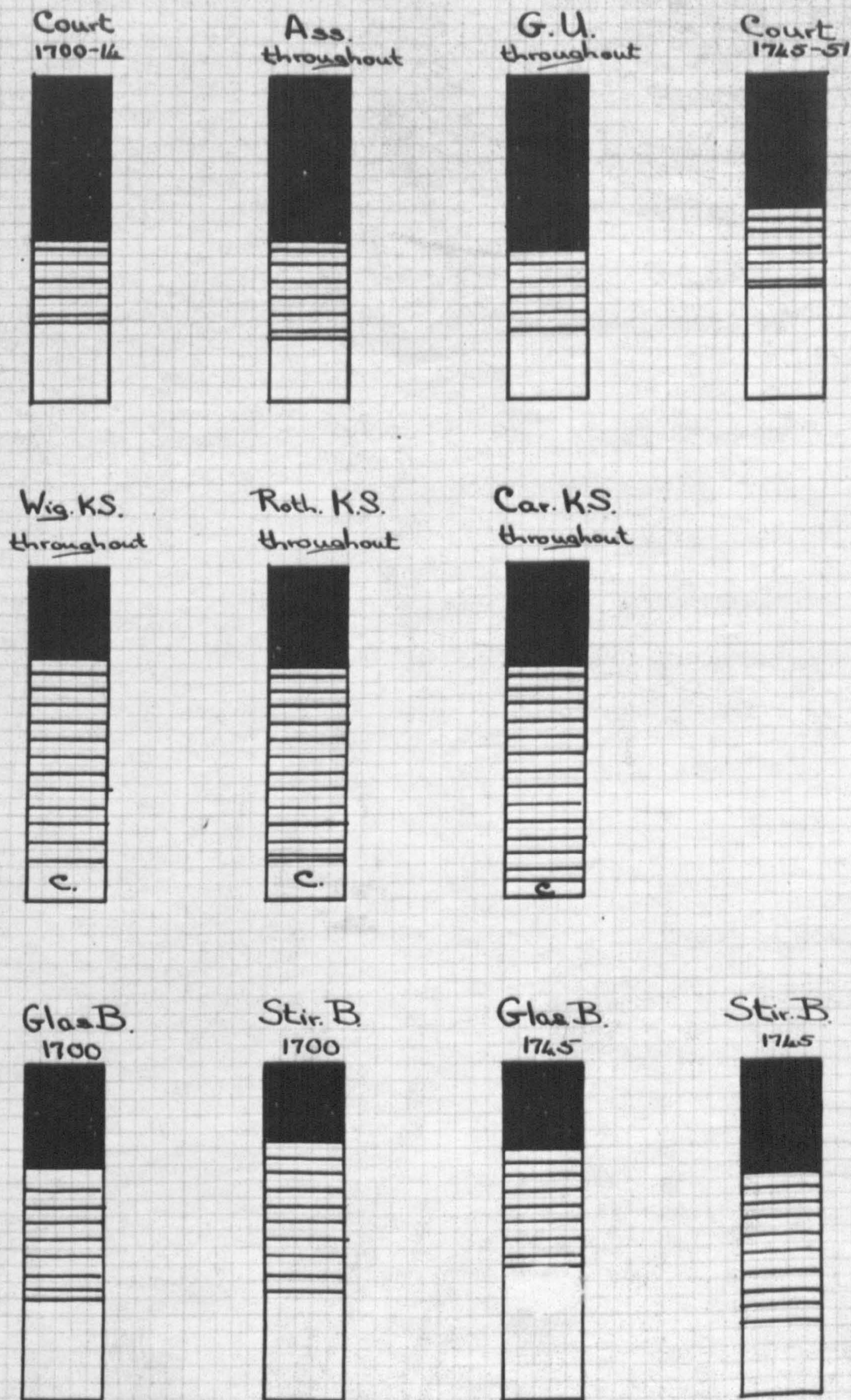
A considerable number of the words which remain in the National Records (nearly half of the Group B words there) are words which are found in English in other senses, and in some cases (e.g. annualrent, convene, diet, quarrel, sustain) the distinction between Scots and English usage is slight. This factor may have influenced the survival of these words. On the other hand, when compared with these and with the amount of vocabulary of law and administration and the number of words

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1. This slight decline is borne out by the drop in frequency of words occurring in the Burgh Records (p. 118 and 120 supra) where the A Group was comparatively small and the figures represent mainly the B and C groups.



# Proportions of different types of Scots Words.



- A. Common words with no English equivalent in use.
- ▨ B. Common words with English equivalents in use.
- C. Occasional words.



dealing with the business of the Burghs and Sessions, the number drawn from the colloquial language of everyday life was small.

We gather that brae and dyke and roup were in general use among educated people throughout our period, that a passage was a trans, and to refuse might mean to deny, but we notice that stent, stand (set) and vage (wander), ilk (each), and mind (remember) were disappearing from the writing, at least, of these men before the end of our period.

Group C. - Occasional Words It is from this group that we learn much more of the everyday language of the period. In the National Records, though accounting for a smaller proportion of the Scotticisms than either of the other groups, the occasional words play a much larger part than the corresponding section of Forms. Here, however, there is little evidence of the occurrence of words whose English equivalent was more commonly used. The occasional terms of the National Records are frequently legal terms occurring only in Court Records<sup>(1)</sup>, and are not replaced during our period. The rarity of words more likely to occur in everyday use may be due either to subject-matter or to anglicization of speech among the writers: we note, however, even in the National Records, that a garden was known as a yard, that intil (into) was used in A. 1704, that in 1713 an unfortunate student was heard to refer to his Principal as a greeting hypocrite, and that foggage, ewest and paction were still in use at the end of our period.<sup>(2)</sup> Some of the words

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1. e.g. acresce, adminiculate, demission, inhibition, modification.

2. See glossary.



common in the local records occur also, of course, in occasional instances in the National Records.

It is from the local records, however, and especially from those of the Burghs, that most of our samples of a more general vocabulary are drawn. The Kirk Sessions contain a good number of occasional instances of words like oye, vennel, cleik, stoup, coup, knock, airt, nolt, gloaming, footgang<sup>(1)</sup>, some of them in reports of speech. The proportion of occasional words is small here, however, being usually less than 1 per thousand words.<sup>(2)</sup> There is a marked decline in the number recorded after c. 1725, and only some thirty are recorded in the middle of the century.

The Burgh Records, on the other hand, possess a very wide range of occasional Scotticisms, many of which do not occur in our other records. Most of these, especially those which occur in the later part of our period, are probably drawn from the spoken language rather than from written tradition. In Stirling and Glasgow Burghs especially, these uncommon words form a much larger proportion of the total vocabulary than they do in most of our other records, suggesting that a wide range of Scotticism was still in spoken use among the writers of these records. Rothesay is more prone to repeat common words, and Aberdeen seems to have progressed much further before 1700 in discarding

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1. See p. 422-6 and glossary.

2. See p. 388.



these occasional Scotticisms, most of its Scots vocabulary in our period coming from Group A words. Though much of this occasional vocabulary is discarded in all the Burgh Records before 1730, a good deal more remains there in the middle of the century than in the other records. We can still find, after 1730, words like heugh, howff, jamb, kail-yard, loaning, mell, shamble, slap, thirl and water-gang.<sup>(1)</sup>

Conclusion        In brief, then, the official records still contain a strong element of Scots vocabulary, much of which persists to the middle of the century, and for a large part of which no English equivalent is in use. This group of words composes the bulk of the Scots vocabulary in the National Records and persists throughout our period, but is not confined to the legal records, most of the words being used over a wide range of records of all types.

Among the words for which English equivalents were available, less than a third were becoming less frequent during our period. There was no evidence of the introduction of new English words during our period, as far as could be seen.

Few words of either group seem to be drawn from the ordinary vocabulary of daily intercourse.

Among the many occasional words were included a large number of legal terms from the court records, and a large

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1. See Glossary for quotations and dates. In what instances the rarity of these words is due to replacement by synonyms (indicating an anglicizing process, either deliberate or unconscious), and in what instances it is due to subject-matter, I find it difficult to say.



quantity of more general vocabulary from the Burghs. A marked decline is perceptible in the number of these latter towards the end of the period..

After 1750

From what we have seen of the early eighteenth century, we might deduce the position during the remainder of the century. We can guess that those occasional Scotticisms for which English alternatives are available will rapidly disappear from all the records, that in Group B a few more of the words will become uncommon, perhaps another score ceasing to be widely used by the end of the century. Many of the words of Group B, however, and most of those of Group A, seem to be strongly entrenched, and we can assume that these will continue in use for a considerable period.

The specimens of late eighteenth century documents in Appendix 5 fit in with the above conjectures. A number of the more formal terms of the A and B Groups<sup>(1)</sup> occur there, but the only word of the C group in all three passages is win in Rothesay Town Council, 1765.

The ultimate fate of this Scots vocabulary demands a passing consideration. Some of the words from both A and B groups have been accepted into English, showing that the effects of intercommunication in the eighteenth century and later must have

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1. Praeses, advocate, sicklike, likeas, anent, mortification.



operated in more than one direction. Examples are:- adduce, anent, demit, incarcerate, maltreatment, quorum, sederunt; the verbs compete and narrate have also been formed in English on the analogy of the Scots legal verbs. (1)

Many more of these words remain in Scottish English today, mainly in formal style, in some cases merely as traditional usages, and in others because they have no precise English equivalent. Examples of such survivals are:-

A Group:- advise, advocate, barsar, barsary, cautioner, certification, competition, cognosce, designation, diligence, dispone, disposition, extract (n. and v.), factor, feu (n. and v.) flesher, heritable, instrument, interlocutor, intromission, intromit, laird, libel (v.), liferenter, leet, manse, modify, overture (n.), pertinents, preses, probation, pursue, pursuer, portioner, reduction, remanent, tack, teinds, writer;

B Group:- allanerly, beadle, bear, bygone, caution, compear, compearance, convene, diet, instruct, landward (a.), lines, march (a.), notour, presently, roup (v. and n.), sist, sustain, subject, tenement, uplift, wright.

Here there is a marked contrast with other types of Scotticism from which there are few survivals outwith dialect speech.

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1. This question of the influence of Scots on English is one which has been almost entirely neglected, apart from a few references to the influence of Sir Walter Scott. Further study of this subject, and particularly of the influence of Scots doctors and scientists on the English language, may yield interesting results.



G. Grammar.

Grammatical inflections, as we have seen<sup>(1)</sup>, were the first Scottish characteristics to anglicize in quantity, and by 1700 they had decreased from an original 180 points per thousand words in our Parliamentary Records of the sixteenth century (nearly half of the total Scotticisms) to under 15 points per thousand words in all our records.

During the eighteenth century further anglicization takes place, but it does not continue throughout our period in all records. The figures are:-<sup>(2)</sup>

Points of Scots Grammar per thousand words:

	1700-15	1715-30	1730-50
Assembly and Universities	2-3	2-3	1-2
Legal National Records	1-8	<u>c.</u> 4	1-6
Kirk Sessions	1-6 <sup>(3)</sup>	3-8	2-5 <sup>(4)</sup>

There is a decline in frequency in the Court Records between 1710 and 1715, in the Minutes of Assembly and of Parliament after 1703, and in South Leith Kirk Session throughout, but apart from these instances the figures fluctuate within the same small compass. As with Form, anglicization seems already to have reached a point at which all the easily anglicizable

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1. p. 71 supra.
  2. Full table in Appendix 6.
  3. Carstairs K.S. 9.
  4. Rothesay K.S. 10.



Scotticisms have disappeared, and we are left with a small core of material which is strongly resistant to change.

The Burghs are more Scots than the other records in 1700, and there anglicization progresses throughout our period, only reaching the level of the other records c. 1745. The figures are:-

	1700	1715	1730	1745
Burgh Records	8-14	7-9	3-8 <sup>(1)</sup>	1-5

Most of our records, then, have under 10 points of Scots grammar per thousand words, and frequently under 5. Most of these points are occasional occurrences, often semi-fossilized in traditional phrases, e.g. The saids Lords ordains thir presents to be intimate<sup>(2)</sup>. That Scots grammar is a part of the language still current is indicated, however, by the fact that the Scotticisms are not entirely confined to such phrases. On the other hand, even in traditional expressions the Scots usage is not consistently maintained.<sup>(3)</sup>

Nouns - The -in plurals<sup>(4)</sup> have disappeared completely from the National and Kirk Session Records, occurring only occasionally in the earlier Burgh Records of Aberdeen and Glasgow. The last examples noted were:-

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1. Rothesay Town Council 13.

2. c.f. p. 160 infra.

3. See Appendix 7, p. 436 for instances of variation.

4. For references to this and following points in Older Scots, see Chapter 3, pp. 53 and following.



A.B. 21.1.1716 - expensis; G.B. 27.9.'17 - ibid;  
G.B. 2.2.'17 - spoussis; G.B. 9.10.'17 - spadis.

Occasional uninflected collectives still occur, the examples noted being as follows:-

M. 24.12.1701 - eighteen hors;  
O. 28.2.'36 - the Price of Candle; Elg. 3.10.'32 - so many candle; (also Banff K.S. 1732 and Dundee Burgh 1.11.'16)  
G.B. 12.3.1716 - weighting ninetein unce, fourtein drop;  
Melrose K.S. 13.9.'30 - 70 ounces, 8 drop;  
Car. 11.4.'00 - 4 merk boots;  
A.B. 10.5.'02 - 35000 solat;  
A.B. 11.9.'08 - three foot; and G.B. 1.6.'15  
18 foots - - 16 foot <sup>(1)</sup>

There were a few more instances of foot in Aberdeen Burgh and many in Inverness Kirk Session to 1728. <sup>(2)</sup>

Inflected plurals of the same words are also found throughout <sup>(3)</sup>, the Scottish variants being only occasional.

Corn is still occasionally inflected:-

C. 13.2.1730 - If Corns, Cattle - - be under the Factory;  
Elg. 11.10.'40 - the corns being yet in the fields;  
S.L. 13.9.'44 - inbringing of the corns; (also Inverness K.S. 26.1.'25 and C.R.B. frequently, e.g. 3.9.'36.)

1. There were various other examples of foots: C.R.B. 9.7.'15; W. 19.6.'21 (written by the minister); and R.B. passin e.g. 8.2.'34.
2. Pound and shilling are common as alternative plurals throughout our documents, but these are also found in eighteenth century English.
3. e.g. Inverness 1703 (p.4) candles.



The uninflected form also occurs, and both were found together in the last two instances cited.

The addition of a plural inflection to names still occurs occasionally in all records and passim in Rothesay, Hawick and Melrose Kirk Sessions. Examples are:-

A. 8.5.1742 - the ministers of North and South Uists;  
C. 23.6.'48 - G. and R. Forresters; C.D. 4.1.'50 -  
W. and A. Harrowers; U. 7.3.'31 - John and Alex McTaggart,  
brothers; Inverness K.S. (p. 99) 25.8.'46 - George and James  
Cummings - - - James Cumming; Dundee Burgh 24.4.'34 - Geo. and  
John Mudies; G.B. 1.1.'15 - Peter and Mary Faas. <sup>(1)</sup>

Adjective and Pronoun - The saids occurs throughout our period, chiefly in formal usage, accounting for from 25% - 40% of the grammatical Scotticisms in the records of the Court and Assembly at the beginning of our period. From the beginning of the century the said with a plural noun is commoner than the saids in the Kirk Session Records <sup>(2)</sup>, and is also used in the National Records. After 1710 it is commoner in the National Records also <sup>(3)</sup>. In the Burgh Records inflection of the

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1. Also in G.U. 2.2.'02; P. 23.10.'06; W. 30.4.'22; R. 31.5.'39.

2. The inflected adjective is common only in Car. 1700 and S.L. 1700-24.

3. Comparative figures are:-

C. (MS.) 1701-8, 7 Sc: 24 E; 1710-11, 0:6; 1715-17, 3:12;

A. (MS.) 1702-3, 7:1; 1710, 3:10; 1715, E. passim;

A.U. 1700-02, 6:0; A.U. (Comms.) 1717-18, 1:5;

G.U. 1701-4, 1:3; 1708-9, English;

S.L. 1700 ff. 6:1; 1715 ff. 4:1; 1730 ff. 3:9.



adjective is still usual in 1700, but becomes occasional in Aberdeen, Glasgow and Dundee between 1715 and 1730.

In Stirling and Rothesay there is a good deal of fluctuation around 1715 and 1730, and in C.R.B. inflection seems to be fairly common even in the middle of the century.

Examples are:- G.U. (Comm.) 1718 - the saids orders - - saids Commissioners; C. 6.7.'39 (Sentence of John Barr) - the saids J.B. and W.S. (8 times)<sup>(1)</sup>; Car. 21.11.'00 - the fore-saids persons; H. 4.7.'14 - the aforesaids; Inverness K.S. 23.2.'20 - others foresaids; S.L. 25.11.'31 - the saids Trades; ibid. 5.8.'31 - him or his foresaids; R.B. 8.2.'34 - the saids magistrates; C.R.B. 24.4.'38 - the saids manadgers; G.B. 7.3.'45 - the saids magistrats.

Inflected and uninflected adjectives are often found in the same minute,

e.g. C. 21.6.1707 has the saids describing Lords, Commissioners, and Persons, and the said qualifying Persons, Commissioners, Days, Meetings, Arrestments<sup>(2)</sup>; P. Acts 1705 (II) has the saids with Fishes, Sheriffs, and Fines, and has the foresaids Marks, but has also the said Goods, and the said Estates; A. 8.5.'10 has saids persons - - foresaid persons.

Inflection of other adjectives is rare. One example was noted of Deputes Clerks (P. Acts 1706 - Plantation of Kirks) and 5 of others:- P. 26.11.'06<sup>(3)</sup> - others Inhabitants;

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1. 7 times in MS.

2. This example is from the contemporary print. Variations from MS. can occur in both directions. See Appendix 8 and pp. 172-6.

3. Printed text only.



P. 11.5.'03 - to interchange Writes against the Clerk of the Election and others Havers; G.U. 21.3.'07 - others Commissioners; S.B. 19.3.'15 - ibid; Inverness K.S. - 23.2.'20 - others foresaids.

Whilks occurs only in an extract from a Commissary Court minute in W. 1706 - the whilks premises.

Inflection occurs occasionally with the adjective used as pronoun:

Severals is common in such phrases as severals of the scholars - G.U. 11.1.1706<sup>(1)</sup> though several is also found throughout.<sup>(2)</sup>

Absents is also common: e.g. to mark the absents -

A. 15.4.1706<sup>(3)</sup>, and there are single instances of indigents -

H. 19.3.'21; Englises - ibid. 16.10.'15; and Frenches -

A.B. 15.3.'08.

The plural thir occurs occasionally in the Court of Session and in the local records, mainly in the phrase thir presents, but even there, these is usual throughout.<sup>(4)</sup>

Examples are:- C.23.2.1740 - for rendering thir presents more effectual<sup>(5)</sup>; G.U. 26.5.1710 (Demission of Professor) thir presents - before thir witnesses; Aber. 1703 - thir witnesses;

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1. Examples of severals are G.U. 6.2.1716; A. 24.5.'37; C.4.11.'47; H. 19.4.'13; W. 10.3.'16; Inverness K.S. 1726 (p.83); R. 15.6.'31; M. 15.2.'31; S.L. 28.2.1760; Dundee Burgh 18.4.'20; C.R.B. 6.7.'22; S.B. 28.12.'45.

2. e.g. Inverness K.S. 1712 - p.178.

3. See also A. passim, e.g. 23.5.'37; E.U. 30.3.'21; W. passim in beginning of century, e.g. 12.1.'07; S.L. 19.1.'44; C.R.B. 7.7.'15.

4. e.g. H. 15.8.1700.

5. c.f. H. 30.3.1701; A.U. Deeds, 1716, 1728; S.L. 13.12.'22; C.R.B. 2.5.'38; A.B.9.7.'46. The fluctuation possible in the stereotyped phrase thir presents is shown on p. 436.



G.U. 31.10.'21 - a Letter - - having a postscript adjoined in thir terms; A.B. 27.6.'26 - thir severall years.

This as plural was found only in a doubtful example in W. 20.12.'08 - this eight years.

Adjectives are occasionally used as adverbs:-

C. 11.11.1708 - Only two Lorus in one day shall come out successive; G.U. (Comm.) 22.10.'18 - reserved it intire to themselves to determine; H. 15.8.'00 - till you act truly penitent; Car. 22.10.'21 - According, the said J.M. compeared; R. 11.3.'30 - He had so obstinate denyd; W. 31.10.'08 - to do it peremptorie.<sup>(1)</sup>

Verbs. The -is inflection has been reduced throughout to -s, only one example of -is being found: A.B. 21.1.1716 - ordanis.<sup>(2)</sup>

The inflection of the present plural in -s, however, continues to occur occasionally throughout our period in all documents, and commonly in the Court of Session<sup>(3)</sup>, South Leith and Rothesay Kirk Sessions in the first decade of the century, in Glasgow and Rothesay Burghs to 1730, and in Aberdeen Burgh throughout.<sup>(4)</sup> The English usage, however, has become common in

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1. This usage is also common, as in English, with respective, e.g. S.L. 3.10.1734 - orders the vassals respective to be cited. W. has a colloquial example of adjective for adverb which sounds very modern: in 19.6.'21 the beadle complains that the minister "must have the graves made this deep and that deep."
  2. There is also a rare subjunctive in C.R.B. 3.11.'20 - if any any beis decline the authority of the committee.
  3. Comparative figures in C. (MS.) are:- 1701-3 16 Sc.: 15 E. plurals; 1710-11 1:17.
  4. G.U. and A. caused difficulty here, since their commonest subjects (The Assembly, The Faculty) may take singular or plural verbs, and since both inflected and uninflected verbs were common with them. The inflected verb was here reckoned Scots in cases where both inflected and uninflected occurred in the same sentence, though even this might have been simply confusion of number.



the late seventeenth century, and by 1700 is commoner than the Scots in most National and Kirk Session Records. Only in Aberdeen and Rothesay Burghs was the English usage not found by 1700.

Inflected and uninflected verbs can occur together:-

e.g. C. 10.2.1710 - The Lords do deprive - - and discharges - - and ordain - - and grant; C. 11.11.'08 - And ordains - - and discharges - - and discharge - - and ordain; G.U. 29.6.'05 - The faculty - - judges Mr. L. to be censurable, but think fit to delay the censure and - - ordains this to be intimate; G.U. 1.5.'22 - The Faculty - - do extrude J.S. - - and discharges J.S. - - and appoints - - .

Inflection generally occurred in formal phrases of the type given above. Other examples occurred occasionally, however, especially in South Leith Kirk Session. Instances are:-

G.U. 14.12.1727 - He is not to charge the college for ringing the bell at any students burial, but that the friends pays the same; A.U. (Deed) 1728 - The yearly annualrents - - is; H. 1.8.'14 - in case they make use or uplift any of the mortified money and does not lend it out; Inverness K.S. 19.6.'22 - Two Communion cups - - besides the two that belongs to the Session; W. 31.10.'28 - his circumstances obliges him to provide a precentor; S.L. 27.7.'30 - his house and brewery lyes within the bounds; Elg. 29.11.'32 - the grent loss the poor sustains; R. 5.6.'41 - the collections amounts to 14 lib. G.B. 14.6.'17 - the danger severall people hes bein in; G.B. 2.2.'17 - whereby the touns liberties is imposed upon; C.R.B. 10.7.'17 - the pains taken has had little effect.



Later examples, particularly in the National Records, are more often of a formal character:-

A. (Comm.) 23.5.'30 - The General Assembly do - - and ordains<sup>(1)</sup>;  
C. 6.7.'39 - The Lords modify - - and decerns<sup>(2)</sup>;  
Car. 27.11.'17 - as the minutes more fully bears;  
Aber. 27.11.'15 - as the said interrogatories do's bear;  
M. 15.2.'31 - They take under consideration - - and resolves;  
G.B. 18.6.'30 - The magistrates and toun councill - - recommends;  
R.B. 8.2.'34 - They unanimously elect - - and ordains;  
A.B. 21.9.'42 - They are of opinion - - and therefore recommends;  
Dundee Burgh 2.11.1772 - They - - statute and enact - -  
and prohibit and discharge - - and appoints this prohibition to  
be intimate.

Occasionally an English -th is used like Scots -s for a plural:-

e.g. A. (MS.) 1703 (Address to the Queen) - The Ministers of  
this National Church hath constantly - - blessed his holy name;  
S.L. 5.3.'02 - They did and hereby doeth.

All the above examples are of the third person plural, the use of the first and second persons being naturally less common in official records. There is one instance of the -s inflection for the first person singular, in a formal document by the Rector of Glasgow University:

G.U. 20.2.1711 - I, Sir John Maxwell, does heirby give my  
commission.

The Older Scottish -it of the weak past participle (and past tense) has almost entirely anglicized by 1700. Only 5

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1. The 1731 Commission has ordain.  
2. Also C. 10.11.'41 and 16.2.'53.



examples were noted in the National and Kirk Session Records, all in formal usage.<sup>(1)</sup> In the Burghs these endings are still occasional, especially in Aberdeen Burgh to c. 1710, and between 1715 and 1730 5 more instances were noted.<sup>(2)</sup>

The uninflected past participle of Latin origin is, however, easily the commonest grammatical survival in the National and Kirk Session Records, accounting for two thirds of the grammatical points noted in the latter. Its occasional occurrence in eighteenth century English<sup>(3)</sup> no doubt influenced its retention in Scots.

In the National Records this uninflected participle seems to occur most commonly in formal documents, such as Acts of Parliament, reports of Commissions to Glasgow University, and legal documents of various kinds.<sup>(4)</sup> The participle also occurs frequently in traditional phrases, though here there is a good deal of variation in all documents.<sup>(5)</sup>

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1. subscrivit - G.U. 26.5.'10 (Demission of Professor); A.U. (Deed) 1716, and R. 10.2.'08; abovementionat - Car. 12.12.'00, H. 20.4.'01.
  2. R.B. 11.11.'15 - payit; A.B. 21.1.'16 - contenit; G.B. 21.9.'17 - specifeit; ibid. 12.10.'17 - subscrivit; ibid. 18.6.'30 - usit and wont.
  3. See p. 56 supra.
  4. See pp. 390 for comparison of participles in the two types of document.
  5. Variation in comparable contexts is found in C.10.2.'10 - Sentence was presently intimate, and C.20.12.'11 - that the said Deliverances - - be intimated; G.U. (Deed) 30.4.'22 - one hundred pound given and appropriated - - should be applied and appropriat - -; G.U. 19.9.'27 - that they be matriculate - - the matriculate members - - upon their being matriculated (Vol. II p. 570-1); R. 4.2.'01 - 14 lib. - - to be distribute as follows. R. 24.3.'01 (same writer) 12 lib. - - to be distributed as follows. See also variation in the list of final phrases of decreets, p. 436 .



The frequency of various participles also supports the impression of formal usage. Those usually found without inflection in the National and Kirk Session Records are:- inonroerat, liberate, repute, registrate, sequesterate, statute, and in the Kirk Sessions necessitat, prosecut.

Those for which both inflected and uninflected forms are common are: constitute, execute, intimate, insert, interrogate nominate; in the Universities - graduate, and in the Kirk Sessions distribute, expostulate, and - until 1718 - convict. (1)

Participles used adjectivally can also be uninflected:- P. 17.12.'06 the last insert report; C.25.12.'08 - sequesterate Estates.

In the National Records the proportion of Scots participles decreases c. 1707-15<sup>(2)</sup>, though there is a revival in the Court Records after 1730; in the Kirk Session Records the Scots (uninflected) participle remains common throughout our period, a fact which may be influenced by the training of schoolmasters.<sup>(3)</sup> In the Burgh Records, on the other hand, the uninflected participles play a much smaller part: they are common in Rothesay and Glasgow 1700-30 (though not more so than the inflected participles) and occur occasionally in the other Burgh Records.

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1. The full list of participles found is appended on p. 433.
  2. For figures of frequency see p. 390 .
  3. The uninflected participle, as the schoolmasters would be aware, is usually pure Latin, without an English suffix.



A past tense uninflected like the past participle was found thrice<sup>(1)</sup>.

The en inflection is usual, though not universal, in proven and approven<sup>(2)</sup>. Fluctuation is seen in - G.U. 3.8.1715 - of approven loyalty; ibid. 12.1.'28 - account was approven; ibid. 3.3.'21 - it was approved; P. Acts 1706 (Union) - untill the said Articles be Ratified, Approven and Confirmed by her Majesty with and by the Authority of the Parliament of England, as they now are agreed to, Approved and Confirmed - - (in Scotland).

There are also instances of improven - A. 11.3.1700; W. 23.1.'08; R. 31.5.'32; baeken (baked) - C. 27.2.'36 and baiken - S.B. 23.11.'00; casten - G.B. 14.6.'17, and recasten - A.U. 1700.<sup>(3)</sup>

The -and of the present participle was also practically obsolete in 1700, the only examples recorded being:<sup>(4)</sup>  
M.25.2.'02 - cuddand sheep; G.U. 1706 Deed - lyand (thrice), payand; W.1706 (Commissar Court extract) undersubscriband (twice); G.B. 12.3.'17 - tenement - - lyand within this burgh; R.18.3.'30 - money restand (resting is usual).

1. H. 18.7.1700 - The minister constitute the meeting; ibid. 15.8.'00 - he intimat the same; M. 5.10.'18 - imprecat.
2. e.g. Approven - A.21.5.'30, E.U. 9.1.'38; S.L. 1.4.'35; Kirk Sessions and A.B. passim. Approved occurs in R.15.11.'21, M.1721 and Melrose 1726. Disapproven occurs in A. Comms. passim, e.g. 23.5.'37. Proven occurs inter alia, in G.1.5.'22; Melrose 7.3.'31, C.6.7.'39, A.19.5.'39 and passim. In A.S. proven in general, but Professor Simson uses proved (p.51). Disproven occurs in C.20.12.'11.
3. Also gotten (e.g. S.L. to 28.10.'31), lyen (e.g. Aber. 1700) and holden (e.g. S.L. 3.10.'34 and A.11.3.'02), all of which were used in eighteenth century English, but whose frequency and duration in our texts may also have been influenced by the Scots -en participles. These three participles are not reckoned Scotticisms.
4. A false anglicization occurs in W. 5.1.'02 - they cannot get a solving (solvent) hand to put it (money) in. Probably the two words confused were pronounced alike.



### Conclusion

On the whole, Scots grammar has largely anglicized during the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth century, apart from some -is noun plurals in the first decade of the Burgh Records, and occasional variations in plurals throughout<sup>(1)</sup>, only three points of Scots grammar survive. These are the inflected adjective, the present plural of verbs, and the uninflected past participle.

In all points of grammar English usage is found from 1700, except perhaps in some of the Burgh Records. Between 1700 and 1750 English and Scots usages appear to be interchangeable in all the three points where Scots usage survives; there is no question of one being suddenly discarded in favour of another in any document. Scots usage becomes gradually less frequent until in all points except the uninflected past participle it is only occasional.

In all of these three points, and in the use of thir, there seems to be a connection with formal style<sup>(2)</sup>, but other examples of thir and of the present plural of verbs suggest that in these points a living, and not merely a traditional, language was being used.

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1. Mainly collective plurals or inflected names.

2. See pp. 159-61 Infra. This means, of course, that in some aspects the amount of Scots grammar we have been able to record may simply be a reflection of our use of official documents.



H. Idiom and Syntax.

Scottish idiom, so far as we have been able to separate and identify it<sup>(1)</sup>, seems to be an element of relatively minor importance. We have a list of about 40 common expressions, most of which are found in all types of document<sup>(2)</sup> and about the same number of expressions which occur occasionally. Of the group of common expressions, about half are merely slight differences in construction from corresponding English usage. These are:-

betwixt and a certain date, to cause do something, in favours of someone (in his favours) a construction with the gerund, e.g. after singing of the psalm<sup>(3)</sup>, in time coming, to be in use to do something, the use of whole (or haill) with a plural noun, in manner foresaid, etc. (with omission of article), notwithstanding of something, in order to the doing of something.<sup>(4)</sup>

These are widely used in all types of document, and in addition we have in the National and Burgh Records a very heavy participial phrase, even lengthier than those to which similar English documents are prone<sup>(5)</sup>, a general fondness for

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1. See p. 39 supra regarding the difficulty of identifying Scottish (and eighteenth century English) idiom. This is the section most liable to error, particularly on the side of omission of Scotticisms.
  2. c. 20 commonly in the National Records (usually in both types); most of these in the local records, with another 15, most of which were occasional in the National Records.
  3. English - after singing the psalm, after the singing of the psalm; eighteenth century Sc. and E. - after the singing the psalm.
  4. In order to is given in O.E.D. with a following noun, but not with a gerund.
  5. Examples in glossary.



continuous tenses and circumlocutions (e.g. The Lords are in hopes that; recommended them to be assisting to him).

Common also in the local records were to ask (enquire) at someone, the personal use of to behove, the possessive with days of the week (Saturdays night), the use of the preposition to with the idea of giving (e.g. get something to someone) and the use of the article in phrases like go to the church, give the scholars the play.

All of these except the last were noted in the National Records also.

Another quarter of the common idioms are traditional phrases, usually legal in character, but occurring in a variety of documents. These are:-

with certification, as said is, to take (ask) instruments, and perhaps the use of the word years in the dating of documents (e.g. 1701 years), all of which are in general use; and as accords, ay and while (or until), by and attour, as effeirs, to lead probation (or witnesses) and all and hail which are commoner in the local records, though they occur in the National.<sup>(1)</sup>

The other common usages are:-

besouth (bwest), Candlemas as a term date, Saturday come eight days and Saturday was eight days, the length of (as far as), how soon (as soon as), to wait on (continue waiting), by tuck of drum.

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1. The list of occurrences is given in Appendix 7, p. 425 , and examples are given in the glossary.



Most of these are chiefly from the local records, only how soon being common in the National Records.

The idioms which occur occasionally are similar.<sup>(1)</sup> There are differences of construction - to make forthcoming, to count with the treasurer, to be for doing something, and legal phrases - Art and Part, all and sundry, to enact oneself, at the Horn, and other formal usages - to moderate in a call, to ride the marches, to carry out work at sight of someone, a proposal is to lie on the table, etc.

There are also a few in general use, e.g. ten hours (o'clock), Whitsunday term. These occasional idioms were much commoner in the local records.

Some other points which did not come under our definition of Scotticisms have been noted in the Glossary.<sup>(2)</sup> The commonest of these are the use of in (E. into), phrases like fine in, liable in; and also forth of, of new, next to come, twenty days (3 weeks), and the which day.

In the Kirk Sessions the use of names is also interesting, the laird being designated by the name of his estate, and the schoolmaster and minister (presumably as graduates) being awarded the prefix Mr., e.g. H.9.1.1712 (and passim) - Falnash and Walter Eliot attended - - ye Presbyterie; M.3.10.'18 (and passim) Machirmore and Mr. Graham reports - - .<sup>(3)</sup>

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1. The full list is given on p. 430. .
  2. Usually these were not reckoned scots because they had been recorded in eighteenth century English. Nevertheless it is possible that the frequency of phrases rare in English gave to many Scots texts a colouring which a contemporary Englishman might find unfamiliar. C.f. p. 42 supra and p.236 infra.
  3. See also article on Mr. in Glossary.



Both usages are general throughout our period.

A married woman is often referred to by her maiden name, e.g. S.L. 17.3.1709 - Catherine Shardock, Spous to Joseph Wylie; Melrose K.S. 29.10.1738 and passim (Baptism) - John Bunzie and Isobel Wilson - - a son.

Rothsay Kirk Session retains the Gaelic prefix for female names - passim to 1722: e.g. K. N'Ewn - 23.4.1700, <sup>(1)</sup>

It is more difficult to trace anglicization in Idiom than it was in the other sections of Scotticisms. Between the phrases whose English counterparts were in use throughout (e.g. cause to do, in favour of, in the manner foresaid) and the legal phrases which have no English equivalents (e.g. as accords, with certification, to take instruments) there lies a considerable area where it is difficult to be certain. As follows occurred, as well as in manner following, and for the future as well as in time coming, but I cannot be sure that these occurred in precisely parallel contexts.

Again, I have recorded no early instances of this day week, Saturday night, or all for Sc. whole (haill), and none of the impersonal use of behave (it behoved him), but I am not prepared to say that none of these, or of the other idioms not recorded, occurred in any of the records. <sup>(2)</sup>

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1. In 1723 there is some confusion, e.g. Margaret N'Eun and Margaret McEun both occur in 14.11.1723, but by 1724 the prefix Mo is general.

2. See p. 42 supra on the impossibility of recording English occurrences throughout our texts.



It is likely, however, that some English equivalents of our idioms were not used, or were rare, during the first half of the eighteenth century.

As with Form and Vocabulary, the only measures of anglicization, in the absence of a complete record of English usage in our period, are the tables of frequency, and the disappearance of Scots idioms.

The former are of little help, the figures being too small to record change adequately. They are:-

	Idioms per thousand words:		
	1700-15	1715-30	1730-50
Assembly & Universities	2-3	1-4	3
Court of Session	8	5	4
Kirk Sessions	2-4	2-6	2-6

There seems to be a decline in the number of idioms, in the Court records, and there may also be a slight one in the Burghs:-

	1700	1715	1730	1745
Burghs	6-9 <sup>(1)</sup>	3-7	2-6	5-8 <sup>(2)</sup>

On the other hand, a record of the number of idioms occurring in more than one instance in any period<sup>(3)</sup> - (a mode of analysis which gave fuller information on Form and Vocabulary) suggests

1. Aberdeen 13.

2. Stirling 1.

3. See Appendix 7, p. 427 .



that there is slight decline in the number of idioms occurring after 1730, except in legal language:-

	Idioms still occurring:		
	1700-15	1715-30	1730-45
Assembly & Universities	18	13	8
Legal Records	14	12	16
Kirk Sessions	28	26	17
Burghs	15 <sup>(1)</sup>	16	14

The number of occasional idioms occurring in the local records also shows a slight decline, while that in the National Records is small throughout.

The table in Appendix 7 shows some details of the slight decline of common forms:- by and attour occurs mainly in the beginning of the century; ask at, as effeirs, and circumlocutions like are hopeful that seem to be rare after 1720, and he behoves, be-north, etc., lead probation, wait on, Friday was eight days, and the use of the definite article where English has none (e.g. get the play, go to the school)<sup>(2)</sup> were uncommon in the middle of the century. The majority of the small group of common Scots idioms, remains, however, in frequent use throughout our period.

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1. For small figures in this period, c.f. p. 106 supra.
  2. One wonders whether this article and the circumlocutions really could have disappeared from our records at this time, or whether their omission might be due to accident or negligence. Certainly both are very common in colloquial Scottish-English in modern times.



Further observations on the language of the records.

1. A National Language

It is clear that the Scots remaining in the eighteenth century records is a language common to the whole country: local usages were scarcely encountered in it.

The Scottish spellings which we noted all occurred in all parts of the country, except for a few examples of the interchange of y and v in Inverness c. 1703.<sup>(1)</sup> The main grammatical points were all noted in the National, as well as the local, records, and the few -is Noun plurals which survived in the burgh records only were found as far apart as Aberdeen and Glasgow. Half of the common forms recorded, and considerably more than half of the common words, occurred frequently in the National Records, and were therefore either terms peculiar to these documents, or - as in the majority of cases - terms of general incidence among educated writers. Among the remaining words and forms, very few<sup>(2)</sup> were recorded in only one part of the country, and no common idioms were limited to one area.

The rare words and forms were (apart from legal terms)

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1. This was certainly not a northern peculiarity in 1634, when Symson noted its prevalence in Galloway. See p. 53, Note 2.
  2. These were:- latron - North only (but Ochtertyre - I. 181 - regards it as general); and fornicatrix, maltreatment, chopin, lines, mind, refuse, resett - South only. This is probably due simply to the preponderance of material from southern K.S. records, since some of the above (e.g. lines, mind) certainly survived over a wider area in dialect.



mainly single or very occasional instances<sup>(1)</sup>; there is no evidence to show whether they were limited to one area, but in any case, taken all together, these form a small proportion of the Scotticisms in the National and Kirk Session Records, and in the later Burgh Records, and many of them were recorded in National Records, or in more than one area, were mentioned in eighteenth century lists of common Scotticisms<sup>(2)</sup> or survived in several dialects of modern Scots. In fact, it is apparent that the majority are not limited to one dialect.<sup>(3)</sup>

On the other hand, it is probable that anglicization took place more rapidly in the north than in the south. The Kirk Session Records of the south, particularly of the south-west, have more Scotticisms of all types throughout than have those of the centre and north.<sup>(4)</sup> Likewise, among the Burghs, even if we discount Rothesay as being influenced by legal style, Glasgow anglicizes at a slower rate than does Aberdeen.<sup>(5)</sup> This influence of the tradition of an area seems to have been strong enough partly to cancel the influence towards standardization of the schoolmasters' university education.<sup>(6)</sup>

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1. Apart from the Court Records, the only words of Group C recorded frequently in a single document were superexpend (R.), vassal (S.L.) and serve as heir (R.B.), none of which look like dialect words; and the only forms so recorded were dask (A.B., occasional in Aber. and Inverness) and solary (R.B.).
  2. See Bibliography.
  3. Those for which I could find no evidence of general use are mentioned in a note to Appendix 7, p. 431-2.
  4. See p. 376.
  5. In the seventeenth century, however, the north was strongly Scots. See p. 374.
  6. See p. 169 infra.



Two, at least, <sup>(1)</sup> of the localities of our records - Rothesay and Inverness, seem to have been Scots-speaking villages placed in the midst of Gaelic-speaking areas. <sup>(2)</sup> There is no trace of this either in the quantity or type of their Scotticisms, except perhaps in the single word claughan (stepping-stone) and the use of the prefix N' for feminine names, <sup>(3)</sup> both in Rothesay Kirk Session.

The language we have described above is, then, a national language, much of it occurring in the national records (those of the General Assembly, the Court of Session and the Universities) and even the Scotticisms which were entirely confined to local records being used throughout the whole country.

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1. Aberdeen also probably had a Gaelic hinterland, but the town itself was larger.
  2. Rothesay K.S. 2.6.1700 - "The Session appoints - - that the countrey elder take a walk through the town in the time of the English sermon and challenge all miscarriages he perceives - - and the town elder to take notice in the time of the Irish sermon and do in the same manner;" Inverness K.S. 1703 (p. 23) "The Irish part of the congregation" was approximately "3000 catichisable persons, and a spacious wide parish;" ib. 1706 (p. 25) Royal Proclamation - In the city and parish of Inverness "there are about 4000 persons above the age of fourteen years; 3000 and more can only speak the Gaelic language;" ib. 1717 (p. 13) "On the Sabbath day Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Stuart shall preach by turns in the New Kirk in the Irish language only".
  3. See p. 146 supra. Also, of the 7 words noted as "South only" (p. 146, Note 1) only one (refuse) is found in Rothesay.



J. Formal Style.

A pertinent question, but one rather difficult of solution from our present material, is whether the remnants of what we have just seen to be a national language represent the general written or spoken usage of educated Scotsmen of the eighteenth century, or whether they represent a traditional style exhibited mainly in official documents.

All the records are liable to the use of officialese, whether Scots or English, but I have tried to test for a connection between official style and the retention of Scotticisms. This I have done by separating out the more "formal"<sup>(1)</sup> of the documents, i.e. those most likely to preserve traditional official usage. When these more "formal" records are compared with the remainder, a very marked contrast is seen between the two groups in quantity of Scotticisms, and a slighter contrast in type of Scotticisms. Such a division of the documents into less and more formal was, in fact, first suggested by the realisation that the records of the Assembly and of the Court of Session, which are so clearly contrasted in their number of Scotticisms, were written by men of similar training<sup>(2)</sup>, writing

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1. See definition on p. 46. The documents regarded as more "formal" for this purpose were:- P. Acts, C., A. Comms., Deeds in any documents, and the Reports of Commissioners to the Universities. The latter, though perhaps not strictly within the definition of "formal" documents, had a good deal of the formal style of the others. C.D. was not included, since, though it shared a good deal of the vocabulary of C., it was couched in a less formal style. The contrasting minutes taken as less "formal" texts were those of the Assembly and Universities.
  2. Even granting that A. may have been written by the advocates themselves, and C. by their "writers", the training of the two had much in common. See p. 35.



in two different styles. We find a similar strong contrast between the Assembly Minutes and the Assembly Commissions, the University Minutes and the Reports of Commissioners to the Universities, a report of the Decisions of the Court of Session and the Acts of Sederunt of the Court, and so on.

Some of the differences may, of course, be due to subject-matter. We have already seen<sup>(1)</sup> how in the Assembly Minutes passages dealing with religious matters were less Scots than those dealing with Church law or administration<sup>(2)</sup>, and that in the Kirk Session records the occasional occurrence of reports of witnesses introduces some colloquial expressions; similarly we find legal language in the Court Records, and trade terms in the Burghs.

But difference of subject alone is not sufficient to account for the striking difference between the more formal documents and others of comparable authorship. For example, contrasting averages of Scotticisms per thousand words are:-

C. (official pronouncements)		C.D. (a report)	28
1745-51: (3)	40		
A. Commissions 1710:	24	A. Minutes (same authorship):	10 (4)
Deed of disposition for G.U., 1722:	21½		
G.U. Commissions: 1717-18	29	G.U. Minutes 1715-23:	17
A.U. Commissions, 1717-18:	37	A.U. Minutes 1716-26:	30
P. Acts, 1707:	29	P. (Minutes):	23½ (5)

1. p. 82.

2. See first two Assembly specimens in Appendix 5. The second passage from A. 1700 (p. 380) has only 4 Scotticisms; and the passages 21.5.'23 "Anent Mr. G. his Sermon" and 21.5.'22 on the "Harrow Controversy" are likewise almost completely English.

3. i.e. the printed text, to match C.D.; C. MS. has 45.

4. This was the only passage where A. Comms. were analysed separately (c.f. p. 36). The five passages marked on p. 380 as containing Commissions are all clearly more Scots than the average.

5. Printed text, since MS. was not available for P. Acts 1707.



Other examples of such contrasts can be seen in Appendix 5.<sup>(1)</sup>  
The only comparable passages where such a contrast was not found were P. 1703 (Minutes) and P. Acts 1705.

These distinctions can be traced in Vocabulary, Word-form and Grammar.

### Vocabulary

The vocabulary of the more formal records is also more Scots than that of the other National Records.<sup>(2)</sup>

In the large group of words for which no English equivalents were in common use (Group A), we found 61 words common in the National Records.<sup>(3)</sup> Of these, 34 occur mainly in the formal Records, and only 9 mainly in the Assembly and University Minutes (the remainder being common to both, or occurring mainly in P. or C.D.)<sup>(4)</sup> The inference is that this is a group of words more likely to be used in formal documents, although widely known.<sup>(5)</sup> A glance at the list confirms that the words of Group A are largely words generally associated with formal

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1. The formal records in Appendix 5 (listed on p. 325) are typical specimens: other formal records - whether of the same authorship, like A. Comms., G.B. Fewright, 1730, or many passages in R.B., or whether inserted into other documents, like A.U. Bequest, 1703, G.U. Deeds (Vol. I, p. 463 ff.), W. from Commissary Court, 1706 - are all very much more Scots than the remainder of our records. Over 100 Scotticisms per 1000 words is quite common in formal documents at the beginning of the eighteenth century.
  2. See tables on pp. 375 and 378-80.
  3. p. 122 supra.
  4. Figures are taken from Appendix 7.
  5. 43 of the 58 were recorded in K.S. records and 42 in Assembly and University Minutes. Only 6 were, in fact, exclusive to formal documents.



writing. For example, certify, compete, consignment, diligence, dispone, are legal terms, while abbreviate, cautioner, designation, elide, extract are all likely to be used (and also likely to be frequently repeated) in administrative writing.

Here we have, then, a large group of words definitely associated with formal writing. We also note that this group survives throughout our period.

In the Group of words for which English synonyms were in use (Group B), those common in the National Records were largely found to be in general use; 14 occurred more frequently in the formal records<sup>(1)</sup> against 3 more frequently in the Assembly and University minutes<sup>(2)</sup> but most of the 14 were also common in the Kirk Session Records. Here, then, we have a common stock, drawn on by all writers of official records.

In the B Group we traced a slight anglicization, largely before 1715, and here again we can differentiate the two groups:-

Words occurring in more than one instance:-<sup>(3)</sup>

	1700-15	1715-30	1730-50
Formal records	16	6	15
Ass. and Univ. Minutes	9	10	4

More words of the B Group are surviving in formal records, or, to look at in in another way, words used more frequently in formal

1. attour, bypast, caution, compearance, mortification, mortify, presently, rest (n. and v.), instruct, instruction, likeas, statute (v), supersede, uplift. All these except rest, instruction and supersede were, however, common in the Kirk Session Records also.

2. burgh, kirk, paroch.

3. This covers all the material read, which is not necessarily the same for each period, but which should be sufficient to include all the common words in each record..



records are words less liable to replacement.

The occasional words (Group C) have already been mentioned as being largely legal terms in the National Records.<sup>(1)</sup>

By the middle of the eighteenth century, then, the vocabulary which survives in the National Records is very largely of the type associated with formal documents, rather than the language of everyday intercourse.

#### Word-form

The non-anglicizing group of forms (Group A) is also much more prominent in the more formal records than in the Assembly and University minutes: of the 22 words listed as common in the National Records<sup>(2)</sup>, 17 occur mainly in the more formal records, and 5 equally in both types. There are none which occur commonly in the minutes and not commonly in the more formal records. These 22 forms, frequently repeated, composed a large part of the Scots forms in the Court records.<sup>(3)</sup> The presumption, then, is that the Group A forms are the type of language appropriate to formal documents. The occasional occurrence of these forms elsewhere (16 of the 22 are found in Kirk Session Records, and 12 occur occasionally in University or Assembly Minutes)<sup>(4)</sup> is simply an indication that this

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1. p. 127.

2. p. 105.

3. See Appendix 6, p. 386.

4. Only alleadgance and tailzie occur in neither.



"formal" language was widely known among educated writers.

Like the corresponding Group of words, these forms tend to remain in use throughout our period. Here again there seems to be a link between the use of words in formal documents and the preservation of these words throughout our period. (1)

Of the second group of forms (those for which English equivalents were in use) only 34 were common in the National Records. These also were more prominent in the formal documents, 15 occurring mainly in the more formal records against 3 mainly in Assembly or University Minutes. (The remainder were in use equally in both.) (2)

Apparently, then, most of the Scots word-form in the National Records was more likely to occur in more formal documents but the word-forms whose English cognates were not used throughout our period were especially associated with these formal documents.

The presence of the Group A forms might simply be due to the subject-matter of these records, and the use of a traditional vocabulary dealing with these subjects, but more than this must be involved in the selection of Group B forms. When English and Scots cognates were both available, and frequently used as alternatives, why should the more formal records prefer the Scots forms more frequently than other records? It would appear that in the more formal records there was at work some

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1. English cognates do exist for most of them (See Appendix 7 and Glossary) but these cognates are rare or absent throughout our period.
  2. See Appendix 7.



force (probably a tendency to adhere to the traditional in style) which was acting in opposition to the prevailing trend of anglicization. Though by this means anglicization was held back a little, it was still prevailing, for it can be seen in both groups of records. (1)

The tendency towards the preservation of a small group of forms associated with formal documents is, however, seen also in the list of occasional forms (Group C): after 1715 the list in the National Records consists almost entirely of the type of form which we associate with "formal" style. (2)

### Grammar

In Grammar also, formal documents are more Scots. Some figures are:-

#### Average Grammatical Scotticisms per 1000 words

P. 1703-7	1;	P. Acts 1705-7	3;
A. 1702-3	4;	A. 1702 (passage with Comms.)	6;
A. 1710	1½;	A. Comm. 1710	2;
G.U. 1715-23	3;	G.U. Comms. 1717-18	4;
A.S. Report	0;	A.S. (Section dealing with taking of witnesses' depositions)	13; (3)
C.D. 1744-50	1;	C. 1745-51	3½. (4)

1. Taking, as before, B Forms occurring in more than one instance, we have:-

	1700-15	1715-30	1730-50
Formal Records	23	11	9
Ass. & Univ. Minutes	11	6	3

2. See Appendix 7.

3. See p. 161.

4. i.e. in printed text, to correspond with CD. The MS. has 6.



The uninflected participle occurred most commonly in formal documents and formal phrases. The commonest uninflected participles<sup>(1)</sup> - constitute, intimate, interrogate and insert - suggest the type of context in which this usage is most likely to occur. In the Court Records the uninflected participle is common, but in the final phrases of Court decreets it is almost universal<sup>(2)</sup>; in the universities it is rare after 1715, but in G.U. Commissions 1717-18 it occurs 3 times out of a possible 7. In Parliament the English usage became general by 1707; before that the Scots usage seemed to be commoner in the Acts and the English in the Minutes.

The inflected adjective is, of course, largely confined to formal style, since it hardly occurs except in the saids. It occurs commonly in G.U. Comms., P. Acts, the early Commissions of Assembly, and commonly throughout the Court records.<sup>(3)</sup> In the latter, uninflected adjectives are also common throughout, but are rare in final phrases of pronouncements.

1. See list on p. 433.

2. i.e. The Lords appoints thir presents to be intimate (or words to that effect). See list on p. . Comparative figures of participles (of verbs of Latin origin whose stems ended in -t) are:-

	1700-15	1715-30	1730-50
Court (all passages)	9 Sc:10 E.	1:15	17:8
Court (final phrases)	7:2	8:0	1:1

3. Comparative figures of said:said before a plural noun are:-

G.U. Minutes	0:0	G.U. Comms. 1717-18	7:9
P. 1703	0:1	P. Acts 1705	4:4
A. 1702-3	2:1	A. Comm. 1702	4:0
A. 1710	2:6	A. Comm. 1710	2:4

In G the inflections are frequently removed in the printed text.



The inflected plural verb, though more variable, also occurs largely in formal usage.<sup>(1)</sup>

Survivals of other inflections which had now become rare were also found more commonly in formal documents, e.g. the only traces of the -it Participle outside the Burgh Records, the present Participle in -and still in the National Records, the only relic of the very inflected in the first person plural, and the examples of deputes and whilks.<sup>(2)</sup> Similarly, of the 3 examples of thir - apart from the phrase thir presents - in the National and Kirk Session records, 2 are in formal documents.

In this preservation of Scotticisms in formal documents, there seem to be three factors.

One of these has already been mentioned - the selection of a vocabulary regarded as traditional in dealing with the subject-matter of formal documents, a vocabulary which, because it was traditional, was markedly Scots.

Another factor is the preservation of grammar and word-form in traditional phrases. Just as in the twentieth century we retain the old grammatical forms in the phrases not proven and moderator designate, while using proved and designated in other contexts, so did the eighteenth century writers tend to preserve certain traditional usages. But, attour and thir are rarely found except in the phrases but prejudice to, by and attour, penalty attour performance, thir presents.<sup>(3)</sup> In any form of

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1. See pp 136 supra.

2. See pp. 134-5 supra.

3. Nearly all the examples of thir presents in the Court Records are in final phrases of decreets.



words frequently repeated, expressions tend to become stereotyped, e.g. in Dundee 7.2.1708, the Burghal Oath is revised:-

"The Councell having considered ye Burgall Oath -- have thought fitt to alter the same", - but the alteration does not extend to the words Oath and same just used, for the revised oath reads:- "The Aith and faithfull protestation to be made by every burghess -- I shall defend -- ye commonwealth of ye burgh of Dundie; I shall obey ye Magistrats -- of ye samen."

This clinging to traditional forms is partly responsible for many such expressions as The Members (Lords, Commissioners, etc.) appoints the said sentence to be intimate. A good example of the effect of this type of traditional usage is in the Report of the Simson Case (A.S.) where the uninflected participle was only noted in the formula introducing the depositions of witnesses, but there passim, the formula being: A.B. interrogate, deponed --. Incidentally, the average of Scotticisms increased in this passage from 10 to 45 entirely through the repetition of these two words - an exaggerated example of a tendency common in legal records.

This use of stereotyped phrase is not the whole explanation, however, of the continuance of Scots forms and inflections. We saw that even in forms where variants were common, the Scots forms were more frequent in more formal records than in ordinary minutes. English equivalents of many traditional phrases do occur<sup>(1)</sup>; some are common, and there are few phrases so

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1. e.g. without prejudice, the Lords appoint.



fossilized that anglicization cannot occur. The variation found in the final phrases of Court decreets<sup>(1)</sup> is an example of the possibility of such anglicization, and of the frequent choice of the Scots alternative where two are possible.

Probably the third factor in these survivals, and the one which causes fluctuation between Scots and English over a long period, is a sense of appropriate style. From the use of Scots words and traditional phrases in formal contexts, I would conclude that there seems to have been a sense that some Scots usages were more in keeping with the style of formal documents than were their English equivalents. Thus, if we compare the two Assembly passages on pp. , we find that the Commission used the saids twice, while the other passage conveys a similar idea by all these and all the Judgments we groan under; the first uses sicklike, but the other has such. Again, if we put the deed sent by the Duke of Montrose to Glasgow University in 1722 beside his covering letter,<sup>(2)</sup> we find that the deed refers to the sounge; the hail annualrents; the Principal, Dean and remanent members of the Faculty; thir presents; and is signed under subscriyved; while the letter conveys the same ideas by the money, the interest, the Faculty this letter, and Your most humble servant.<sup>(3)</sup>

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1. See p. 436. In the 50 final phrases of the printed text between 1700 and 1737, the inflected plural verb occurs 10 times (out of a possible 43), the uninflected participle 18 times (out of 19) and thir presents 15 times (out of 29), but the three Scotticisms only once occur together.

2. pp. 344-5.

3. A possible difference of authorship cannot be solely respor for these differences in style, since these are typical of differences which occur in other passages, without differ of authorship.



Though the distinction which marks off formal writing is never absolute, an interesting passage in the Court 28.2.'41 exemplifies the trend. The close of the decret reads:-

(The Lords) "Ordain the said Discharge to be lacerate and cancelled in their Presence"; and the scribe adds: "And the said Discharge was lacerated and cancelled accordingly."

These examples illustrate the tendency which our figures have revealed all through the National Records. Doubtless the reason for selection of Scots usages was not the intention of preserving Scots, but was a preference for usages traditional in formal style, and these usages, because they were traditional, were often characteristically Scots. This tendency to select traditional usages has helped to form a barrier against anglicization and to preserve a literary tradition of a particular type. It was this preference for the traditional which helped forms like conform, haill, samen and remeid to continue to exist alongside their English equivalents, and allowed occasional grammatical Scotticisms to persist into the middle of the eighteenth century.

There is, however, no hard and fast line separating the style of "formal" writing from all other styles. All our documents used "formal style" to some extent, and by comparing the more with the less "formal" we have only been noting the more extreme manifestations of a tendency which was present in all the record material.<sup>(1)</sup>

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1. C.f. Chapter 5, which deals in outline with material not in this "formal" style.



A good deal of the Scotticism I have recorded is, then, a feature of this "formal style" where Scots remained strongly entrenched at a time when writings outwith this tradition were anglicizing at a very rapid pace, and when printed literature (outwith this tradition) had anglicized almost completely.

This style is not responsible for all the Scotticisms of our records, however, as we can see from the vocabulary of the local records, for example. We shall also find a number of the Scotticisms of the records occurring also in private writings. No doubt the use of Scots forms and words in formal writing kept these Scotticisms before the eyes of many whose other reading was purely English<sup>(1)</sup>, but some Scots usages - like thir, or verbs inflected in the third person plural - seem to have been in general use and not merely traditional Scotticisms whose eighteenth century use stemmed from an official jargon.

#### K. A Conscious Tradition.

The idea which I have put forward of the existence of a national tradition in written language, preserved through the influence of formal style, is supported by the fact that there is no change of style in the Assembly Records to correspond with the changes of Clerk in 1703 and 1730, and only one such change in the Court Records<sup>(2)</sup>, though there are many different hands in the manuscript.

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1. The prominence of legal training in the upper classes and among those who became leaders in national affairs may also have had some influence towards preserving usages associated with "formal style".

2. See p. 78 Note 2 .



An awareness of different styles, on the part of most of our writers of records, has already been demonstrated by their ability to change to "formal style" when necessary; among the writers of the Assembly and Court Records, at least, this consciousness of style seems to extend to an awareness of differences between Scots and English, and an ability to vary their style in some of these points as required. In the Court Records particularly, passages which were intended to be read in England were written in a style very different from the remainder.

For example, in 1708 the Memorial to be laid before the Chancellor<sup>(1)</sup> contains the English forms defendant (8 times), depone (twice), and allendgance, and the word plaintiff (twice), all of which are unusual in Court records. The anglicization here is not complete, since we have also defender (twice), depone (twice) and pursuer (thrice), and the passage, being highly technical, is still highly Scots<sup>(2)</sup>; yet the introduction in one passage of four anglicizations, all rare elsewhere, suggests a conscious attempt at English usage.

In 1717 there is a Memorial on which the Scots Lords are asked to base Parliamentary representations, and which was evidently intended to be laid before English readers. Here we noted the rare occurrence of the form decree (thrice), though decreet still occurs once. There are also rather more attempts

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1. An extract is given on p. 331.

2. In addition to the "formal" language, we have also ane (an), condescends (specifies) and, in the MS., This oath is no decisive.



at parallelism than usual: we have, for instance, Factors or Stewards; reduces and annuls, though these may simply be in the usual Court tradition. There is a marked reduction in the number of Scotticisms in this passage, in comparison with other passages of the same period.<sup>(1)</sup> Another passage in 1748, for the perusal of the Privy Council and Treasury, introduces for the first time the verbs decree (decern) and deduct (deduce).<sup>(2)</sup>

Similarly, in the Assembly Records, the annual addresses to the Sovereign are more English than the majority of the minutes. That of 1702 contains 3 Scotticisms in 400 words<sup>(3)</sup>; that of 1703 has 6 in 1000. The minutes analysed at this time are showing 18-35 Scotticisms per 1000 words, though from the beginning of the century passages can be found, dealing with religious topics, whose Scots content is as low as that of the letters to England.

There is less contact with England in the local records, but Aberdeen Burgh has a letter to the Queen in 1708 which contains 7 Scotticisms in 500 words. Though here the anglicization is less complete, the contrast with the remainder of the minutes is even more marked than in the National Records.<sup>(4)</sup>

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1. The proportion is c. 30 per 1000 words (in the MS.) against 39, 55 and 56 in the passages analysed. The only non-technical Scotticisms in the Memorial are presently (at present) and The Lords - - leaves.
  2. Because of this apparently intentional difference in passages intended for England, none of these was reckoned in the analysis in Appendix 6.
  3. No MS. is available for this first passage. The second letter to England has no material variations from the MS. and the third (1703, cited above) has 6 Scotticisms in MS., 5 in print.
  4. C.R.B.'s agreement with Campvere, Holland, in 1719 (p. 358), which introduces the forms deputy, in conformity to and the idiom in time to come, may be another instance of deliberate anglicization.



Ability to write English.

Apparently, then, the writers of the Assembly Records could, from the beginning of the century, write a language closely approaching English, and the Court writers could do so by 1717. That the writers of both these records did not normally write completely in English may, as I have suggested, have been partly due to the use of a technical language necessary for matters of law and administration, and partly to a preference for traditional style in formal writing, as in the selection of Scots grammatical inflections for the more formal pronouncements, and in the choice of such alternatives as anent (concerning), conform (in conformity with), in time coming (in future).

There are also a few cases in the National Records where the Scots word customary in this formal language is replaced, in a single instance, by its English equivalent, suggesting that the scribe (or the printer, in some instances) had slipped into a usage with which he was familiar in other contexts. Examples of such sporadic anglicisms are:- expedite (C. 1711), remedy (C. 1709), (remeid is usual in C.), list (leet) (C. 1707), execute (exerce) (G.U. 1727).

Apparently, then, some of our writers had a sufficient sense of language and style to use a highly anglicized style in writing to England, a Scots style in formal writing, and a moderately Scots style in ordinary official writing. If we put this conscious variation beside the fact that Scots forms sometimes continued in the National Records after the corresponding English



form was in use even among local writers<sup>(1)</sup>, we must admit that the use of Scots in our period cannot be attributed to ignorance of English.

On the other hand, of course, we have seen that anglicization had been going on steadily from the sixteenth century by a process of infiltration, and that it was still continuing in the eighteenth. This process has also been shown in our material in the gradual superseding of Scots by English alternatives. Some of the occasional anglicisms recorded towards the middle of the century<sup>(2)</sup> may be a result of this process (which is probably an unconscious one) rather than of the deliberate anglicization discussed above.

In the earlier years of the eighteenth century there are occasional inaccuracies in anglicization, e.g. vacanay for vacation (C. 1709), fail for default (P. 1707, C. 1711), suggesting (as did the Memorial in C. 1708) incomplete knowledge of English among some writers, but these instances are few<sup>(3)</sup>, and it appears that by 1715, at least, the use of Scotticisms among the writers of the National Records was almost entirely a matter of stylistic choice.

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1. e.g. deburse - C. and A., disburse - Car. 1700, disbursement - H. 1711; deduce - C. and C.D., deduct - Elg. 1719; expede - C., expedite - Minn. 1718; laigh - U., (low - S.L. 1724; furth - C., Forth - K.S. passin; mercat - C., market - Inv., 1708, W. 1718.
  2. e.g. jointly, decree, deputy, defendant, exercise (exerce), notary, produce (a witness), convey (property). See Appendix 7.
  3. The only one which persists is the use of whole with a plural noun, translating Scots hail.



## I. Schoolmasters

A large number of Kirk Session Records were written by schoolmasters, and an obvious question is to what extent the national tradition which is evident throughout our local records<sup>(1)</sup> was influenced by men who probably had experienced a university education.<sup>(2)</sup>

Since almost all of our known writers were schoolmasters<sup>(3)</sup>, we cannot compare schoolmasters with others, but only schoolmasters with unknown writers.<sup>(4)</sup> Even this comparison is likely to be invalidated by the strength of local tradition: we find that the schoolmasters usually conform to the pattern of their area, those from the south being more Scots, and those from the north less so.<sup>(5)</sup> Thus a simple average, which actually suggests that schoolmasters were much more Scots than unknown writers from 1715 onwards<sup>(6)</sup>, is likely to be distorted, depending on the areas in which the occupation of the writer happens to be known.

It is possible, however, that in some respects our school-

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1. See p. 149.

2. See p. 33.

3. See Appendix 4 for details of writers.

4. It is quite probable that many of these were also schoolmasters. There is no clue to the occupation of the few whom we know not to have been schoolmasters.

5. See Appendix 6.

6. Figures are:-

1700-15: 14,000 words by schoolmasters - Average Scotticism 45.  
20,000 words by unknown writers - Average 43.

1715-30: 19,000 by schoolmasters - Average 44.  
11,000 by unknown writers - Average 33.

1730-50: 17,000 by schoolmasters - Average 41.  
4,000 by unknown writers - Average 27½.

The distortion here is in the fuller material from the south-including more information on writers.



masters were more strongly wedded to tradition<sup>(1)</sup>, an obvious example being the uninflected participle in verbs of Latin origin.

Some comparative figures are:-(2)

Ratio of Scots : English participles, in verbs of Latin origin ending in t or d:-

Schoolmasters		Unknown Writers	
W. 1701-5	2:1 (Sc:E)	W. 1701	2:3
W. 1707-11	6:1	W. 1706	3:2
W. 1715 ff.	8:1	1723 ff.	4:1
W. 1730 ff.	5:1		
Minn. 1700	8:1	Minn. 1700	3:2
S.L. 1722-24	Eng. <u>passin</u>	S.L. 1715-18	3:3
R. 1700 ff.	14:1	R. 1700	2:2
R. 1708	8:3		

:As far as our parallels go (i.e. to c. 1720) the schoolmasters seem to be markedly more Scots here, and there is no sign of their anglicizing in the later part of our period in this respect.

The abbreviated participle accounts for three quarters of the grammatical Scotticisms in the Kirk Session records, but other grammatical Scotticisms occur as much in the writings of schoolmasters as they do in those of unknown writers.

On the other hand, from c. 1715, schoolmasters appear to be less Scots in Form. Here, if we take an average of the

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1. e.g. the Wigtown schoolmaster 1707-11 starts by writing compear passin; by 1710 he has copied his predecessors, and has compeir passin. The next two schoolmasters follow him, but the writer of 1723, who does not seem to be a schoolmaster, breaks the custom.
  2. Not all of these figures are from the passages listed in Appendix 3. The others were included for the purpose of this comparison.



number of different Scots forms per 1000 words, we find:-

	Schoolmasters	Unknown writers
1700-15	7	7
1715-30	4	6
1730-50	2½	4

An average is liable to distortion, but if the bias of our selected material distorted the averages by making the total Scotticisms of schoolmasters appear greater than those of other writers, the same material cannot distort the figures of forms in such a way that those of the schoolmasters appear less. In fact, it is probable that, if we could calculate averages for each area separately, the contrast between the Scots forms of schoolmasters and those of unknown writers would be much more marked.

The lists in Appendix 7 support this impression. There we find that few forms (deburse, exped, hes, moe, necessar, summond, timeous) occur more frequently in the writings of schoolmasters than in other Kirk Session minutes, and only one (depone) persists much longer. On the other hand those found less in the writings of schoolmasters than in other minutes are:-

conjunct, gavel, latron, again, either, alongst, parioch, voluntar, yeard, ane (a), be, hail, inventar, summons, werrand<sup>(1)</sup> and five more disappear more quickly from the

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1. 7 forms of this group were not noted in the minutes of schoolmasters.



writings of schoolmasters:-

decreet, one (an), funder, merk, write.

It is probable, then, that schoolmasters, while sharing much of the national tradition of official writing, and also sharing to some extent the degree of anglicization of their areas, tended to differ from other local writers in their frequent use of the abbreviated participle, and in their more rapid anglicization of Scots forms.<sup>(1)</sup> The writers of the Burgh Records shared neither of these characteristics.<sup>(2)</sup>

#### M. Scribes and Printers.

As mentioned in Chapter 2, contemporary texts (MS. and print) were not identical; comparison was therefore made in those texts for which various sources were available - those of Parliament, the Court of Session and the Assembly.

For the Parliamentary records we are fortunate in having two extant manuscripts:-

1. Minutes of the Proceedings in Parliament (evidently the rough draft taken during the proceedings);
2. Laws and Acts made during the -- Session of the -- Parliament of Queen Anne (a careful copy, written up for record purposes.)<sup>(3)</sup>

- 
1. Schoolmasters who continued writing over a long period showed, of course, the normal anglicizing tendencies in all types of Scotticism: e.g. Minn. 1718-30 declines from 18 Scots forms per 1000 words to 4 and from 15 spellings to 9, his guh spellings decreasing in this period. W. 1730-40 declines from 4 forms to 1-2; R. 1730-41 from 6 spellings to 1½ and from 25 words to 17. H. 1700-22 declines from 6 points of grammar to 3, and from 7 spellings to 4, the gch, qt contractions becoming less frequent after 1720.
  2. See pp. 140 and 100.
  3. These both contain the material of the printed Minutes. The second MS. contains also the full text of the Acts.



These have many minor variations in spelling and form. A sample of those variants bearing on the question of anglicization is given in Appendix 8. From this it appears that the scribe (or scribes) of 1705-6 did have a slight tendency to substitute English forms and spellings for Scots in his polished version. The number of points which he habitually alters are few, however,<sup>(1)</sup> and some of them are already variable in the first manuscript, so that we see here only the normal process of (probably unconscious) anglicization at work - the feeling that in one or two specific instances a certain form had become antiquated.

The contemporary (Andrew Anderson) print of the minutes is based, not on the polished minute, but on the first rough draft<sup>(2)</sup>, and the printer's anglicizations are fewer than those of the scribe, altering only 3-4 points per thousand words (including 3 common forms - sex, sexth and further - and 2 occasional ones), but occasionally inflecting a plural adjective where it was not inflected in the manuscript.<sup>(3)</sup>

The Assembly official prints were issued annually, the printers changing fairly frequently.<sup>(4)</sup> The average anglicization in the printed text over the manuscript is 2-4 points

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1. In the 3000 words samples, these are contrair, sex sexth, further, of which the last three were variable in the MS.
  2. It thus differs from the modern Record Edition, which is based on the second MS.
  3. The other printed text, Acts of Parliament (Andrew Anderson) appears to derive from a rough draft not now extant, for the existing MS. has many anglicizations which are not in the contemporary print. See Appendix 8.
  4. See list on p. 27 .



per thousand words, but anglicization is not consistent at the beginning of the century. Between 1702 and 1706, several Scots forms are introduced into the printed text<sup>(1)</sup>, suggesting that the printer regarded these as alternative forms, to be varied as casually as were alternative spellings. From 1710, the anglicization is continuous but slight, affecting mainly the forms ane, paroch and further, which occur frequently, paroch throughout, and the others o. 1715. Spellings doun, toun, croun are also altered in the prints from 1702 to 1710. Verbs inflected in the plural are occasionally anglicized throughout. Other anglicizations amount only to o. 1 in 2000 words.<sup>(2)</sup>

Apparently, then, the alterations of the printers when dealing with contemporary material, affect mainly a very small group of Scotticisms where the printers had come to regard English usage as "correct." As regards their occasional alterations, these may also have been a conscious "correcting" of the manuscript, but they may just as easily have been unconscious changes, caused by the familiarity of the printer with English usage.<sup>(3)</sup> A lack of precision in copying the manuscript is evident in many points which have no bearing on

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1. Samen - 6.3.'02; further - 8.4.'06; hundreth and paroch, 1703 (Appendix 8).
  2. See Appendix 8.
  3. This is unlikely in the small number of cases where a form was anglicized frequently.



the question of anglicization. It is evident, however, that both the scribe (or scribes) who copied the Parliamentary records and the printers who dealt with the records of Parliament and Assembly<sup>(1)</sup> were accustomed to use a language in certain respects more anglicized than that of the records. They did not, however, anglicize on any large scale.

The printed text of the Court of Session Records was published officially in 1740 (R. Fleming for W. Hamilton) and brought up to date in 1753 (W. Hamilton). The average anglicization in the printed text, c. 4-6 points per thousand words, is comparatively high, but not as high as we might have expected, considering the late date of publication, and the anglicization is not appreciably more in the earlier parts of the records. Anglicization is more consistent, however, affecting chiefly a number of common forms:- ane (an), ordinar, furder, furth, samen, summond, writes, voluntarily, warrant, nixt, Saturday, subscribe, and c. 20 occasional ones. In Grammar, saids is frequently anglicized throughout, as is the inflected plural verb between 1700 and 1715, when it occurs commonly. Occasional guh and toun spellings are also anglicized throughout. Many of the common anglicizations were in points already variable in MS., and, even where anglicizations are common, occasional instances of the Scotticisms may still occur in print.

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1. All except Thomas Lumisden (Assembly printer, 1723) who had no anglicizations in the 2000 words checked.



Occasional Scotticisms introduced into the 1740 print were largely between 1700 and 1715, and must therefore have come from an earlier print or another MS. (1)

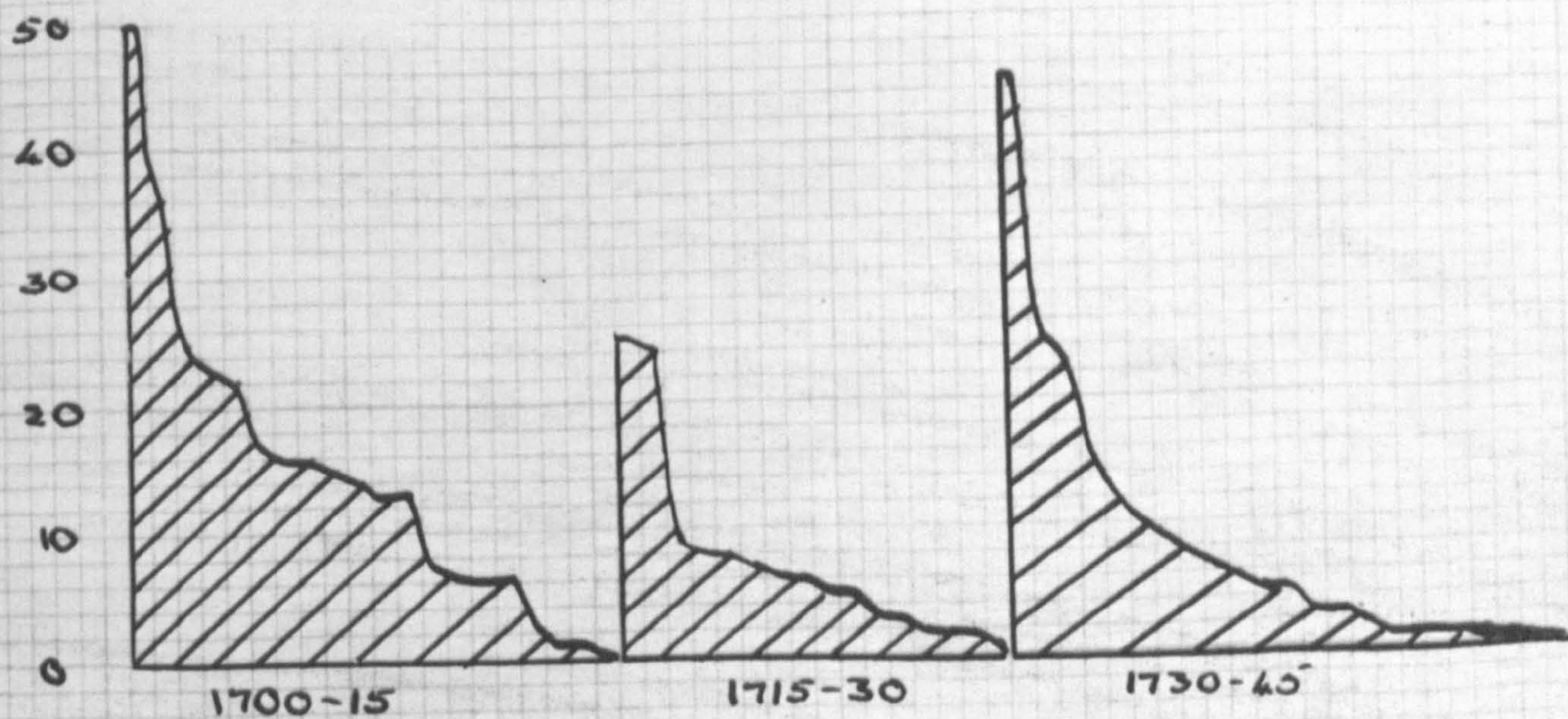
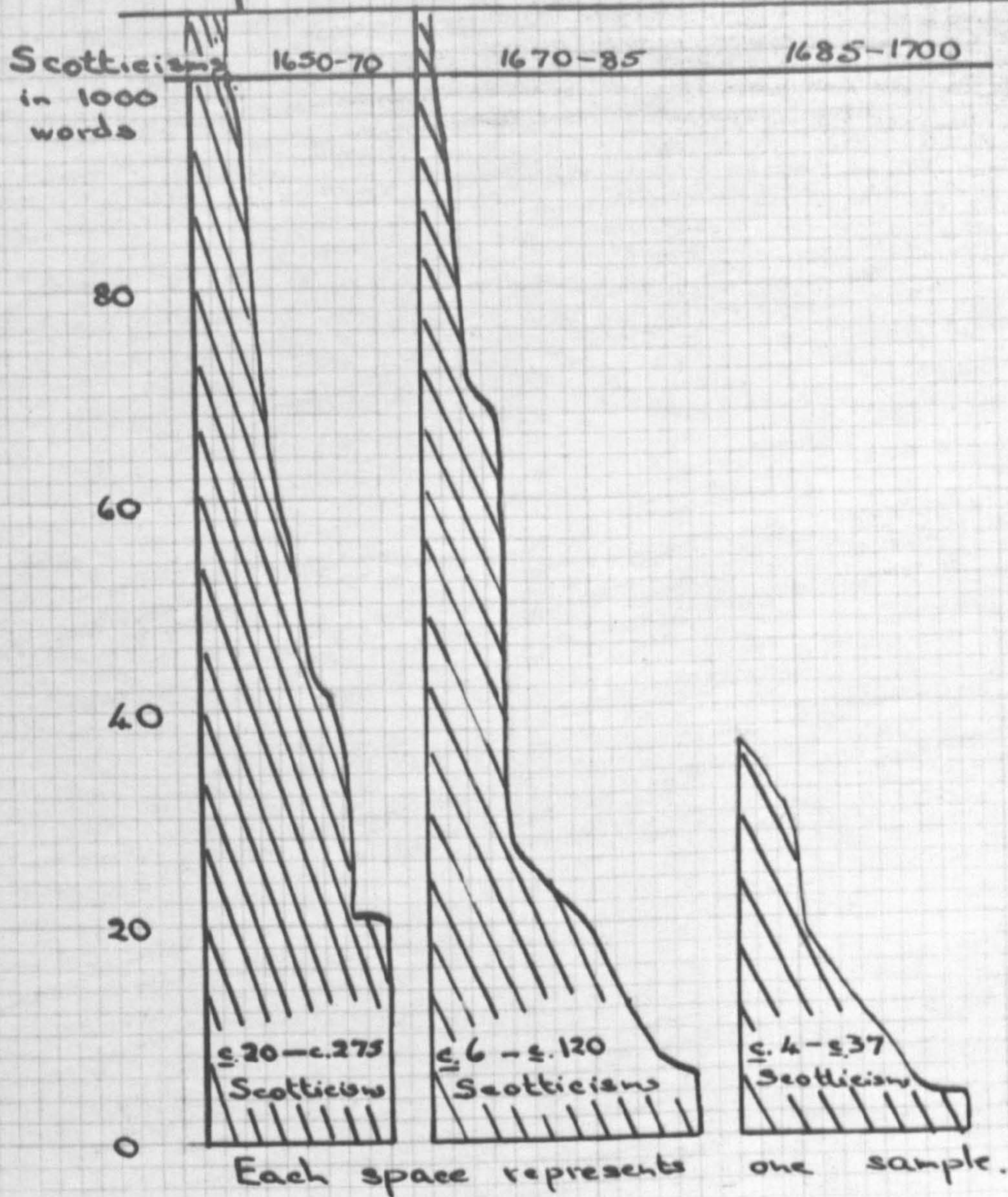
The 1740 print, then, anglicized sufficiently to distort our results, and therefore was not used for the statistics given throughout this chapter. The amount of alteration is, nevertheless, surprisingly small when one considers how late in our period the print was made, and how completely anglicized were the literary texts printed at the same time. Apparently, the bulk of "formal style" was still acceptable in 1740, though a number of Scots forms were now regarded by the printers as incorrect.

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1. See Appendix 8.



# Samples of Letters and Memoirs.





CHAPTER 5

LETTERS AND MEMOIRS

As mentioned in Chapter 2, some sampling of private writings forms a desirable supplement to the analysis of the records, since the former are unlikely to show the tendency to repetition, the fondness for stereotyped phrases, and the other characteristics of "formal style" which were in evidence in the records. Samples have therefore been taken at random from a number of writers<sup>(1)</sup> whose work was not published until modern times. A sampling of this kind does not, of course, give us a true picture of the style of any particular writer, even in terms of the average number of Scotticisms employed, but the sampling of a sufficient number of writers<sup>(2)</sup> should give a fair impression of the period as a whole.

The seventeenth century

In the middle of the seventeenth century the range seems to be comparable with that of the National and Kirk Session Records, 40 - 100 Scotticisms per thousand words being common. One lawyer (John Nicoll) uses a style much more Scots<sup>(3)</sup>, rather on the level of the Burgh Records of the time, and two distinguished clergymen (Baillie of Glasgow University and Archbishop Sharp) are considerably more anglicized than the others.<sup>(4)</sup>

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1. Listed, according to the number of Scotticisms used, in Appendix 9.
  2. 30 writers from the seventeenth century and 50 from the eighteenth.
  3. c. 275 Scotticisms in the sample used.
  4. c. 20 Scotticisms in the samples used.



The very marked anglicization seen in the records of the seventeenth century is indicated here also.<sup>(1)</sup> Between 1650 and 1670, only 2 writers out of 8 samples had under 40 Scotticisms; from 1670-85 9 out of 13 have under 40, the normal range now being 10-70<sup>(2)</sup>; from 1685-1700 the usual range is 5-30, and none are now over 40. Most private writing has reached the level of anglicization of the University and Assembly Minutes, and is much less Scots than most of our records.

Among these writers, the lairds and lawyers, from John Nicoll in 1650-67 to Sir Hugh Campbell of Cawdor in 1677-1703, seem to have been the most Scots. Members of the nobility have anglicized more, and continue to do so. In the middle of the century the Earl of Sutherland is still writing over 100 Scotticisms in 1000 words, but the usual range among the nobility is 40-70; there is a sharp decline to 20-30 Scotticisms in 1670-85, though Lady Margaret Douglas still has c. 70<sup>(3)</sup>, and after 1685 there is another drop to 5-20. The clergy seem to be even more highly anglicized, only one of our five clergymen, throughout the half century, having more than 25 Scotticisms, but others drawn from various occupations (e.g. military men - Sir Jas. Turner and James Wallace, business men - John Erskine of Carnock and Walter Stewart of Coltness, and the physician and scholar, Sir Robert Sibbald) are comparable with them.

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1. See p. 70.

2. Only Sir Hugh Campbell of Cawdor and his brother have over 70.

3. There seems to be no difference in anglicization, however, between men and women in the seventeenth century.



The use of a "formal style" and the ability to change from that to an ordinary mode of writing, is indicated in the writings of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, whose Historical Notices of Scottish Affairs, 1650-67, is much more Scots than his Journal, 1665-7.

Other changes in the work of one writer are simply due to anglicization, usually influenced by contact with England. Such changes can be seen in the writings of Sir Hugh Campbell of Cawdor<sup>(1)</sup> between 1677 and 1690, during which period he visited London for the marriage of his son to a Welsh heiress, and possibly in the letters of the Marquess of Douglas between 1687 and 1698, during which time his son writes from London and refers to English relatives.<sup>(2)</sup>

The influence of personal contacts with England seems to be very marked in the seventeenth century samples. Of the 18 writers whose samples showed under 25 Scotticisms, 11 at least had spent some time in England (and one in Ireland)<sup>(3)</sup> while of the 13<sup>(4)</sup> who had over 25, I could only find evidence of English visits in two instances.

Spelling has still many Scots features among all except the most

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1. From over 100 Scotticisms to 30-40. This was not an accidental difference in the samples chosen, for the anglicization was evident throughout his letters. See extracts pp. 308-11 or App.1.
2. Visited "my aunt, Lady Portland, at her countrey home at Chelsea." - Douglas Book. IV. p. 284.
3. References in Appendix 9. I think there is a connection here between visits to England and anglicization. C.f. p.183.
4. i.e. counting the Marquess of Douglas in both sections.



anglicized writers between 1650 and 1670, though only the lawyer, Nicoll, uses the guh frequently. The Earl of Sutherland frequently interchanges w and y, e.g. lowing, giwen, werie, and digraphs in i are common in this period. After 1670 there is considerable variation, many writers anglicizing a good deal of their spelling, though Lady Douglas (1674) retains a number of Scots spellings, Wodrow still has many guh spellings, and Walter Stewart of Coltness, writing from London in 1692, is still strongly Scots.

Grammar declines markedly throughout the late seventeenth century. Before 1670 past participles in -it and noun plurals in -is are still common in most of the writers, and occur occasionally even in the most anglicized, but after 1670 only occasional Scotticisms remain, e.g. Marquess of Douglas (1687) thir dogs hes, and Campbell of Cawdor, 1686: 'I sall add no more, but restis - .<sup>(1)</sup>

Word-form is strongly Scots before 1670, except in the most anglicized writers, and, even among these, forms like aff, guha, nane, still occur. After 1670 mixing of forms is more evident, e.g. the Countess of Sutherland in 1672: "I hop't he wold no doe so strang ane act.<sup>(2)</sup> The forms which we encounter in the later part of the seventeenth century are largely those of the B group of the records, e.g. ane, alse, contrair, hes, nixt, yit. As in the records, a few instances of regular correspondence between

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1. Thanes of Cawdor, p. 375.

2. Memorials of the Family of Wemyss Vol. III, p.114.



English and Scots forms, in particular English o where Scots has a and gh where Scots has ch, seem to have been recognized and regularly anglicized, but we still find lenth and omissions of final t.

These are the main Scottish features of the private writings of the 17th century, as also of the 17th century records, Scots vocabulary and idiom being less remarkable, at least between 1670 and 1700.

The Duchess of Buccleuch, who writes family letters from London between 1663 and 1679<sup>(1)</sup>, has some phonetic spellings which suggest that English influence may have reached her through speech rather than through reading. Her sarvants,<sup>(2)</sup> shour (sure) and moeri (merry)<sup>(3)</sup> suggest the use of English vowels, though she still has many Scots Forms in writing. None of the others use phonetic spellings, though the Marquess of Douglas writes wither or whether in one instance (1687).

In the seventeenth century, then, private writings have anglicized greatly, particularly among those (and they seem to form a considerable section) who had personal contact with England, and rather more among the clergy and the nobility than among the lairds and lawyers. The Scotticisms most commonly remaining at the end of the century are the digraphs in i and a

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1. Ibid., pp. 112-8.

2. C.f. Countess of Moray 1704, 1705 - sarvant, sarvice,  
(Thanes of Cawdor, p. 401 and 404).

3. Ibid., p. 124-6



number of the forms which we have already encountered in the records. On the other hand, a much wider range of Scotticisms was still in occasional use, though a few anglicizations of forms seem already to be made consistently.

The eighteenth century.

Anglicization continues, though with a good deal of individual variation. Between 1700 and 1715, writers still have commonly from 5 to 25 Scotticisms, but now a few have under 5. After 1715, the bulk of our writers have under 10, and after 1730 we have a group writing entirely in English (i.e. no Scotticisms in the thousand-word sample taken).

As in the seventeenth century, the clergy are the most highly anglicized, 5 of our 6 samples (1700-50) having under 6 Scotticisms. The nobility seem to be more Scots at the beginning of the century (4 samples with c. 15 Scotticisms) but thereafter they anglicize to under 10 Scotticisms. The lairds and lawyers are very variable between 1700 and 1715, ranging from old Sir Hugh Campbell and his nephew (c. 20-40 Scotticisms) to the highly anglicized Bayne of Lincoln's Inn and James Ure of Shargarton (c. 3-6). After 1715 most of them also have under 8 Scotticisms.

Individual variation is still considerable, however: even in 1746 we can find old Lady Strathnaver writing 45 Scotticisms in 1000 words to her son, the Earl of Sutherland, and up to 1750, Baillie Stewart of Inverness is conducting his business with Europe in a style which has c. 25 Scotticisms



to 1000 words.<sup>(1)</sup>

The influence of personal contact with England seems to have less influence on style now than it did in the seventeenth century. Of the 8 writers between 1700 and 1715 who had under 10 Scotticisms, 4 certainly had visited England, but two almost certainly had not<sup>(2)</sup>; and of the 12 in the same period who had over 10 Scotticisms, 5 had visited London. It rather seems as if (as with the records) most of the readily anglicizable material had already been discarded, even by people who had no personal knowledge of England, the little that remained possibly depending on individual taste.

Spelling.— None of the spellings characteristic of older Scots is now general, but most of the points found in the records still occur occasionally, especially in the writings of the Countess of Sutherland (1727) and Lady Strathnaver (1746).

Ouh spellings are occasionally found in the Easy Club minutes, in the letters of the tutor, James Morice, and in Wodrow (all before 1716); and occasionally in Baillie Stewart (passim) who also has some ai digraphs and an occasional w for v (wery).<sup>(3)</sup> Toun also occurs occasionally in the middle of the

century and Agust in Sir John Clerk's Memoirs (c. 1750).

Additional t is only used by Baillie Stewart (e.g. Cropt, 1723).

Grammar.— Of the three points of Scots grammar found in the records, only one survives in the letters. The inflected

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1. This variation is shown in the samples in Appendix 5, where more or less anglicized specimens are given for each period.
  2. The secretary of the Easy Club and the student, Alex. McKenzie.
  3. In the records this was not found after 1703, but the area was the same as that of Baillie Stewart - Inverness.



adjective, of course, is confined to formal usage, since it almost always occurs in the saids.<sup>(1)</sup> The uninflected past participle occurs commonly only in the minutes of the Easy Club, and may there be part of an attempt at "formal" style. The inflected plural verb is only occasional, but occurs throughout our period, and at all social levels, e.g. Lord Elcho (son of the Earl of Wemyss) 1708 - I was glad - - and wishes; Countess of Moray, 1716, - Some of the ministers - - begins to say the Lord's Prayer; Countess of Sutherland, 1727 - My prayers is; Lord Lovat, 1732 - The many allyance and relations that has been<sup>(2)</sup>; Lady Caldwell, 1733 - God's own pepell gloreys in it (and passim in Lady Caldwell); Alex Brodie of Brodie, Lyon King of Arms, 1739 - Your friends has.

Word-form.— Bearing in mind that even before the end of the seventeenth century we found a few simple correspondences in form recognized and consistently anglicized, we find that a surprising amount of Scots form still remains after 1700, and continues throughout our period.

The Group A forms of the records are little in evidence, suggesting that they were a rather specialized type of vocabulary particularly associated with record material. The only example which I recorded was deduce (deduct) by Principal Stirling

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1. The absents was still used by John Graham, burgess of Glasgow in 1744. Another occasional grammatical usage was thir twelve yeares (Lord Lovat, 1714 - Sutherland Book, II).
  2. Rose of Kilravock, p. 407-8 The other references are to the texts listed in Appendix 9, and are identifiable by the dates.



(1701-2). On the other hand, forms of the B group, such as ane, necessar, hon, salmond, occur in a number of writers of all social classes. Examples are:-

alongst (Principal Stirling), weal (Rev. R. Wodrow, 1702, Earl of Sutherland, 1705), nixt, paroch (Wodrow, 1702), Saturday (Alex. Ross, solicitor, 1716), hon (Sutherland, 1705 and Lord Lovat, 1726)<sup>1)</sup>, parioch, salmond (Lovat, ibid.), burrows, seerotar, (John Graham of Glasgow, 1744), hencefurth (Clerk, c. 1750).

There are, of course, many writers in whose work these forms do not occur, but such occurrences as those listed above confirm the impression given by the records that, these forms, though becoming less common, continued to be acceptable during our period.

A considerable number of occasional forms are also found, some of them suggesting pronunciation. The Countess of Moray writes hing in 1704, Wodrow eneugh, 1702, Lord Lovat chamberland, 1726<sup>2)</sup>, and Baillie Stewart of Inverness writes acuenting, 1723, shane (cheap), 27.2.1730, and enouch, 24.5.1715. This last had possibly alternative pronunciations for the Countess of Sutherland writes cnuff in 1727.

Interchange of n and ng is very common:- lenth (Wodrow, 1702), cusings (Countess of Moray, 1704), Lord Lovat, 1714<sup>3)</sup>, ditchin (Cockburn, 1727), walkin (Countess of Sutherland, 1727), herins (Baillie Stewart, 24.5.1715), sterlin (ibid., 1737), stockins (ibid.), singed (signed) (Lady Strathnaver, 1746), farden (Lady Caldwell, 1733); and munlings occurs in the Memoir of Mrs. Mure at the end of the century.

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1. Rose of Kilravock, p. 401-2.

2. Ibid.

3. Sutherland Book, Vol. II, p. 205.



The omission of the final t is still noticeable in Lady Strathnaver, 1746, who writes exneck and dreck (direct). Other late survivals are sex (six) (Sir John Clerk), hunder (Lady Caldwell) fordwarded (Lady Strathnaver) and fardings (Mrs. Mure).

Apparently, then, a good number of Scots forms were still in use among a considerable section (and by no means an uneducated or undistinguished section) of the community. On the other hand, all of these forms are only occasional occurrences, and the conventions of written English seem to have been generally known and used.

Vocabulary A good deal of the vocabulary of the National Records (from both sections A and B) was found throughout our period, e.g. Sir John Clerk<sup>(1)</sup> - I judge it needless - - to narrate what was transacted.

Other occasional occurrences of interest are:-

bairns (Lord Elcho, 1700 ff.; Wm. Mure, Jun., 1713; Mrs. Scott, (1719), chaft, moss (Wodrow, 1702), caddies (Mrs. Scott, 1707), kail (ibid.), ilke ane (Alex. Monro, regent at St. Andrews;<sup>(2)</sup> defunct (n) (Baillie Stewart, 23.5.1715), fash (ibid., 3.6.1715), the weather is fresh (Lord Lovat, 1726)<sup>(3)</sup>, a spunk of true love (Rev. John Wylie, 1720); clatter (chatter) (Thos. Millar of Glenlee, 1738), difficulted (puzzled) (Baillie Stewart, 1737), to ding down good works (Minister of Linton, 1737<sup>(4)</sup>), mind (remember) (Lady Strathnaver, 1746), billis (ibid.)<sup>(5)</sup>

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1. Memoirs p. 58. This example shows the passing of the word narrate from its usual legal use to general currency.
  2. W. Croft-Dickinson - Two Students, p. xxxix
  3. Rose of Kilravock, p. 401.
  4. Gunn - Linton Church, p. 132-3.
  5. Warning her son against a rash marriage: "Thir is many billis in Englained" (p. 276).



As with Form, however, the vocabulary of the letters is largely English, much more so than in the local, or the legal records.

Idiom. Scottish idiom plays no larger a part in the private writings than it does in the records, but the idioms found in the National Records occasionally occur throughout our period. Some examples are:-

In your lordships favours (Alex. Brodie of Brodie, 1739),  
how soon (as soon as) Field-Marshal Keith, c. 1734),  
Sunday's night (John Graham of Glasgow, 1744).

Baillie Stewart uses one idiom not in the records which appears to be Scots:- I send receipt of his bill to the pilot went with him. (1737)

#### Conclusion

On the whole, then, the language of the letters and memoirs has anglicized during the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth it is comparable with the minutes of the Assembly and Universities. There is considerable variety, however, and some writers continue to use occasional Scots spellings, the inflection of the plural verb, occasional Scots words and idioms, and a fair number of Scots forms, throughout our period. Apart from the clergy, most of whom seem to have anglicized greatly, variation seems to be a matter of individual, rather than of class; neither is it a question of acquaintance with England: we have writers with few Scotticisms shortly after 1700 who did not appear to have visited England, and writers 1700-15 who knew England<sup>(1)</sup> but still used many Scotticisms in writing.

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1. e.g. the Earl of Sutherland who had been "much at court" .  
See extract, p. 365.



The vocabulary and word-form is that of the National Records with the large quantity of "formal language" left out, but on the other hand there are a number of words and forms, strongly suggestive of a spoken and current language, which were not common in the National Records, and some rare even in the local records.



CHAPTER 6

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY WRITING: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. What remains of the Scots tradition; B. Extent of the use of English; C. No evidence of ignorance of English; D. The spoken language; E. Conclusion.

A. What remains of the Scots tradition.

The last two chapters have shown that considerable similarities existed in the language of national and local records, personal letters and unpublished memoirs - similarities sufficient to indicate the existence of a national tradition in written language different from the linguistic tradition of published works. By taking the various types of material in conjunction, we can obtain a clearer idea of this tradition and its extent.

There remained in the written language over 150 common Scots words, many of which belonged to the language of legal or administrative writing, or dealt with the affairs of the Burghs and Sessions. Those which belonged especially to the style of formal documents were, of course, rare in private writing, but a large number of words still remained in general use throughout our period.

These common words (both those belonging to "formal" style and those in general use) were mainly part of a literary tradition which was widely known among educated Scots, and used in all parts



of the country. Scots words outside this common group formed only a small proportion of the whole vocabulary in all our sources; but in the local records and in private writings there were sufficient of these occasional Scotticisms to suggest that a good deal of Scots may have survived in everyday speech, in addition to the Scots vocabulary in common use in the records.

The Scots forms in general use were a much smaller group, only 90 in all at the beginning of our period. Apart from the 30, mainly in formal usage, whose English equivalents were apparently not known, Scots and English cognates were frequently used as alternative forms in most sources, at least in the first quarter of the century. The Scots forms were gradually ousted, and after 1730 only 28 are still in common use, many of these only in the local records.

Forms outside this common group are much rarer than the corresponding section of words: in the National Records all occasional forms after 1715 belong to "formal" style; and in the local records and in private writing, the occasional Scots forms are in many cases those which had been more widely used a decade or two earlier. In both of these types of writing, however, there are some other occasional forms which suggest current spoken usage rather than literary tradition.<sup>(1)</sup>

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1. See Chapter 8.



Occasional traditional Scots spellings occurred in all types of source material throughout our period, and, like many of the occasional forms, these had been common in the local records at the beginning of the century.

Few points of Scots grammar remained, and these were mainly commoner in formal usage. The inflected plural verb and the adjective thir, however, were found in all types of source material, at any rate in the early part of our period, while the abbreviated participle remained common throughout our period in the Kirk Session records, no doubt through the influence of the schoolmasters' training in Latin. In all grammatical points, however, English alternatives were in use everywhere, except in the Burgh Records at the beginning of the century.

About 40 Scots idioms and constructions have been classified as in general use. For some of these, the English equivalent was a common alternative, but in other instances there may have been no English equivalent in use.

B. Extent of the use of English.

The amount of material distinctively Scots had declined from 300-400 points per thousand words in the sixteenth century to under 100 in almost all of our sources in 1700. By the latter date we found, in fact, that an average of only c. 20 Scotticisms was common in minutes written by advocates and



professors, and that private writings held a similar quantity of Scotticisms, or even fewer. (1)

The "formal style" of writers of the same classes still retained 40-60 Scotticisms per thousand words, many of the words and forms being of a more specialized character; and local records were more Scots in most respects, though the schoolmasters who wrote many of the Kirk Session Records rarely exceeded 60 Scotticisms, while the "notars" ranged from 80-140 in the Burgh Records. Even these last, however, contrast markedly in point of anglicization with the sixteenth century texts, bearing out our point that the bulk of the Scotticisms found earlier had disappeared from the writing of educated Scotsmen during the seventeenth century.

Written English seems to have been widely known and used at the beginning of the eighteenth century. We saw that before 1700 a number of anglicisms had already almost completely superseded their Scots equivalents (e.g. English o replacing Scots a<sup>(2)</sup>, gh superseding ch<sup>(3)</sup>, and the inflections -ed, -s, and -ing being used for -it, -is, -and). In all of these, English usage had become general before 1700 in all our sources except the Burgh Records, and in the latter, English usage was occurring

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1. For variation among individual writers, and range of Scotticisms cf. p. 182.
  2. e.g. in more, none.
  3. e.g. in enough, right.



as a frequent alternative to the Scots.

In most other points of spelling, word-form and grammar, English usage also occurred frequently in all our sources. In the most easily measurable points - apart from "formal" style, English usage was as common as Scots at the beginning of the seventeenth century.<sup>(1)</sup> English spelling was general in the National Records and in many of the letter-writers, and this even at a time when alternative English spellings were generally acceptable; and in most of our other sources, Scots spellings occurred only as alternatives to the English. Only in the Burgh Records were some Scots spellings (particularly with ai digraph) used consistently at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Similarly with grammatical inflections: the few remaining inflections peculiar to Scots occurred only as alternatives to English usage; in the Burgh Records alone one Scots inflection (the plural verb in -s) was still general. English equivalents were in use for all word-forms except a small group occurring most commonly in the formal records. Only in Vocabulary - originally a comparatively small section of the total Scotticisms - had English influence not been considerable during the seventeenth century, and even in this group, all the synonyms which were in use during our period were already in use in the National and Kirk Session Records, and in private

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1. See pp. 76, 91, 92, 93, 98, and 119 supra.



writings, before 1700. This is the reason why we found practically no sign of new English usages entering Scots writing after 1700, except in the Burgh Records; almost all the English material which Scots writers were ready to assimilate had already been adopted.

C. No evidence of ignorance of English.

There can be no doubt that written English was quite familiar to advocates, professors, and many of the nobility and clergy, in 1700, and almost equally familiar to most other men of good education or social standing, as, for example, the schoolmasters and the remainder of the letter-writers.

This is as we should expect. The anglicisms which had been appearing in quantity during the seventeenth century - spellings, word-forms and inflections - reflect primarily the shape of the written language, and, since the convention of printing in English had been established in Scotland, writers of the National Records, and others who read widely, were bound to be increasingly influenced by the linguistic conventions of the material they read. The schoolmasters, more strongly influenced by the traditions of their training<sup>(1)</sup> retain some traditional Scots forms, spellings and inflections in the early eighteenth century, their mixed style deriving

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1. The contrast in quantity of Scotticisms between the Kirk Session Records of the north and those of the south suggests that some conventions in writing were transmitted locally, and this would most probably be through the schools.



from both Scots and English traditions, but after c. 1715, when the National Records, and many writers of letters and memoirs, are ceasing to use many of the old conventions of writing, the schoolmasters have less opportunity of becoming familiar with these old conventions, and they, also, begin to discard them. The Burgh "notars" were trained by study of old deeds and other formal documents,<sup>(1)</sup> and it is to be expected that their writing would be much more strongly in the Scots tradition. It is doubtless for this reason that in 1700 they remain consistently Scots in many respects in which most of their contemporaries used a mixed style. Their rapid anglicization during our period reflects the competition which this strong tradition was meeting in the way of printed material, and the writings of contemporary writers, which were now almost wholly English.

There is no reason, however, to assume that the consistent use of a Scotticism by a Burgh writer c. 1700 necessarily indicates the writer's ignorance of the corresponding English usage, nor that the discarding of Scotticisms throughout the Burgh Records of 1700-1750 suggests that these writers were only then becoming acquainted with English usage. The Burgh writers of 1700 could hardly have failed to be acquainted with all points of English grammar and spelling, and most points of English word-form, through their reading, not only

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1. See p. 35.



of contemporary books and newspapers, but also of contemporary letters and contemporary acts and decreets of the Court of Session.

I have suggested<sup>(1)</sup> that the occurrence of Scotticisms throughout our period is a matter of choice rather than of ignorance. This view is supported by the manner in which Scotticisms usually occur. There are many instances where usage is normally English, but where an occasional Scotticism occurs (e.g. the occasional Scots spellings in all our sources, the occasional use, over a wide range of sources, of the inflected plural verb) and these occasional Scotticisms appear too frequently to be lapses from an intended English. The tendency is for Scots and English usages of all types to occur together over a period, during which they were apparently regarded as permissible alternatives, rather than for writers to make an abrupt transition from Scots to English.

The scribes who rewrote the Parliamentary minutes of 1705-7 altered only 3 points consistently<sup>(2)</sup>; occasionally a new Session Clerk introduced one or two English forms or spellings not used by his predecessor, but rarely more<sup>(3)</sup>. Variations introduced by printers, especially in the first decade of the century, included alterations of English forms

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1. pp. 164-7.

2. Fürder, sex and contrair. Two other anglicizations on the 4,000 words analysed may have been deliberate. See Appendix 8.

3. pp. 109-111.



to Scots<sup>(1)</sup>. All this contradicts the later suggestion that Scotticisms were regarded as errors to be corrected<sup>(2)</sup>.

It is evident that (whatever may have been the attitude and state of knowledge of the seventeenth century) most of the Scotticisms remaining in the early eighteenth were part of a common stock of accepted usages, permissible equally with their English equivalents. As the work of English printers, divines, and literary writers was increasingly read in Scotland, certain of the accepted usages - those which happened to be English - became more familiar, while others - those which happened to be Scots - became less so. There is little indication in our period that any idea of correctness was linked with the use of English rather than Scots.

It is likely, however, that some of our writers were quite aware of the differences between the two languages: we saw how writers, especially those of the National Records, were able to vary their style, becoming markedly more Scots when they wrote formal documents, and anglicizing when writing to England. This ability to anglicize at will, which was evident in the writings of the Assembly from the beginning of our period, and in the Court of Session, at least from the second decade of the eighteenth century<sup>(3)</sup>, shows clearly that the use of Scotticisms in other parts of the same records could not be due to ignorance of English, but must have been a matter of deliberate

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1. See Appendix 8.

2. See Chapter 7.

3. Partially also in the first decade. See p. 165.



choice. Occasional anglicisms in the Court Records suggest that in some respects, English usage may have been more familiar to the writers than the "formal" Scots they are using.<sup>(1)</sup>

This acceptance of Scotticisms is also suggested by the private writings, which showed that Scots forms, inflections and endings could continue to occur in the writing of people of good education and social standing in the middle of the eighteenth century while other writers of similar education or position were writing pure English: Lady Strathnaver and Bailie Stuart were not uneducated and ignorant of English; but they were a little old-fashioned in their written style.

Incidentally, a further authority may have been lent to many of the remaining Scotticisms by their obvious connection with a Latin origin. Nearly half of the Group A words and forms of the National Records, and an appreciable number of the Group B lists in all records, have this sanction, as has the uninflected past participle so much used by the schoolmasters.

A smaller number of the surviving Scotticisms, from the inflected adjective to the use of hours where English has o'clock could be recognized by eighteenth century Scotsmen as Gallicisms.

We noticed also that while in the seventeenth century contact with England had a marked effect on a writer's style, in the eighteenth century this was apparently not the case. This also indicates that by the eighteenth century both traditions

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1. See p. 167.



were readily available to Scotsmen, and that the selection was a matter of personal taste rather than of knowledge.

This variation of styles is also shown in the contrast between printed and manuscript writings. A small amount of deliberate anglicization was as we have seen the work of the printers, but once the convention of publishing in English was established, as it seems to have been during the seventeenth century, eighteenth century writers may well have adopted an anglicized style for publication while retaining a more Scots style for private writing and for official records.

To sum up: our manuscript sources show two types of phenomena. On the one hand, we see the gradual, and probably unconscious, replacement of Scots by English, which had already gone so far that by 1700 the element peculiarly Scots had declined from the sixteenth century 30% - 40% down to a mere 2% - 10%, and which continued during our period, so that by the end of our period no document has more than 4%.

The second phenomenon, apparently contradictory to the first, is the retention of Scotticisms, probably quite consciously, during the eighteenth century. Though in the local records the tradition of the area seems to have influenced the proportion of Scotticisms retained, a large number of the surviving Scotticisms seem to have been part of a nationally accepted stock of usages. This acceptance of certain Scotticisms was probably greatly influenced by the Scots style used in formal



writing. It is the Scotticisms which occur in formal writing which remain longest in general use, and a Scotticism will continue to occur in formal writing even after it has disappeared from general use. Obviously the tendency of formal writing to cling to traditional usage is providing a barrier against the tide of anglicization, so that Scotticisms which occur in "formal style" remain, longer than other Scotticisms, within the stock of "acceptable usages" from which writers of ordinary minutes and private letters will draw.

D. The Spoken Language

This, I imagine, explains the persistence of most Scotticisms, which continue in use in our sources after 1700, some of which are still in use in the twentieth century.

But this does not explain all of the Scotticisms. In addition to the body of common words and usages, remaining familiar through their occurrence in formal style, there is a small but appreciable number of Scotticisms not occurring in formal style. Most of these were found only in occasional instances, though a few of the words and forms common in the local records might come into this category. Scotticisms common in writing may derive either from written or from spoken tradition, or from both, but those which occur seldom in writing are more likely to derive from contemporary speech.



The fact that the majority of the occasional Scotticisms are in the Vocabulary section supports this idea.<sup>(1)</sup> There may, then, have been a good deal more of Scots remaining in speech than in writing.

The wide range of occasional Scotticisms in the local records, and in some of the letters, gives some indication of the Scots element still to be found in the vocabulary of educated men. In the National Records these occasional Scotticisms are much rarer, but even in the middle of the eighteenth century we can still find such words and phrases as paction, to ask at, to be for something<sup>(2)</sup>, trans, to cause do, to be in use to,<sup>(3)</sup> bairn, burn, dyke, craig<sup>(4)</sup>, and it is possible that the absence of a wider range of Scotticisms from the National Records is partly due to a more limited subject-matter. It is not unlikely that of the words which were recorded only rarely, and only in the local records, many were in general use and were known also to the writers of the National Records. Nouns like bestial, cattbands, cordisidron, clachen, close, commony, defunct, divot, drouth, and verbs like art, convoy, cyle hint at a spoken language as

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1. It is much easier to recognize that, of two alternative forms or grammatical usages, one is commoner in the material you read, than to notice that, of various synonyms in your speech, one seldom occurs in your reading. If anglicization came, as it probably did, largely through reading, then we should expect much of Form, Spelling and Grammar to anglicize in writing before Vocabulary.
  2. Assembly.
  3. Universities.
  4. Court of Session.



different from the written language of our sources as was the latter from the language of the printed texts. This spoken language, however, we can only glimpse at second-hand, through a written convention which is remarkably uniform.

In the realm of form and grammar, speech becomes a matter for uncertain conjecture. That English forms and inflections were widely known through reading is certain; that they were also spoken is possible. In some instances, such as the verb ending in -ed or the use of gh for ch, the change of the written word may have taken place without any effect on speech. In other instances, such as the uninflected plural verb, or the use of English o where Scots has a<sup>(1)</sup>, the written form would constantly suggest to the reader a pronunciation different from the Scots. In 1700 when it was possible for writers (except the conventional "notars") to write either Men say or men says, it is possible that some of the writers were beginning to include Men say among their spoken usages. It is possible that the writers who used the o forms almost universally in 1700 also used them as alternatives in speech. We know that from the fifteenth century these anglicisms had been admissible in poetry as alternative rhymes, and that the period 1660-1680 in which the Kirk Session Records changed most rapidly from a to o forms was a period of considerable direct contact between Scots and English. It is possible that, as these Scots forms

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1. e.g. bane (bone), gait (goat), hame (home), gane (gone).



were apparently no longer regarded as correct in writing, they would in time come to be regarded as incorrect in speech also.

All this, however, remains mere conjecture. All that is certain is that educated Scotsmen in 1700 were thoroughly familiar with written English, and could write in a style almost completely English when they chose. It was therefore perfectly possible for them to use English words, idioms, word-forms, and inflections in speech, if they chose to do so.<sup>(1)</sup> On the other hand, the continued occurrence of Scotticisms throughout our period, indicates that it was also possible for educated Scotsmen in the middle of the eighteenth century to use many Scots words, and a number of Scots forms and grammatical usages in speech. Further than that, we cannot, with certainty, go. That the Scots spoken in 1600 had received some modification from the influx of written anglicisms during the seventeenth century is likely; that speech had been modified less than writing is probable; but in what respects English usage had superseded Scots, in what respects English and Scots remained as alternatives, whether different anglicisms were used by different classes, and whether in some respects there was bilingualism rather than mixing of Scots and English, with speakers varying their language according to their company, our study of the written language does not reveal.

I have tried to bridge this gap in my information by

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1. Questions of intonation and accent are a different matter.



collecting and analysing elsewhere<sup>(1)</sup> a number of contemporary statements on the spoken language, and by comparing these with the fragments of evidence which the documents provide. But, since the statements are unscientific and often biassed, and since the records show only occasional glimpses of the spoken language seen, at second-hand, through a written convention, we have to content ourselves with indications that certain pronunciations were possible in our period, and we can make no attempt on this evidence alone to generalize as to the usual speech of any particular group.

#### E. Conclusion

I conclude, then, that by the beginning of the eighteenth century there was already a wide knowledge of written English among educated Scotsmen and that before 1700 much that was characteristically Scots had disappeared from the writing of Scotsmen. During our period, written Scots became less familiar to Scotsmen, except in "formal style," so that many of the remaining Scotticisms became less common, or even disappeared. The rate of anglicization was now less, however, than it had been in the seventeenth century, and the remaining Scotticisms now belong mainly to a small group whose continuance was largely influenced by the tradition of formal documents.

In spite of this general anglicization, I could find little evidence that in any respects English usage was regarded

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as more correct than Scots. On the other hand there was a good deal of evidence that, at least in the first two decades of the century, many Scots and English usages were regarded as permissible alternatives. Writers of the National Records, at least, seem to have been capable of using deliberately three different styles - a "formal" (which was more Scots), a normal, and an anglicized. All this seems to conflict with the generalizations about the eighteenth century quoted in Chapter 2.

On the other hand, there remained after 1700 a stock of accepted Scots usages, used widely throughout many types of source material. In the main, it was a language dealing with legal and administrative matters. In addition there was another group of Scotticisms, a few in general use, but most occurring in rare instances, which suggest that much more Scots may have been used in speech than is revealed by written sources. Though this type of Scotticism is much rarer than the other, and declines in frequency more rapidly, there is still a surprising quantity in use in the mid-eighteenth century.

These are the conclusions drawn from the material analysed. We must now see how they agree with the history of the period, and with whatever other evidence can be adduced as to contemporary attitudes to linguistic problems.



CHAPTER 7.

BACKGROUND AND ATTITUDE: THE WRITING OF ENGLISH

Review of statements quoted in Chapter 1; points still to be dealt with. Reading of Scotsmen - acquaintance with English. "Inability to write English" - Scots inferiority complex; emulation of England; emulation in literature. Augustan standards: rejection of Scotticisms. Writing of near-English c. 1700.

Review of Statements Quoted in Chapter 1.

We have now succeeded in clearing up a part of the confusion inherent in the collection of statements in Chapter 1. That group of statements which dealt with anglicization is now seen as partially correct, but not sufficiently precise.

Some of these statements were:-

It was late seventeenth century "before MSS. written by Scotsmen were completely purged of national peculiarities"; in the late seventeenth century "the old literary language practically went out of use"; after the Union of the Parliaments "only an occasional word -- survived to distinguish the language, to the eye, from the literature of England; the 18th century records are in "the English of officialdom"; in some of the local records Scots "lingered for a few years" after 1700; "the language of Scotland as employed in the national and local records, in documents and in letters, and to a lesser degree in literature, succeeded in keeping itself free from being entirely assimilated to English down to the



beginning of the eighteenth century".<sup>(1)</sup>

With the last two statements (by Sir William Craigie) I concur completely; the others, looking at the extensive anglicization which took place in the seventeenth century, are stressing the contrast between the Scots of the sixteenth century and the "English" written by Scotsmen around 1700. The real picture, as we have seen, shows most writers c. 1700 writing English with a colouring of Scots. This colouring is very slight in printed works and among some of the letter-writers, but few of our writers before 1730 have no such colouring, and the 100 Scotticisms per 1,000 words in the Burgh Records at the beginning of the eighteenth century can hardly be accurately described as "an occasional word".

Nevertheless, the statements quoted above are indicating the real situation, in contrast with the mass of others which describe the inability of Scots to write English<sup>(2)</sup> and refer to the "truly Doric language" spoken by all classes.<sup>(3)</sup>

#### Points Still to be Dealt with.

These two groups of statements remain to be dealt with, and must be considered in relation to the background of the period. In this chapter I shall consider those on the written language, and in the next, the spoken.

I have already suggested that the writing of 1700, the

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1. See pp. 2, 3, 4 supra.

2. pp. 4, 5, 6, 14.

3. pp. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16.



ability shown in the handling of different styles, and the extent to which anglicisms had invaded the language, all suggest that written English was well known to educated Scotsmen of 1700.

Reading of Scotsmen: Acquaintance with English.

Consider the reading of these Scotsmen. The (English) Bible and Catechisms were still the universal text-books in elementary schools<sup>(1)</sup>, and thus Allan Ramsay can refer to "the English, of which we are Masters, by being taught it in our schools, and daily reading it."<sup>(2)</sup>

An indication of the reading material available for older students can be obtained from the list of bequests to Glasgow University Library. Reckoning only those books whose titles are in English, Glasgow received the following:-<sup>(3)</sup>

Books printed in:-	Bequests in				Total
	1692	1693	1698 <sup>(4)</sup>	1704-7	
London	10	4	5	12	31
Edinburgh	4	2	2	5	13
Glasgow	-	1	1	2	4
Aberdeen	-	-	1	-	1
Other places (York, Amsterdam, Dublin, America)	1	1	-	2	4

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1. Grant - Burgh Schools, p. 330 ff., 341-2, 384 and passim, on parish schools. James Morice, tutor to the Mackenzies (Two Students at St. Andrews) added to the Bible AEsop's Fables in English and Wat's Grammar (pub. Edin.). In the grammar schools there was little attention to the vernacular. (Grant - op. cit - passim.)
  2. Preface to Ruddiman's edition of Ramsay's poems, 1721. Ramsay would leave school c. 1700.
  3. Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis III, p. 437, 446 ff.
  4. No list available for intervening years.



In these library lists, the total of books printed in Scotland is very much less than the number printed in London. Admittedly, the latter were not necessarily by English authors<sup>(1)</sup>, but we can assume that most of them were in English or near-English.

The periodical press was, from its commencement, modelled on that of England.<sup>(2)</sup> In two early specimens studied - the Edinburgh Courant of 1705 and the Scots Courant of 1710<sup>(3)</sup>, the bulk of the news came from London, or even from Paris and Amsterdam, and was written entirely in English. Only occasionally was a small section devoted to local news, and these items did contain a few Scotticisms.<sup>(4)</sup>

Scotland's news, then, as well as its educational material, was largely in English. But literature published by Scots was also more or less in English by 1700, as has already been demonstrated.<sup>(5)</sup> Writers of the seventeenth century, like

1. One of the 1692 group, for instance, was an earlier work by a minister of Kilwinning.
2. C.f. Trevelyan - English Social History p. 443-4, and Chambers - Domestic Annals, p. 439.
3. Both in the National Library of Scotland.
4. E.G. Edinburgh Courant 19.2.1705:- "Captain Green - - and the rest of his Crew - - has each got a copy of their Inditement - - and the Lords - - has appointed five of their number - - Pringle's Cautioners." The advertisements in these papers do contain a larger number of Scotticisms of the types found in the records, e.g. Scots Courant 24.10.1710 - the first laign house at the said Clese-head - - - May see the samen before the Day of Roup. - - (Ibid.) To be set - - Four Parks - - for Horse or Nolt.
5. p. 65 and Appendix 2.



Burnet, MacKenzie and Fletcher, were mainly English in their published works, and the sermon-writers were not much less :

There are a few indications that English literature was by at least some Scotsmen at the beginning of the eighteenth century. James Morice, tutor to the MacKenzie boys, modelled his work on the theories of Locke, the philosopher;<sup>(1)</sup> Patrick Abercrombie quotes Temple in the opening pages of his Martial Atchievements of the Scots Nation<sup>(2)</sup>; the catalogue of the Cawdor library c. 1705 shows that Sir Hugh Campbell, among volumes like Gouge's Call to Sinners, Burges' Doctrine of Original Sin, and The Complete Gardener and Ciderist, possessed Sydney's Arcadia, Plutarch's Lives and Temple's Works, while Lady Cawdor's library included Pilgrim's Progress, and Raleigh's Remains.<sup>(3)</sup>

It may be as Ochtertyre suggests<sup>(4)</sup> that English literature was at this time not yet "generally read and admired", though Ochtertyre himself, born in 1736, can have no first-hand knowledge of this. But whether or not the Scots appreciated Locke

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1. Two Students at St. Andrews, p. 3 ff.
  2. Martial Atchievements, 1711, p. 2.
  3. Lady Cawdor's Inventory is dated 1705. (Thanes of Cawdor, 396). Sir Hugh's seems to be about the same time. In addition to the English works mentioned, Lady Cawdor possessed Burnet's Life of Rochester, and Sir Hugh had Burnet's Memoirs of the Duke of Hamilton, both recent works written in England and in English.
  4. Scotland and Scotsmen, Vol. I, p. 6.



and Shaftesbury, Temple and Tillotson, there is no doubt the literary and linguistic developments in Scotland were strongly influenced by the coincidence that the main topic of interest in London in the years following the Union of the Parliaments was the new publications of Addison and Steele. These periodicals would be among the first literature brought back by the Scottish M.P.s and other visitors to London. Their combination of serious thought and good style with entertainment seems to have had the same success in Presbyterian Scotland that it had among the English Puritans. When Allan Ramsay and his friends founded the Easy Club in 1712, they did so under the influence of the Spectator,<sup>(1)</sup> which they used as their model and source of material for discussion, reading a copy at every meeting.<sup>(2)</sup>

From this time, whether owing to the influence of Addison, to the increased association with England after 1707, or simply to the relaxing of tension of conflict after 1688, the reading of English literature seems to have become more widespread in Scotland.<sup>(3)</sup> In the later seventeen-twenties was established Ramsay's circulating library, reputed the first in Britain, which gave readers of all classes access to the works of

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1. The Secretary wrote to the authors of the Spectator: "The first thing that induc'd us to join in a Society was the reading of your Spectators where it is frequently recommended." McElroy. Thesis, p. 31.
  2. Gibson - New Light p. 48-49. Other references to Addison's popularity in Scotland are found in Ochtertyre I, p. 6-7, Tytler - Kames, p. 164, McElroy, p. 31-35, D. Grant - James Thomson, p. 28 and 112; and, in lighter vein, we have Alexander Carlyle's comment that the Spectator and his aunts from London were the influences which persuaded his father to allow him to learn to dance. (Autobiography, p. 47). Such was the power of Addison in the 1730s!
  3. See p. 224 infra, on the part played by literary clubs in this period.



Congreve, Wycherley, Dryden, Prior, and other English authors. Ramsay himself seems to have known the work of Dryden, Addison and Steele, Gay, Congreve, Prior, Pope and Garth.<sup>(1)</sup>

James Thomson's friend, Patrick Murdoch, declared that in the 1720s "the study of poetry was become general in Scotland, the best English authors being universally read, and imitations of them attempted"<sup>(2)</sup>, and if this statement seems too sweeping and too lacking in corroboration to be applicable beyond the limits of the literary group to which Thomson and Murdoch belonged, it supports the claims of Ochtertyre for the next decades.

Ochtertyre devotes a chapter to the clergymen, who, before 1745, "had the most active hand in bringing about the revolution in taste and literature."<sup>(3)</sup> Some of his claims are as follows: Soon after 1714, the more scholarly among the clergy "promoted the study of the English classics in verse and prose, and recommended a more liberal course of culture to their friends"<sup>(4)</sup>; towards the middle of the century, English divines "were universally read" and "served as excellent models of composition to young ministers"<sup>(5)</sup>; and in the second quarter of the

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1. Burns Martin - Allan Ramsay, p. 57-60. Graham mentions that in the early eighteenth century it became profitable for Scots printers to issue pirated editions of Addison and Steele, Dryden and Pope. (Men of Letters, p. 4-5).
  2. Patrick Murdoch - Works of Thomson, 1762, I. iv., quoted in Grant - Thomson, p. 23.
  3. Vol. I, p. 225. Specific references to the study of English writers are found on pp. 223, 227, 232, 268, 282, 302.
  4. Vol. I, p. 220.
  5. Ibid., p. 228.



eighteenth century, professors in Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and members of the leading legal families, were among those who helped to spread the enthusiasm for English literature.<sup>(1)</sup>

Though Ochtertyre, born in the seventeen-thirties, is not here writing of his own generation, it is likely that, as a student in the middle of the century, he would know, or hear of, many of the famous men of whom he writes here. The preciseness of his statements here, and his readiness to give the names and spheres of influence of the leading enthusiasts for literature, contrasts favourably with his vague expressions about the lack of knowledge of English in the early eighteenth century.<sup>(2)</sup>

The same picture, then, seems to emerge from the background and the record material: from the first we see that in 1700 there was among educated Scotsmen a general acquaintance with written English through the Bible, other books, and through the writings of Scotsmen, which, whether literary, private or official, now contained a high proportion of English; and from the record material we find that much English was used, and that there was very little suggestion of any features of English usage not being known.

In the second quarter of the century there was a considerable increase in the study of English literature. At the same time in the records we found anglicization continuing, not through new English usages coming into the language, but through

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1. Ibid., pp. 292, 231, 69 and 81.

2. Quoted in Chapter 1.



Scots dropping out. Scots forms, spellings and inflections which had been used as alternatives to the English in the early part of the eighteenth century were now becoming less common,<sup>(1)</sup> no doubt because, by this time, there was little opportunity for Scotsmen to become familiar with written Scots. By the seventeen-forties an interest in English literature had become widespread among educated men, and by now we are finding writers whose private correspondence is in pure English. The habit of reading English and the habit of writing English are obviously reinforcing each other.<sup>(2)</sup>

"Inability to write English" - Scots Inferiority Complex.

It is now evident that we cannot accept the idea, suggested in many quotations in Chapter 1,<sup>(3)</sup> of Scotsmen laboriously struggling to express themselves in a completely foreign tongue. This has been based on a juxtaposition of the stories of Scotsmen speaking "a truly Doric language" with statements on the inability to write "English", but in these two expressions a completely different interpretation of the word "English" is required.

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1. See pp. 92, 106, 142.

2. C.f. p. 61. It may, then, be possible to link the occurrence of Scotticisms (outwith "formal style") in the mid-eighteenth century with the fact that the study of English literature was not yet universal: Ochtertyre can still name the leading exponents up to 1745. Later the study of English literature became still more widespread and John Murdoch, for example, made it one of the main branches of the education he gave to country lads like Robert Burns. A connection between this study and the achievement of a pure English style is again suggested.

3. pp. 4, 5, 6, 14, 15.



We have already seen that some modern writers on language referred, with some justification, to the writing of Scotsmen c. 1700 as "English". If, on the other hand, we take the literary language of England as our standard, the language of some of the records c. 1700 might be referred to as "Scots". From this standpoint we must admit that it may have been difficult for Scotsmen in the early eighteenth century to write in a language which contained no Scotticisms at all, if they happened to wish to do so. (1)

It is interesting to observe the rise of this interpretation of "inability to write English" in the development of the Scots attitude to England. Everyone who crossed the Border in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries must have been aware of the contrast, both material and cultural, between Scotland and England. In every respect, Scotland was more backward.

Scotland existed at or below subsistence level, swept periodically by devastating outbreaks of famine and disease, with a primitive agriculture, an industrial development frustrated by mediaeval burgh laws, and trade - since the Union of 1603 had lost Scotland her privileges in France and since Cromwell's Navigation Acts had wrecked her carrying trade - fallen into decay. A historian of Scottish medicine gives the following descriptions: "The conditions of the country at the

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1. The Assembly, writing to the Sovereign, wrote almost pure English throughout our period, but the Court of Session anglicized only partially in writing to England in 1708. See p. 164.



beginning of the (eighteenth) century were so bad that they must have operated in every possible way to check the growth of the people. -- The Scottish village community of the early eighteenth century, with its squalid mud hovels, tattered and haggard inhabitants, puny and half-starved cattle, and miserable poultry, must have resembled many settlements in the East and Middle East today." (1)

England's prosperity, on the other hand, was steadily increasing. This contrast must have been as evident to the Scots who travelled south as it was to Englishmen like Defoe who came to Scotland.

Scotland's poverty extended to her aristocracy and professional classes, (2) and few were in a position to encourage literature or the arts. The contrast in culture was as marked as that in economic prosperity, and this also must have been clear to those Scots who had contact with England. (3) Puritanism

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1. Professor J.H.F. Brotherston - Early Public Health Movement in Scotland, p. 34. Other references on the economic backwardness of Scotland are:- I. Grant - Economic History of Scotland, pp. 176, 203; Jas. Scotland - Modern Scotland, pp. 52, 118; Pryde - Social Life, p. 9; Brotherston - op. cit. p. 3 - 8 and 18; Graham - Social Life, pp. 146 ff., 183, 508; Trevelyan - English Social History, pp. 435-440. One possible index is the population of towns. Edinburgh had remained stationary at 25,000 for a long period before 1700; Glasgow had declined from c. 14,700 in 1660 to c. 11,900 in 1688 and was still below 13,000 in 1708. (Figures from Professor Ferguson's Social Welfare, pp. 70-71).
  2. C.f. Trevelyan - op. cit. p. 427, Graham - Social Life, pp. 30 & 165, and Men of Letters, p. 3; Sinclair - Analysis of Statistical Account, p. 211.
  3. It had certainly been evident to such distinguished men of the seventeenth century as Sir George Mackenzie, Bishop Burnet and Bishop Leighton, all of whom chose to retire to England in the late seventeenth century.



in England, though it closed the theatres, still produced literature; and while after the Restoration there remained a considerable class which held literature suspect<sup>(1)</sup>, there was on the other hand a culture high enough to produce clergymen, politicians and professional men of letters of the calibre of Temple and Tillotson, Halifax and Dryden.<sup>(2)</sup>

Scotland in 1700 had reached, if not "a dreary stagnation of all intellectual life and scholarship"<sup>(3)</sup>, at least a low ebb. In that year, old Fletcher of Saltoun was still disputing with the government, but Mackenzie of Rosehaugh was dead, and Bishop Burnet had been settled in England for a quarter of a century. As for the next generation, Lady Wardlaw and Lady Grisell Baillie were young brides on their country estates, a young schoolmaster called Ruddiman had just been brought by Dr. Pitcairn to Edinburgh, and Allan Ramsay was entering on his apprenticeship as a wig-maker. The period around 1700 was a barren one: a literary historian describes Scottish literature in the seventeenth century as "woefully barren of things really great"<sup>(4)</sup>; and, as for the early eighteenth century, of the forty leading figures in Graham's Scottish Men of Letters in the Eighteenth Century, only four were

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1. Witness, for example, Bunyan's reluctance to publish Pilgrim's Progress.
  2. Contrast in Scotland "the entire absence of a (professional) literary class as it existed even then in London" - Millar - Lit. Hist., p. 304.
  3. Graham - Social Life, p. 449. c.f. Daiches - Burns, p. 13; Grant - introduction to Scottish Dialect Dictionary (Chambers), p. 4, on the poverty of Scottish literature in this period.
  4. Millar - Lit. Hist., p. 225.



prominent before 1725. (1)

Her religious troubles shared in the responsibility for Scotland's lack of culture. Hardly had Scotland emerged from the Reformation when she was swept into a period of religious struggle. Twice at least in the late seventeenth century a mass exodus of ministers from their pulpits caused widespread disruption, and left the nation short of educated leadership. (2) The bitter persecutions of the post-Restoration period did much to produce, on both sides of the ecclesiastical quarrel, a generation of illiberal extremists, men whose minds were occupied to the exclusion of all else with questions of form, doctrine and church government. Millar says of this period: "In no age has the 'falsehood of extremes' been more signally illustrated. Intolerance bred intolerance; extravagance bred extravagance; and the men of moderate counsels, of whom there was not wanting a tolerable supply, were powerless to stem the torrent that carried them off their feet." (3)

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1. Pitcairn and Ruddiman, Ramsay and Lady Wardlaw.
  2. In 1662 at the restoration of patronage and the Act of Uniformity, when one estimate suggests that a third of the clergy resigned (Dictionary of National Biography, under Robert Leighton); and again in 1688 when the "King's Curates" who had obtained their livings during the episcopal régime were ejected by local insurrections. Smaller groups of Presbyterians left or were driven out at intervals throughout James VII's reign.
  3. Lit. Hist., p. 225; c.f. Graham - Social Life, p. 359, and Trevelyan - op. cit., p. 445.



When pulpits changed hands so readily, numbers of the clergy were, of necessity, hastily and inadequately trained; the main qualification for a clerical post - as also for that of a schoolmaster - had come to be doctrinal soundness, as judged from the standpoint of the party in power.<sup>(1)</sup> Among the more extreme of the Presbyterians especially, this state of affairs bred a tendency to look contemptuously on scholarship and "worldly learning", of which the suppression of Allan Ramsay's theatre, and the attempt to suppress his library in the 1730s are only two instances among many.<sup>(2)</sup>

There is no reason to assume, as is so often done,<sup>(3)</sup> that the paucity of literature in the early eighteenth century was related to inadequate knowledge of the English language; there is sufficient reason in the poverty and the Puritanism of Scotland alone for the poor literary output. "The gloomy fanatical spirit which arose in the reign of Charles I was hostile to every elegant accomplishment", and this spirit

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1. The frequent dismissal of schoolmasters "not qualified" (i.e. not having taken the loyal oath and signed the Confession of Faith) is recorded in Jessop - Education in Angus, pp. 67-85, and the attitude of appointing committees that conformity was the primary qualification of a schoolmaster in Grant - Burgh Schools, pp. 271-2, 274-5, and in Kirk Session Records passim. The similar treatment of the clergy is shown in the history of the struggles of James VII's reign. Dr. Pitcairn (1652-1713) summed up the situation when he said: "If it had not been for that stupid Presbyterianism, we should have been as good as the English at longs and shorts" (i.e. Latin verse) - Graham - Men of Letters, p. 9.
  2. C.F. Graham - Men of Letters, p. 3 and Ochtertyre (I, 220).
  3. e.g. Ochtertyre, I, 22, 25; Grant, Daiches, Graham, Millar, A.M. Mackenzie, cited on pp. 5-6.



continued to hold sway: "The manners of the Scots underwent not the same change at the Restoration as those of their southern neighbours. The spirit of the time was, if possible, more fanatical in the reign of Charles II than in that of his father."<sup>(1)</sup> It was not until the eighteenth century, and quite possibly under English influence, that a more liberal outlook began to spread in Scotland.

### Emulation

The contrast between Scotland and England was obvious both in material and in intellectual achievement. In both respects Scotland made amazing progress during the eighteenth century, rising in the economic sphere "from social stagnation to general energy, from abject poverty to widespread wealth,"<sup>(2)</sup> and matching this progress by an intellectual growth which caused her, in the later part of the century, to "burst into sudden splendour."<sup>(3)</sup> On both sides, this rapid development

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3. Tytler - Memoirs of Lord Kames (1807) pp. 6 and 7 (both quotations). c.f. Graham (Social Life, 110, Note): "The strife - political, social, religious, had been too long and too loud for the voices of the poets to be heard; the turmoil of parties was too keen for quiet culture to flourish; the condition of the country was too poor, and the taste of the country too rough, for letters to be cultivated. In bygone generations the press had been busy, and printing had been excellent; but when the century began, except for a few pamphlets, and inconsiderable works on law, or politics and controversy, nothing was printed except poor editions of favourite devotional works in execrable type." Other references on the illiberal outlook of this period are: Graham - Social Life, 359; & Ochtertyre, 219 ff.
  2. Graham - Social Life, p. 536.
  3. Trevelyan - English Social History, p. 423; c.f. Daiches - Burns, pp. 8, 27.



was motivated by an acute awareness of England's superiority.

On the one hand we have the transformation of a mediaeval agriculture into a system whose efficiency surpassed that of England<sup>(1)</sup>, the industrial development which increased the revenue of Scotland twenty-five fold between 1708 and 1825 (while the English revenue increased ninefold),<sup>(2)</sup> and the growth of towns after a long stationary period to four or five times their former size,<sup>(3)</sup> on the other hand we have the rise of the Scots medical schools to European fame and the coming of the Golden Age of Scottish letters which produced, on the crest of a wave of minor writers, men of the stature of Hume and Adam Smith, Robertson and Dugald Stewart, Smollet and Burns.<sup>(4)</sup>

In all this progress, both economic and intellectual, a powerful stimulus was given by the growing awareness of the contrast between Scotland and England.<sup>(5)</sup>

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1. Graham - op. cit., p. 213-4; Trevelyan - op. cit. p. 454.
  2. Sinclair - Analysis of Statistical Account, Appendix p. 69.
  3. Edinburgh grew from c. 25,000 in 1700 to 100,000 in 1800, and Glasgow from 12,500 in 1707 to 62,000 in 1790 (Ferguson - Social Welfare, pp. 51 and 70, and Brotherston - op. cit. p. 127 and 143).
  4. The achievements of this period are described by Millar - Scottish Prose, p. 176, Trevelyan - op. cit., p. 423 ("The genius of her sons gave a lead to the thought of the world"), McElroy - op. cit., p. 25-27, Pryde - op. cit., p. 14, Sinclair - Analysis, pp. 50-55, Ochtertyre - I, 1, Graham - Social Life, pp. 463-4, 471-6 and 485.
  5. Trevelyan - op. cit., p. 422, Sinclair - op. cit., p. 43, and Ochtertyre - op. cit. I, p. 3, regard the development as a feature of the late eighteenth century. It is true that in comparison progress at the beginning of the century was slow: the progressive spirit had to combat many difficulties - economic, political, fiscal and religious - and above all the vicious circle of poverty, lethargy and backwardness which makes it so difficult for an undeveloped country to struggle forward unaided. Nevertheless it was in the early part of the century that this struggle began, in all its aspects, and it is within our period that we can observe its rise and the influences motivating it.



It was so on the economic sphere. The society of "Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture", a body very influential in bringing about Scotland's agrarian revolution,<sup>(1)</sup> declared at its inception in 1723: "If our Agriculture and Manufactures were improved and carried on to the Height they could bear, we might be near as easy and convenient in our circumstances as even the People of our Sister Kingdom of England - - - If we are far behind, we ought to follow the faster."<sup>(2)</sup>

Emulation of England's foreign trade inspired the Darien scheme, and envy of her foreign markets was a major factor in the desire for union.<sup>(3)</sup> Economists agree that Scotland's awareness of the superiority of England played a large part in the development which followed the Union.<sup>(4)</sup> McElroy devotes an entire chapter to showing how in many different spheres Scotland began societies for improvement based on English models

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1. Pryde - Social Life in Scotland, p. 10.
  2. Select Transactions of the Honourable the Improvers in Agriculture, p. 1; quoted in McElroy, p. 20. C.F. Brotherston - op. cit., p. 100, and Chambers - Domestic Annals of Scotland, p. 419, on the effects on agriculture of English contacts. Trevelyan (op. cit., p. 434) says that already in Queen Anne's reign Lothian landlords were copying English enclosures. For agricultural improvements within our period, see Jas. Scotland, op. cit., p. 105, Brotherston - op. cit., p. 255, McElroy - op. cit., p. 15 ff, Graham - Social Life, pp. 218, 519-536, Tytler - op. cit., p. 111, Sinclair - Analysis, pp. 44-56.
  3. I. Grant - Economic History, pp. 172-192; c.f. Chambers - Domestic Annals, Vol. III, p. 416.
  4. Pryde - Social Life, p. 9; I. Grant - op. cit., p. 176. Industrial progress within our period is also described in Mathieson - Scotland and the Union, pp. 344-7; A.M. Mackenzie - Scotland in Modern Times, p. 15 and 125; Graham - Social Life, p. 516, and I. Grant - op. cit., pp. 204-8, 219-21.



or stimulated by English example during our period.<sup>(1)</sup>

### Emulation in Literature.

In the sphere of letters also it was awareness of England's achievements which evoked the spirit of emulation in Scotland: the influence of English divines, who in the seventeenth century had appealed only to a few scholars,<sup>(2)</sup> now hastened the growth of the moderate party in the Scottish Church<sup>(3)</sup>; appreciation of the literature of the Age of Dryden and of the Augustan Age aroused in Scotsmen the desire to study expression and polish their own style. The drive for improvement began, as did Scots efforts in other spheres, with the formation of societies. These groups met "for literary conversation and improvement in composition"<sup>(4)</sup> and "the members used to submit their first essays in composition to the friendly censure of their associates."<sup>(5)</sup>

As early as 1712, under the influence of the Spectator,<sup>(6)</sup> Ramsay and his friends founded the Easy Club, "in order that by Mutual improvement in Conversation they may become more adapted for fellowship with the politer part of mankind."<sup>(7)</sup>

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1. Op. cit., p. 15 ff.
  2. e.g. Leighton and Burnett.
  3. Ochtertyre I, pp. 281 and 219-307.
  4. Tytler - Kames, p. 174.
  5. Patrick Murdoch - Works of Thomson, 1762, I, p. 4. Quoted in D. Grant - Thomson, p. 24.
  6. See p. 211 supra.
  7. Journal of the Club, quoted in Gibson - New Light on Allan Ramsay, p. 48.



By 1720 there had been established in Edinburgh the Rankenians, "highly instrumental in disseminating throughout Scotland freedom of thought, boldness of disquisition, liberality of sentiment, correctness of taste, and attention to composition,"<sup>(1)</sup> the Athenian Club, which published a translation of Horace and a Scots miscellany<sup>(2)</sup>, and, since the ladies were not to be outdone, The Fair Intellectual Club, whose members, "ambitious of a rational and select Conversation" agreed to "harangue by turns on the moral Vertues and their opposite Vices in the first Place, and next to enter on particular Subjects of Poetry, Musick, Painting, Wit, Breeding".<sup>(3)</sup>

These clubs of the first quarter of the century, like their successors, played a great part in developing consciousness of style and stimulating literary effort.<sup>(4)</sup> Though at first small, these societies spread and gained influence until by the middle of the century the Select Society, the most famous of the literary groups, contained most of the leading literary figures of the period, and was a body of great influence and high repute.<sup>(5)</sup> In this respect also development came

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1. Ochtertyre, I, p. 8.

2. Ochtertyre, I, p. 21.

3. Account of the Fair Intellectual Club (Edinburgh, 1719) pp. 10 and 31. This club published the Edinburgh Miscellany, 1720, which includes James Thomson's first known poems.

4. Somerville, for example, says: "To my attendance on these societies more than to any branch of reading or study, I impute any progress I have made in literature, in composition, and in solid intellectual improvement." - My Own Life and Times, p. 39.

5. Tytler, who extols its influence, mentions among the members David Hume, Principal Robertson, Adam Smith, Adam Ferguson, Home the playwright, Professor Wilkie, Lord Hailes, Lord Monboddo, and Sir John Dalrymple. - Kames, Vol. I, p. 175.



through emulation of England. It was through these clubs, founded and inspired throughout by imitators of England, and through the practice of letter-writing on English models,<sup>(1)</sup> that attention to style was fostered even in the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

That "style" now came to mean "English style" was almost inevitable. Ochtertyre suggests that "Latin was out of fashion, except in colleges. And for more than a century, nothing of character had appeared in the dialect usually called "broad Scots." To render it polished and correct would have been a Herculean labour. -- Nothing remained but to write classical English."<sup>(2)</sup> As usual, Ochtertyre exaggerates his case. All three traditions were being used by writers in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.<sup>(3)</sup> That Latin was by no means a dead language in Scotland c. 1700 is indicated by the success of Ruddiman, Pitcairn and Penrycuik the younger; but it is true that the next generation seemed to take less kindly to it.<sup>(4)</sup> Latin as a living language may, indeed, have been killed by the strength of English influence.

Little of value had been produced in Scots during the seventeenth century, but, as we have seen, little of merit had

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1. c.f. D. Grant - Thomson, p. 28, and also p. 23, where he quotes Patrick Murdoch on the same point.
  2. op. cit., Vol. I, p. 9.
  3. Watson's Choice Collection (published 1706-11) contains a fair sample of all three.
  4. For instance, it seems to have been difficult to get students to use Latin for conversation at this time - Dickinson - Two Students, p. xxv and xxxi; G.U. Senatus Minutes, 29.12, 1705; Bower - History of the University (Edinburgh), Vol. II, p. 37.



been produced by Scotsmen in any language during that period. As the creative impulse rose again, Scots and English literature appeared side by side. The superior merit of the Scots literature was probably one factor which led later students to maintain that the Scots were at this period unable to write English; but Allan Ramsay experimented with both Scots and English, in poetry and prose, before deciding that his forte was in Scots poetry, and Hamilton of Bangour was writing, if not good poetry, at least poetry in good English, in the seventeen-twenties. In the second and third quarters of the century, when a much greater volume of literature was being produced in Scotland, the Scots vein continued to run alongside the English, reaching its culmination in Burns. By this time, however, in spite of Ramsay's attempts to use Scots for prose and drama, the native medium was limited to the lighter types of poetry and song. In other spheres the English tradition had overwhelmed it, as it had already overcome the Latin.

But, on the whole, Ochtertyre was right. The impulse towards the use of English had indeed been irresistible. The whole trend of the seventeenth century had been towards English. We have seen how the influence of the Bible and the tradition of printing had hastened anglicization until the bulk of material read in Scotland was in English<sup>(1)</sup>; such literature as Scotland had produced in the seventeenth century had, from Drummond to

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1. p. 213<sup>supra</sup>. Even revivals of older Scots poetry in Watson's and Ramsay's collections, and Hamilton's edition of the Wallas were "modernized" in spelling and word-form.



to Burnett, been created by men so strongly under the influence of England as to be writing in more or less pure English; the leaders of Scottish political life - the nobility - had such direct contact with England that their private writings had anglicized before 1700 to under 25 Scotticisms per thousand words, and frequently under 10. The ordinary educated men - the writers of letters and memoirs, the professors who wrote the university records, and the advocates who kept the Assembly minutes - though more Scots than the nobility, had already reached a fairly high degree of anglicization in their writings. The ordinary prose of Scotland was far more English than Scots by 1700<sup>(1)</sup>; the language which Scotsmen were writing was already fairly close to that of the English literature which was to inspire them in the next half-century.

Scotsmen, then, when they sought to emulate England's achievements in literature, were most likely to use the medium of English; but so far we have instanced no reason why the "English" which they commonly wrote in 1700 would not suffice for literary work. There were several reasons why a more complete anglicization came to be desired.

The reduction of the number of Scotticisms gave Scottish writers access to a public many times larger than that of their own country, and to the patronage of the wealthy society of

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1. The Scots prose of our sixteenth century samples contained 300-400 distinctively Scots points in an average thousand words; by 1700 the samples had generally under 30, or, when technical or local, still under 100.



London<sup>(1)</sup>; English was already rising to a place beside French and Latin as an international language, and the Scots, whose connections with the continent had always been close, retained and fostered their European outlook during the eighteenth century.<sup>(2)</sup>

These reasons no doubt contributed to the anglicization of published works during the seventeenth century,<sup>(3)</sup> but these are hardly sufficient to justify the rejection of Scotticisms implied in the phrase "struggle to write English". The deliberate rejection of all Scotticisms only arose as a result of the new idea that the use of Scotticisms constituted bad style.

There is very little suggestion that such an idea existed at the beginning of the eighteenth century. We have seen that in the records Scots and English usages were generally accepted as alternatives during at least the first twenty years of the eighteenth century and that, during the same period, writers who knew England well were still using Scotticisms in their private writings.<sup>(4)</sup> At this time, references to the inferiority of Scots are extremely rare.

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1. From the late seventeenth century, Edinburgh society, too, was drifting southwards.
  2. Daiches - Burns, p. 29 - makes the point that in the seven-teen-forties it was the writers "who preserved the older Scottish outlook" who were most anxious to "avoid all traces of any characteristically Scottish element in their speech or outlook."
  3. The printers themselves were, of course, another factor.
  4. e.g. the Earl of Sutherland, Lord Elcho and Sir William Gordon of Dalhally.



Augustan Standards: Rejection of Scotticisms.

Such an attitude seems to have arisen in conjunction with the enthusiasm for English literature. We have seen how in all spheres Scotland took England as her model during the first half of the eighteenth century, and how she strove to emulate English achievements. In literature, too, Scotsmen took as models the English writers whose achievements had inspired them; accepting English standards, they tried to rival their old enemy on her own ground.<sup>(1)</sup> It was this literary emulation which ultimately caused the rejection of Scotticisms, for the standard against which Scotsmen were measuring themselves was that of the Augustan Age which condemned rigidly all that was unusual and unconventional. It is not surprising that a literary outlook which found Spenser barbarous and Shakespeare ignorant of the rules of drama should condemn as uncouth and uncivilized words and usages unfamiliar to contemporary Londoners, and should express doubt as to whether "a person living 300 miles from London could write so as to be acceptable to the fashionable and the polite."<sup>(2)</sup>

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1. The force of this sense of rivalry and emulation as a motive for the writing of "good English" is suggested by the exaggerated enthusiasm with which Scotland received some of the literary successes in the middle of the century. The Caledonian Mercury in 1754 referred to Hamilton of Bangour as "In language, in sentiment and numbers, a poet little (if at all) inferior to a Dryden, an Addison or a Pope" (Graham - Men of Letters, p. 25); Hume hailed Dr. Wilkie as the Scottish Homer (Daiches - Burns, p. 26); similar praise was accorded to Dr. Blacklock and to Macpherson (ibid.); and The Douglas gained tremendous popularity in Edinburgh (Carlyle - Autobiography, p. 312). C.f. also Daiches - op. cit., p. 8 on the question of rivalry.
  2. Graham - Men of Letters, p. 27.



Nor is it to be wondered at that Scotsmen, whose efforts had been stimulated throughout by a sense of the superiority of English achievements, should so readily accept the standards of those whom they admired.

As the study of English literature spread from a few outstanding men in the seventeenth century to a large number in the second quarter of the eighteenth, and as it became general after the middle of the eighteenth century, so did the sense of a good "English" style change to mean a style conforming to Augustan standards - and excluding Scotticisms.<sup>(1)</sup>

Three years after the foundation of the first literary club, a country doctor in Peeblesshire bears grudging witness to the new fashionableness of English:-

"Nor have I, my Lord, in the following sheets, affected altogether the English idiom; I love not Pedantry, nor do I reckon that Dialect preferable to our own, if it be not accounted so, in regard it is now turn'd Modish, being the general Language of the Court of Great-Britain and the Richer Kingdom of England."<sup>(2)</sup> There is no evidence, however, that Dr. Pennecuik was referring to a greater anglicization than that used in many letters or published works in his own day. The enthusiasm for English literature grew, as we have just seen, in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, and with it developed the desire for a

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1. C.f. p. 214 Note 2 .

2. Alexander Pennecuik of Romanno - Preface to Tweedale, 1715.



good English style.<sup>(1)</sup> This conscious imitation of admired authors must, in itself, have accelerated anglicization, but it is not until the middle of the eighteenth century that we meet the complement of this anglicization - the desire to remove all traces of Scotticism. Thus, while the Easy Club, for example, shows the desire of its members to imitate the sentiments and lucid style of the Spectator, it is not until the heyday of the Select Society, in the middle of the century, that we find opposition to the use of Scots.<sup>(2)</sup>

Allan Ramsay regards English as a means of enriching his own language: "The English - - being added to all our own native Words, of eminent Significancy, makes our tongue by far the completest: For Instance, I can say, an empty House, a toom Barrel, a boss Head, and a hollow Heart."<sup>(3)</sup> This attitude, and the effects of the continual reading of English, accord with the uses of English and Scots which we found in the records.

A quarter of a century later, however, we find Hume commenting on Kames's Essays upon - - British Antiquities, 1747: "The style is very good; correct and nervous, and very pure; only a few Scotticisms, as conform for oonformable, which I

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1. McElroy - op. cit., p. 166 gives for this period a list of references illustrative of "the preoccupation of Scots men of letters with matters of form and style"; by 1745, Ochtertyre ceases to catalogue those who paid attention to style, and instead names those who did not.
  2. The change in the Easy Club from English to Scots pseudonyms, and the encouragement given to Allan Ramsay's poetry, suggest quite a different attitude to Scots.
  3. Preface to Poems, 1721. (The 1733 edition was used).



remarked."<sup>(1)</sup> By this time the Scots had begun to offer their challenge to English literature, and contacts between the two countries had increased sufficiently for the reaction to Scots writing of English critics with "Augustan" standards to be widely appreciated. It was now that the onslaught on Scotticisms was beginning, Scots themselves being among the most eager in hunting out Scotticisms in one another's work.<sup>(2)</sup> Lists of Scotticisms were published to enable authors to detect and avoid these solecisms in style. Hume's own list, (published in 1752), possibly the first of these, includes many of the "formal" expressions of our documents which, unlike earlier writers, Hume apparently wished to ban from literary writing.<sup>(3)</sup> In 1799 Mitchell published a list for schools in which "Scotticisms, Vulgar Anglicisms, etc." are mingled,<sup>(4)</sup> and in 1790 James Beattie wrote that his son had been "early warned against the use of Scottish words and other similar improprieties."<sup>(5)</sup>

At this time Scots writers submitted their manuscripts for "correction" to anyone whom they considered to have a better knowledge of English: Hume submitted his work to Mallet,<sup>(6)</sup>

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1. Tytler - Kames, p. 128. Hume also criticized Robertson, the historian, for the Scotticisms in Charles V - Millar - Lit. Hist. p. 318.
  2. Daiches describes this struggle against Scotticisms - Burns, pp. 25, 29.
  3. e.g. anent, defunct, incarcerate, maltreat.
  4. Other lists were compiled by Beattie in 1779 and by Sir John Sinclair in 1782.
  5. Remains of J.H. Beattie, 1790 (in memory of his son.)
  6. Millar - Lit. Hist., p. 318 and Grant - Thomson, p. 64.



Robertson (c. 1765) to Sir Gilbert Eliot<sup>(1)</sup> and Dr. Thomas Reid even submitted an attack on Hume to Hume himself "in order that he might correct the style."<sup>(2)</sup> Even Sir Walter Scott at the beginning of his career submitted his poems to friends to have the Scots rhymes erased.<sup>(3)</sup>

It is during this period of preoccupation with Scotticisms - the second half of the century - that we find complaints arising of the lack of knowledge of English. My first record of this is in 1743, when the Scots Magazine laments "the difficulties of writing Sterling English, a language not yet familiar to most of our countrymen."<sup>(4)</sup> and similar views are expressed in the Edinburgh Review, 1755<sup>(5)</sup>, by the Select Society, 1761<sup>(6)</sup>, in the Mirror, 1780,<sup>(7)</sup> and by Beattie.<sup>(8)</sup>

1. Somerville - Life and Times, p. 121: "I well recollect that Sir Gilbert mentioned to his sons and to me some of the corrections he had made, specifying phrases obsolete, or peculiar to Scottish authors, that we might know and avoid them."
2. Graham - Men of Letters, p. 251.
3. Lockhart - Scott, Vol. I, pp. 215 and 263.
4. Vol. V, p. 4, quoted in M.E. Craig - Scottish Periodical Press: 1750-89.
5. Vol. I, p. 2. Quoted in same source.
6. Regulations - - for Promoting the Reading and Speaking of English in Scotland, 1754. Preamble. (Quoted fully in Scots Magazine, Vol. 23, p. 440, and in Ritchie's Life of David Hume, p. 95.
7. See p. 6 supra.
8. "We who live in Scotland are obliged to study English from books like a dead language which we can understand but cannot speak. - - Our style - - smells of the lamp. We are continual slaves of the language we write, and are continually afraid of common gross blunders, and when an easy, familiar and idiomatic phrase occurs, dare not adopt it if we recollect no authority, for fear of Scotticisms." - Letter to Glenbervie, quoted in Forbes - Life of Beattie, II, 243, and repeated in Graham - Social Life, p. 114, Tytler, Kames, II, p. 461, and Millar - Sc. Prose, p. 180.



Accepting these complaints at their face value, later writers have not unnaturally assumed that if the second half of the century had difficulty in writing English, the first half must have found it well-nigh impossible; and they have imagined a connection between this apparent lack of the English language and the lack of good literature at the beginning of the century. It is thus that Ochtertyre can write, of the beginning of the eighteenth century: "To write classical English, though exceedingly difficult to men who spoke their mother tongue without disguise, was greatly facilitated by the enthusiastic ardour with which they studied the best English authors. In all their essays at composition, it behoved them to avoid anything that could be called a Scotticism or solecism, while they endeavoured to catch the manner of their favourite writers."<sup>(1)</sup> Here the problem and attitude of the second half of the century are being attributed to the earlier period. Similarly Dr. Beattie credits a period before his birth with an attitude similar to his own when he says in 1771 that "vulgar broad Scotch -- for more than half a century has even by the Scots been considered as the dialect of the vulgar."<sup>(2)</sup>

Such statements have led to the general impression among many later writers that educated men of the early eighteenth century were unable to write English, and were making valiant efforts to learn that language in order to produce literature in it. But we must be clear what these writers of the late eighteenth

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1. Ochtertyre - op. cit., I, p. 9.

2. Quoted in Graham - Men of Letters, p. 382.



century meant when they spoke of inability to write English.

We have noted<sup>(1)</sup> Hume's criticism of Robertson, a man of whom Pitt said that he had "not only written the best modern history, but that he had written in it the purest English,"<sup>(2)</sup> Tytler tells us that Hume's early works "exhibit frequent inaccuracies of language, violations of the English idiom and colloquial vulgarisms which, though much amended, are not wholly removed in the later editions,"<sup>(3)</sup> but Millar describes him as one who achieved an English style of "excellent lucidity".<sup>(4)</sup> Had these writers been included in our analysis<sup>(5)</sup>, they would have been listed as "pure English", i.e. less than one Scotticism in a thousand words; but this standard of measurement was not severe enough for their contemporaries.

We have seen how the standards of eighteenth century English critics permitted no divergence from the accepted convention, and how the Scots writers were impelled to accept these standards. Thus we have reached a position where a Scotticism is accepted by the Scots themselves as a solecism in style, and where the intrusion of a Scotticism perhaps once in 5000 words produces the same effect on Scots critics as might a piece of modern prose which contained a grammatical blunder in every twenty pages.

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1. p. 232.

2. Walpole's letters, Vol. III, p. 202, quoted in Graham - Men of Letters, p. 91.

3. Kames, p. 170-1.

4. Lit. Hist., p. 181.

5. Letters by Hume are, in fact, included in Appendix 9.



By the second half of the century, Scots had, in their efforts to write absolutely "pure" English, become uncommonly sensitive to shades of distinction (perhaps sometimes imaginary ones) between the two languages and to the difficulty which those who lived mainly in Scotland had in recognizing these. When Lord Mansfield told Carlyle that, though he liked Hume's and Robertson's books, "yet, when he was reading their books, he did not think he was reading English", Carlyle replied that, being bred in Scotland, he had no such feeling, but suggested that "to every man bred in Scotland, the English language was in some respects a foreign tongue, the precise value of whose words and phrases he did not understand".<sup>(1)</sup> This is typical of the attitude of a number of influential Scots in the second half of the century. Lord Mansfield was an anglicized Scot,<sup>(2)</sup> and Carlyle, despite his many English contacts, was only too ready to believe that his countrymen were incapable of writing "pure" English.<sup>(3)</sup>

The lists of Scotticisms confirm this preoccupation with shades and constructions. For example, more than half of Hume's list is taken up with points of idiom and usage such as in no event (in no case), common soldiers (private men), big coat (great coat), open up (open); Mitchell and Sinclair, while they

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1. Carlyle - Autobiography, p. 517. Carlyle's own writing appears to me pure English.
  2. Wm. Murray, son of Viscount Stormount, educated Westminster, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn; prominent in the government, and created Lord Mansfield 1756.
  3. To contrast with this we can take the opinion of a famous Englishman: "Please to return Dr. Blair thanks for his sermons. The Scotch write English wonderfully well." - Johnson to Boswell (quoted in McElroy, p. 166).



are richer in Scots words, include many such points of construction as hinder to do (both), follow out a plan (both), I would die before I would break my word (Mitchell), for my share (E. part) (Mitchell and Hume), among the snow (E. in) (Mitchell and Beattie), I have nothing ado (Mitchell and Beattie)<sup>(1)</sup>; and Beattie declares that he deals largely with idiom, because "with respect to broad Scotch words, I do not think any caution is requisite, as they are easily known."<sup>(2)</sup>

According to the standard set by these writers, educated Scotsmen of mid-eighteenth century could not write English without a careful study of English authors and dictionaries, and were liable at any time to lapse into that grossest of blunders - a Scotticism. According to the same standard, few Scots or American writers of the present day, unless they have spent some considerable time in England, are capable of writing English - of writing, that is, without occasionally using a word or construction which betrays their nationality. Few are likely to attempt to do so.

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1. I have not reckoned as Scots any of the expressions quoted in this passage since those which occurred in the records (in no event, hinder to do, I would die before---, and nothing ado) also occurred in English in this period. It may be that they were less common in English, or that the compilers are in error. The lists, do, of course, include undoubted Scotticisms. e.g. appreciate (appraise), by-table, beast (bird) (Beattie & Mitchell); wife (woman), fine (good, handsome), sore (painful). (Sinclair). In all the lists, however, the points of idiom are the more common.
  2. Introduction to 1787 edition (p.2). A similar preoccupation with constructions and shades of meaning was seen in a manuscript of the Belles Lettres Society (Notes and Speeches from the Debates of the Belles Lettres Society, 1760-64 - Nat. Lib.) where a spare leaf of the MS. has been used for jottings from Johnson's Dictionary. The details which interested the secretary were of the same type as in the lists of Scotticisms: "Acquaint with more in use than of; cajole - a low word; enraged at; insist - an English verb; discharge, for to forbid or prohibit is not in Johnson; to intimate to hint; intimate - adj.; inform of - E.; irritate - an active verb but irritated at or against is not in Johnson."



Writing of "Near-English" c. 1700.

But this is a very different conclusion from the impression given by many of the quotations in Chapter 1, that educated Scots c. 1700 wrote English as a foreign language. Let us consider again how far these men were, according to a more normal standard, capable of "writing English."

The letter-writers between 1700 and 1750 had usually under 25 Scotticisms per thousand words in their private correspondence, and those of good family and education had frequently under 10.<sup>(1)</sup> It would no doubt have taken some of them a fair amount of effort to discard these Scotticisms in order to write for a wider public, but others were already writing near-English, and by 1740 we find a considerable number writing "pure English!"<sup>(2)</sup> even in personal letters.

In the seventeenth century, contact with England seemed to be reflected markedly in written style: of the eighteen letter-writers with under 25 Scotticisms in 1000 words, at least twelve had personal contacts with England or Ireland<sup>(3)</sup>, which suggests that the normal style in Scotland was more Scots than this. After 1700 the distinction between those who had personal contacts with England and the others was less marked, suggesting that by this time the normal style in Scotland was more anglicized, and even those who had no personal contact with England would write a fairly anglicized style.<sup>(4)</sup>

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1. Statistics on this page are from Appendix 9.

2. i.e. no Scotticisms in a thousand-word sample, or less than 1 per 1000 words on an average.

3. See p. 179.

4. See p. 183.



The English written by young people in this period is especially interesting. The three MacKenzie boys of Two Students at St. Andrews were the sons of Scots parents, their father being an advocate. They were educated at home and at St. Andrews. While in their 'teens (1711-16) the twins were writing c. 13 Scotticisms and the older boy c. 7 in a sample thousand words. At the same period the young men of the Easy Club had c. 17 Scotticisms in a sample of their Journal, but were able to write their "Address to the King" in pure English. In 1719, the ladies of the Fair Intellectual Club, whose ages ranged from fifteen to twenty<sup>(1)</sup>, published an account of their doings in a flowery, affected English which successfully imitates some of the worst features of Augustan English.<sup>(2)</sup> They average c. 2 Scotticisms in 1000 words. James Thomson, who had come from a manse in Roxburghshire to Edinburgh University, was by 1720 writing poems which contain 4 Scotticisms in 280 lines.<sup>(3)</sup> The last two examples may have been slightly affected by the anglicizing tendencies of the printers<sup>(4)</sup> but their written language must

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1. Account of the Fair Intellectual Club, p. 7.
  2. e.g. p. 6: "Being sensible of the Disadvantages that our Sex in General, and we in particular, labour under, for want of an established Order and Method in our Conversation: And being ambitious to imitate the laudable Example of some of our Brethren, that make the greatest Figure in the learn'd and polite World - -"
  3. In the Edinburgh Miscellany published by the Fair Intellectual Club, 1720:- Of Country Life, line 194: The full laden Vales Gives prospect;  
ibid. 190: The Gunner casts about,  
Watching the fittest Posture - - ;  
Upon Happiness, 202: What cruel Bands are those to Earth that tie  
Our Souls;  
On Receiving a Flower, 203: Corns (Grain).  
(The pronunciation required by Thomson's verse will be discussed in the next chapter.)
  4. See pp. 172-6.



still have been near-English. All these examples were of young people in the first two decades of the century, who are not known to have had special contact with England.

When we see these already anglicized styles, we need not expect that older and more widely read men will have serious difficulties in writing English when they choose. The samples of work printed between 1690 and 1700 were, as we have already seen, largely English. Professor Blackwell's Schema Sacrum in 1710 had still 2 Scotticisms in a sample 1000 words<sup>(1)</sup>, but this is very different from his correspondence, which has 16.<sup>(2)</sup> The dedication to Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd in 1725 was written in the same affected English as the account of the Fair Intellectual Club.<sup>(3)</sup> Ramsay was writing English verse before 1720, and Hamilton of Bangour not long after. Francis Hutcheson's Inquiry into the Origins of Our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, in English, was published in 1725. After this the publication of writings in good English became commoner, until in 1754 even the Select Society could say: "Experience hath convinced Scotsmen that it is not impossible for persons born and educated in this country to acquire such knowledge of the English tongue as to write it with some tolerable purity."<sup>(4)</sup>

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1. p. 2-5. The dedication has 4 Scotticisms in 700 words.
  2. See Appendix 8. The difference is likely to be due mainly to change of style, since we have no evidence of printers altering MSS. to this extent.
  3. Whether it was written by Ramsay himself, or by Hamilton, as is suggested, is of little moment.
  4. Preamble to the Regulations for Promoting the Reading and Speaking of English in Scotland. (quoted fully in Ritchie's Life of Hume, p. 95.



The fact that Ramsay, Ferguson and Burns all succeeded better in Scots than in English poetry has also been interpreted as evidence of lack of knowledge of English. Again, this seems to be the eighteenth century sense of "knowledge of English". These writers may indeed have been more familiar with Scots - none of them came from the same social class, or received the same education, as most of the writers of letters and records with whom we have been dealing - but I cannot accept poetry written in good English as evidence that the authors could not write English without great difficulty. (1)

It was, then, obviously possible for men with a normal Scottish education to write something closely approaching English in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. That these writers were aware of some differences from southern English is shown by Ramsay's Preface to the quarto edition of his poem, (2) where he says: "There are some of the following, which we commonly reckon English Poetry, such as the Morning Interview, Content, etc., but all their Difference from the others is only in the Orthography of some words, such as from for frae, bold for bauld, and some few Names of things; and in those, tho' the Words be pure English, the Idiom or Phraseology is still Scots."

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1. Daiches emphasizes that it is not, in his opinion, the language, but the tradition - the English poetic diction - that is foreign to Burns, and points out that Burns can write good English songs. (Burns, pp. 158 and 272). I think that this is also the reason for the artificiality in the early poems of Thomson whose biographer thinks that "The impression they give is that the poet was writing in a foreign language." (Grant - Thomson, p. 25).
  2. The 1733 reprint was used here.



It seems to me that the whole conception of the inability of educated Scotsmen to write English in the eighteenth century has been caused by the attitude of the group of literary men whose influence predominated in Scotland from 1740 to, perhaps, 1790, an attitude which seems to have arisen out of the sense of inferiority and the desire to emulate England which was seen in every sphere of Scottish activity, growing especially in the second quarter of the century. It is in the middle of the century, after the attempt of Scots to capture the London market had begun, that Scots writers seem for a time to have become obsessed with their inability to "write English".<sup>(1)</sup>

The truth is that in 1700 educated Scotsmen were writing English with a slight colouring of Scots, a colouring which became slighter as the century proceeded, but that when writing "formal style", Scotsmen deliberately used a language whose Scots element was much more marked.

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1. It has not been sufficiently realized that this exclusion of Scotticisms, motivated by the determination to make Scotland equal to England in all spheres, was only a phase in the development of Scots letters. Parallel with this, the national spirit was also showing itself in the revival of Scots poetry. Ramsay, Fergusson and Burns rose on the crest of a wave of Scots song-writers, and the many Scots miscellanies and reprints published (e.g. the collections of Watson and Ramsay, Hamilton's version of the Wallas, 1722; Wm. Thomson's Orpheus Caledonius, 1723-33 (London), W. Lauder's anthology, 1739; Oswald's Caledonian Pocket Companion, 1740) showed that there was a public interested in Scots literature.

Even before the end of the century, the phase was passing. Sir John Sinclair regretted that "Many words are now condemned as Scotticisms which were formerly admired for their strength and beauty and may still be found in the writings of Chaucer, Spenser and Shakespeare", some of which are "so emphatic and significant that it is difficult to find words in modern English capable of expressing their meaning;" (List of Scotticisms, 1782 - introduction to 2nd list); and Sinclair is followed in the nineteenth century by writers like Dean Ramsay and Sir Walter Scott.



CHAPTER 8.

THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE

A. The problem; B. Background; C. Contacts; D. Contemporary Statements on Speech; E. Summing up of Statements; F. Vocabulary and Idiom; G. Pronunciation; H. Vowels; I. Consonants; J. Dialects; K. Conclusion.

A. The Problem

This thesis has, of necessity, dealt mainly with the written language, for which material was much more readily available. This written material does, however, throw occasional sidelights on speech, and I propose now to gather these points together, with other fragments of information obtainable, in a chapter which will serve rather as an epilogue to the thesis than as a conclusion.

The question which we are now trying to answer is whether the "truly Doric language" referred to by some of the sources quoted in Chapter 1 existed among all classes in the early eighteenth century, and lay behind the highly anglicized styles which we have seen in some of our writers.

Since the strong literary tradition shown in our written material generally masks the spoken language behind it, revealing only fragments of evidence which may not be typical of any particular author or class of society, and since contemporary statements on speech are extremely vague, we cannot expect to obtain a clear-cut picture of the speech of the age. At the least, however, we can hope to gain a more accurate impression than that



given by the stories of Ochtertyre, Dean Ramsay, and similar writers.

These sources inform us that the generations before them were "more Scots" (a statement sufficiently indefinite to be true at most periods from the sixteenth century to the twentieth), and they illustrate this with a wealth of humorous stories. They tell us that, as a result of theatricals at Holyrood, the advocate, Prestongrange, was able to tell Queen Anne that "the last time they had met was at a play; mair be taiken, her Majesty had sticked her part" <sup>(1)</sup> and that "An Englishman, who had slipped into the Court of Session when Dundas was pleading with great vehemence not being able to understand what he said, asked a gentleman if it was the custom in Scotland for barristers to scold the judges" <sup>(2)</sup>, and many stories of this type <sup>(3)</sup> have contributed to a popular impression of a strong dialect speech among all ranks in the early eighteenth century.

None of these stories can be taken as genuine evidence. Even when they happen to be contemporary <sup>(4)</sup> which the above are not, there is no certainty that they describe phenomena which were general: the probability is rather that these stories were preserved because they described something so unusual as to be amusing.

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1. Ochtertyre, I, p.11. Note.

2. Ochtertyre, I, p. 66, Note

3. See pp. 15-16.

4. e.g. Carlyle's story of Dr. Congalton, who having twice accompanied a patient to London, said, "I never enter into conversation with the John Bulls, for to tell you the truth I don't yet well understand what they say." (Autobiography, p. 335). This comment, in 1758, seemed to strike Carlyle as very amusing; yet it might be possible to find twentieth-century parallels.



Discarding popular impressions, then, let us start again from our written material. We know that in 1700 the writing of educated men was highly, though not completely, anglicized, and that by 1750 many writers were using a style completely English. We know also that during the first half of the eighteenth century many were able to vary their written style, making it more or less English as seemed appropriate to the occasion. We have thus disposed of the argument that the widespread use of Scots in speech made it impossible for Scotsmen to write English.

Again, we have seen that eighteenth century Scotsmen of all ranks were accustomed (if they could read) to read English. English words, constructions and grammatical forms were sufficiently familiar to be used in the writing of Scotsmen, and these anglicisms were now reaching Scots readers from all <sup>i</sup>sides - not only through their reading of English, but through the writings of Scotsmen of their own and earlier generations. By 1700 the language of Scots documents and letters was usually at least 95 per cent English.<sup>(1)</sup> Though not all the words and phrases used in writing would be in the speaking vocabulary of all educated Scots, all these words and phrases were in the pool from which spoken words and idioms could be drawn, and many of them seem to have been in that pool for a considerable time.

As we have seen<sup>(2)</sup>, even the writing of young people in the early eighteenth century could be highly anglicized. The Mackenzie twins, writing between the ages of 12 and 17 letters with only occasional Scotticisms like anent, fashious, Saturday's night,

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1. This includes, of course, the Anglo-Saxon heritage common to both Scots and English, and all that had been borrowed by both languages from a common source.

2. p. 239.



(a total of 11 in 800 words), and their older brother with 7 Scotticisms in 1,000 words, are obviously not anglicizing in consequence of their education, for their tutor is more Scots than they are. The language they use must have derived from their home and their contemporaries. The speeches of the Fair Intellectual Club, though no doubt edited for publication, suggest that the Scottish element in the speech of some girls of the upper classes cannot have been strong.

It would be reasonable, then, to suggest that the speech of educated Scotsmen had anglicized considerably by 1700; in what respects or to what extent is not yet clear.

On the other hand, while the Scots in the records was largely in a literary tradition, we found that there were Scotticisms outside this tradition surviving in the work of writers of all classes right up to the middle of the eighteenth century. Where words and points of grammar were not in the literary tradition (or, at least, where they did not occur frequently in writing) these would appear to derive from speech. Since anglicization was coming in mainly through reading, it is probable that it affected written style more strongly, and that more Scotticisms remained in speech than we have seen in writing.<sup>(1)</sup> Nevertheless, the letters, which would most nearly reflect speech, are often

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1. This is borne out by English travellers. Defoe, who travelled widely in Scotland shortly after the Union, notes words peculiar to Scotland; e.g. turnpike (stair), land (building), ransack (in Orkney), and differences in usage such as merchant (E. shopkeeper), park (enclosure), lady (laird's wife) (Tour Through Great Britain, passim); and Major Burt, some twenty years later, mentions a larger number, e.g. precenter, wynde, coif, sough, stair, woodie, divel, thigging, what's your will? (Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland, passim). Apparently a considerable tract of the spoken language was not covered by our written material, though again we have no indication as to what class of speaker used these words.



highly anglicized.

The evidence of our written material, then, would suggest a fairly anglicized speech, with a thicker sprinkling of Scotticisms than was found in the written sources. We must now proceed, as we did with written style, to test this impression against what we know of the background of the period.

B. Background

Points adduced in favour of the theory that broad Scots was spoken have been that children of all classes shared the same education and therefore the same language<sup>(1)</sup>, that contacts between Scots and English in the early eighteenth century were few<sup>(2)</sup>, and that poets wrote more readily in Scots, even ladies of rank preferring the dialect.<sup>(3)</sup>

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1. pp. 7 and 8 supra.

2. "The contrast and separation between Scotland and England continued very long after the Union of 1707, which united the governments but could not unite the two peoples. Intercourse between them was slight, always intermittent, and seldom pleasant, even in the highest classes. -- Communication with England was rare even among people of quality" -- Graham, Social Life, p. 1-2; "Contact between the two peoples was slight and for the most part unfortunate. Scots still sought their fortune less often in England than on the continent of Europe. Jacobite exiles lived in Italy or France. Presbyterian clergy and lawyers went to Dutch universities to finish their education at the fountainhead of Calvinist theology and Roman law. Scottish overseas merchants dealt with Holland and Scandinavia, but were excluded from the colonies of England. The business done between the two lands was so slight that the London mail-bag sometimes brought only one letter to Edinburgh" -- Trevelyan, English Social History, p. 424, on the reign of Queen Anne.

Both of these statements may derive from the quotation from Ochtertyre given on p. 15 supra.

3. p. 5 supra, and Graham, Social Life, p. 262.



The first of these arguments is greatly weakened by the fact that pupils were compelled to speak Latin, not only in class, but among themselves, in the school precincts.<sup>(1)</sup> In any case, a recent study of eighteenth century education by Dr. Hans<sup>(2)</sup> has shown that a third of the leading Scotsmen of the eighteenth century had been educated at home: out of 171 distinguished Scots whom he studied, more than half of the sons of peers, half of the sons of lawyers, and nearly half of the sons of the gentry and clergymen, did not attend any school. Graham's picture of all ranks sharing the same school bench and speaking the same vernacular requires, then, some modification.

It is true, however, that classes mixed more freely in Scotland than they did in England, whether in school or elsewhere, that many sons of professional men or landowners attended the parish and grammar schools, and that the various social classes must have had some influence on one another. As regards the language used for school purposes, we recorded in Appendix 2 that the text-book published by Thomas Jaffray in 1705 had 4 - 8 Scotticisms, of the same type as in the records, in thousand-word samples; but even if we assume a few more Scotticisms in his manuscript, and more still in his speech, this schoolmaster must have had a fair command of English.

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1. Graham - op.cit., p. 443; Grant, Burgh Schools, p. 161 and 373 (quoting Aberdeen regulations, 1700 and Dumfries, 1724); Kirkcaldy K.S. Records (MS.) 28.8.1705. Similarly for universities - Bower, Vol. II, p. 37; G.U. 29.12.1705; Two Students at St. Andrews, xxv. Note, and xxxi.

2. New Trends in Education in the Eighteenth Century, p. 30 and Table 3.



## C. Contacts

The statements that contacts between English and Scots were slight<sup>(1)</sup> also require some modification.

First, there would be a small but influential circle which frequented the Court. In the late seventeenth century traces of English speech seemed to appear in the letters of the Duchess of Buccleuch<sup>(2)</sup>, and the Earl of Angus referred to a visit to his aunt at her country home in Chelsea<sup>(3)</sup>. The London correspondent of the Caldwell family indicates the presence of a number of Scots in London<sup>(4)</sup>; and from 1707 the Scots members of the House of Lords would, of course, be frequently in London.

Again, many Scotsmen served in the army. Among the 45 Scots members of the Union Parliament there were 5 officers of the British army<sup>(5)</sup>, and of the 79 more Scots who served in Parliament in the ten years following the Union, 15 held army rank.<sup>(6)</sup>

1. See p. 247 Note 2.

2. See p. 181 supra.

3. Douglas Book, Vol. IV, p. 284.

4. e.g. 1692: "My Lords Broadalbane and Tarvet - - did - - in all haste come from London and kissed the Queen's hand"; 1694: "The Earl of Tweeddale, Lord Chancellor, arrived here with Black barronie, Sir William Baird and Dirltoun"; *ibid*: "My Lord Justice-Clerk, Sir John Maxwell and Sir James Ogillbie is sent for by the King - - Mr. Archibald Sinclair and Sir James Oswald comes along with them"; 1695: "Robert Pringle is made under Secretary. - - He goes with the King to Flanders". In 1702 a letter to London is directed: "For Mr. Wm. Hamilton, to be left at the Earle of Hyndford his lodgings," and the writer asks to be remembered to the Earl of Scafield. Caldwell Papers, pp. 186-90 and 195-6.

5. Brigadier-General John Stewart of Sorbie, Colonel Sir John Erskine of Carnock, Col. Wm. Dalrymple of Glenmuir, Capt. Sir Wm. Bennet of Grubbot, and Capt. Sir Peter Wedderburn.

6. Col. Philip Anstruther, Capt. Jas. Campbell, Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, Col. Geo. Douglas, Lord Archibald Hamilton (Governor of Jamaica 1710), Col. Wm. Ker, Col. John Middleton, Patrick Moncreiff (later Colonel), Lieut.-Col. John Montgomerie, Captain Sir Robert Munro, Col. Chas. Ross, Col. Jas. Scott, Col. Sir John Stewart, Alex. Urquhart (later Lieut.-Col.), Col. Patrick Vans.



The Members of Parliament are not, of course, necessarily typical of any class of Scotsmen, and the proportion of military men in other groups may have been different; nevertheless, this opportunity of travelling furth of Scotland was obviously used by many families.<sup>(1)</sup>

Other contacts are also seen in this limited but well-documented, group of M.P.s. Of the forty-five Scots commons in the Union Parliament, one had an English mother, two had family estates in England, three had Court connections, and one had a business in London. Of the seventy-two more who entered the House of Commons in the next ten years, 5 were partly English, 2 were educated in England, 6 more had English estates or Court connections, another was a Court physician with an Oxford degree, and one described himself simply as "of London".<sup>(2)</sup>

Contacts with England before 1707 were by no means as rare as has been suggested. For example, Pope's friend, Dr. Arbuthnot, was working in London from 1696, and Dr. Gregory was Professor of Mathematics in Oxford before 1707. There is no doubt, however, that this contact was increased by the coming of these forty-five prominent Scotsmen, along with the Lords, to live in London. It is not surprising that in their wake there was a movement, gradual at first, but in time very considerable, of men of fashion, business and professional men southwards towards Scotland's new metropolis. In comparison with Edinburgh, London was at this time

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1. e.g. Hamilton of Gilbertfield, and the father of Professor Monro, founder of the Edinburgh Medical School.
  2. For details, see S.H.R. Vol.I,XXXV, p. 8-9.



a wealthy city<sup>(1)</sup>, the home of a rich and cultured aristocracy, and there if anywhere was patronage for the arts, and opportunities of recognition and reward for the talented. Inevitably, the more adventurous spirits were drawn southwards.<sup>(2)</sup>

We can trace the change throughout the first half of the century. One of the Scots commissioners of 1707 observed: "I think there were not above half a dussan of the Scots commoners then in London, and amongst these I had the happiness to be present."<sup>(3)</sup> Twenty years later, Mallet had gone to London with the Montrose family; Thomson was publishing his poems there, his second printer being a Scot<sup>(4)</sup>; William Aikman was painting there<sup>(5)</sup>; another Thomson, as musician to Queen Caroline, was making Scots tunes fashionable in the capital<sup>(6)</sup>; Colin McLaurin, the Mathematician, had met Newton and had been made a Fellow of the Royal Society; the Rev. George Turnbull had left Marischal College to write philosophy in the south; and Dr. William Cullen was about to go to London to gain fame in the medical world.

By 1750, Clerk's "half-dussan" had grown still further. Alexander Carlyle, on one of his London visits, records that

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1. Sir John Sinclair, Analysis of Statistical Account, App. p. 69 gives the revenue of England at the Union as £5,691,000 (population c. 5½ million), and that of Scotland as £110,694, raised by an additional tax at the Union to £160,000. (pop. c. 1 million)
  2. On this exodus to England in the early eighteenth century, c.f. Graham, Social Life, p. 65; Men of Letters, p. 273 and 300; Millar, Lit. Hist., p. 312-3; Sir John Sinclair, op. cit., p. 211; and D. Grant, Thomson, p. 36-37. The change is also reflected in letters, e.g. the correspondents of the Cawdor family (Thanes of Cawdor) before 1707 wrote from Scotland and made no mention of English affairs; after the Union, English politics intrude, and in 1714 the letters of Broadalbane and Sir Duncan Campbell come from London.
  3. Sir John Clerk - Memoirs, p. 68.
  4. Andrew Millar.
  5. Grant - Thomson, p. 42.
  6. Graham - Men of Letters, p. 18.



"Dr. Pitcairn - - Chiefly entertained young Scotch physicians."<sup>(1)</sup>

Carlyle mentions five by name, adding shortly afterwards another three who were members of the British Club, that famous rendezvous of Scots in London.<sup>(2)</sup> Other visitors to the city whom Carlyle met at this club were Principal Robertson (the historian), Home (author of "The Douglas Tragedy"), Ferguson, Sir David Kinloch, Dr. Congalton, and Sir Gilbert Eliot of Minto. Another centre of the "Scots colony" described by Carlyle was a Presbyterian meeting-house, in connection with which he records meetings with Wedderburn, "Jack Dalrymple", "Bob Adam" (two lawyers and the architect), Sir Robert Keith, Charles Dalrymple, Duncan Forbes, the Duke of Buccleuch and his family, and Robert Dundas. In fact, Carlyle seems to have spent his time in London meeting the principal Scotsmen of his day.<sup>(3)</sup>

Another possibility of contact was through Englishmen in Scotland. We hear of Daniel Defoe<sup>(4)</sup>, sent north to promote the Union, of John Smith of Leicestershire, baron of the Court of Exchequer in England, appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland in 1708, and sent up to settle that court. By 1715 interchange of officials must have been a normal procedure since the Assembly found occasion to protest that Scots "who are employed in His Majesty's service in England or Ireland should be obliged to join in communion and conformity with the Church of England, whereas

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1. Carlyle - Autobiography, p. 334.

2. But he does not mention William Smellie, the famous obstetrician, nor Sir John Pringle, later President of the Royal Society, who must both have been in London at this time.

3. Carlyle - op. cit., p. 334-354.

4. p. 246 supra.



conformity to this Church is not required - - of members of the Church of England when called to serve his Majesty in Scotland.<sup>(1)</sup>

This would apply also to the officers who came north after the Jacobite rebellion of 1715 and travelled over a considerable part of Scotland.<sup>(2)</sup>

There was also contact through students. It is generally known that Scotsmen of the eighteenth century were rarely educated in England<sup>(3)</sup> but it has been less commonly observed that it was more common for Englishmen to be educated in Scotland, since England's two universities were closed to Nonconformists. Even in the early years of the century, English students came so frequently to Edinburgh University that Principal Carstairs was occupied with the problem of a residence for them.<sup>(4)</sup> In Glasgow in 1708, in consequence of a donation for the purpose by a London minister, the Faculty appointed a divinity student as "tutor to the English students of philosophy and Philology".<sup>(5)</sup> As the century wore on, the fame of Edinburgh's medical school began to attract students in increased numbers. Carlyle speaks of these, but thinks that in 1736 "the medical school was but rising into fame," and that "there were not as many as twenty English and Irish students in the college"<sup>(6)</sup>; on the other hand, Bower refers to the English students, even before the founding of the medical school in 1719 as

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1. Ass. Acts. 14.5.1715. (1843 ed. p. 501-2).
  2. Major Burt (p.246 note 1 ) was an English officer in Scotland.
  3. Graham - Social Life, p. 21; Ochtertyre I, p. 394; Trevelyan, p.430. Notable exceptions were Sir John Clerk's son, and his cousin, the Earl of Galloway's son, c. 1715-19, Sir David Dalrymple c. 1740, all three at Eton, and Adam Smith and his fellow-bursars 1740:46.
  4. Bower - History of the University II, p. 47 and 49.
  5. Munimenta Univ. Glas. - Faculty Records, 22.12.1708.
  6. Autobiography, p. 43.



"a very numerous body" (1), and after 1730 the Rev. Francis Hutcheson's lectures on philosophy were also attracting English and Irish students, (2) Nicholas Hans' valuable analysis of 3500 leading figures of the eighteenth century (3) confirms that it was rare for pupils of Scots schools to go to an English university but shows that it was fairly common for pupils to go from English schools to Scots universities (of 1076 going to university, 101 came to Scotland), and that Scotland was an even commoner choice for students proceeding to a second university (65 out of 153 came to Scotland for this purpose).

Unfortunately, Hans does not differentiate between the earlier and later parts of the century, but his separate analysis of scientific figures suggests that the movement to Edinburgh, which reached its peak after 1740, was nevertheless appreciable in the second quarter of the century. (4)

Thus we see that, while there was unquestionably more contact in the middle of the century than at the beginning, contacts were not entirely lacking in the early part. When Ochtertyre makes the

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1. op. cit., II, p. 49.

2. Graham - Men of Letters, p. 32.

3. New Trends in Education in the Eighteenth Century, Nicholas Hans. Chapter 1, Table 1.

4. The following figures are extracted from Hans's table (op. cit. Chapter I, Table IV.):—

Born between	No. at a university	No. at Edinburgh University
1600-1684	135	6
1685-1704	52	3
1705-24	59	10
1725-44	77	26
1745-64	66	25
1765-1784	43	15

The peak period is in those born 1725-64, and probably at university 1740-90, but a sixth of the leading scientists with university training, born between 1705 and 1724, were at Edinburgh. These men would be at university somewhere between 1720 and 1750.



the statement referred to above that there was astonishingly little intercourse before 1745, he is simply overstressing a contrast of which he was aware, but whose extent he could not know from personal experience.

Some writers have suggested that there was a good deal of ill-feeling between the Scots and English: e.g. H.G. Graham in a passage cited above: "Intercourse between them was slight, always intermittent, and seldom pleasant, even in the highest classes. Dislike of everything English was keen in the North; a contempt of everything Scottish was bitter in the south."<sup>(1)</sup> The Union M.P.s found themselves "obscure and unhonoured in the crowd of English society and the unfamiliar intrigues of English politics, where they were despised for their poverty, ridiculed for their speech, sneered at for their manners, and ignored - - by the Ministers and the Government;"<sup>(2)</sup> and the winners of scholarships to Oxford found that "their poverty, their unpolished manners, their tongue, their kirk, were objects of ridicule to English undergraduates, who had no hesitation in lacerating their Caledonian feelings with all the brutal frankness characteristic of youth; - - and bitterly they complained of the ignominious treatment they suffered."<sup>(3)</sup>

I cannot find adequate contemporary evidence to justify this view. Graham's account of the M.P.s seems to derive from Principal

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1. Graham - Social Life, p. 1-2. This view (which probably derives from Ochtertyre, p. 4-5 and 309) is accepted by Trevelyan - op. cit., p. 424.
  2. Graham - op. cit., p. 82.
  3. Graham - Men of Letters, p. 149.



Robertson's remarks to Somerville: "Our members suffered immediately after the Union. The want of the English language and their uncouth manners were much against them. None of them were men of parts, and they never opened their lips but on Scottish business, and then said little." This famous description was written at the end of the century<sup>(1)</sup>, recording remarks alleged to have been made some time earlier by a man born in 1721 about men prominent in 1707. It is therefore hardly contemporary evidence. This is not the place to attempt a defence of the early Scottish M.P.s<sup>(2)</sup> Suffice it to say that, as the leadership of the Scots Parliament had been in the hands of the Scots nobility, the same members continued to lead the Scottish faction from the House of Lords after the Union, but they saw that their younger sons, brothers and sons-in-law occupied half of the Scottish places in the Commons. The number of important offices held by Scots in the twenty years after the Union<sup>(3)</sup> suggests that they were not "obscure and unhonoured" and their own records do not indicate that they were despised or ridiculed. The Duke of Queensberry reported to the Scots Parliament that their Commissioners for Union had "met with a very Fair and Friendly Disposition in the Lords Commissioners on the other part",<sup>(4)</sup> and in 1708, Sir John Clerk, M.P., "observed with pleasure the Happy union that appeared between the Scotch and English members of parliament in both houses."<sup>(5)</sup>

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1. Somerville - My Own Life and Times, p. 271.
  2. I have done so in an article in S.H.R., April, 1956. (Vol. XXXV).
  3. These are listed in the article in S.H.R. referred to above.
  4. Parl. Minutes 3.10.1706.
  5. Memoirs, p. 70. The Scots certainly protested vehemently against the monopoly of the Church of England and against certain taxes, but this is rather different from a national antipathy based on language and manners.



Graham's description of the exhibitioners at Oxford in the middle of the century claims as its source Rae's Life of Adam Smith, but Rae has nothing of the detail and acrimony of Graham's account, simply stating that the eight Scots students sent back complaints regarding their treatment.<sup>(1)</sup> His only hint of possible national feeling is the suggestion that the Glasgow authorities thought these students "could never lose their national peculiarities of dialect and their habits of combinations" by living together in one college.<sup>(2)</sup> Contemporary comment, however, by A.G. Ross of Gray's Inn, London, to Professor Simson of Glasgow, is simply: "I am glad your Exhibitioners have Informed the University of what they want to be done towards makeing their residence more easy and advantageous"<sup>(3)</sup>, which suggests a very different situation from that in Graham.<sup>(4)</sup>

There is, then, little evidence to support the view that Scots and English remained isolated in the early eighteenth century, and that there was ill feeling between the two nations. There seems, in fact, to have been a good deal of intercourse, particularly among the most influential groups, and the feeling on the Scots side may well have been the desire to emulate England which was described in Chapter 6.

The citation of poetic achievements as evidence that Scotamen were unfamiliar with English has already been dealt with.<sup>(5)</sup>

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1. Life of Adam Smith, p. 26.

2. Ibid., p. 27.

3. Letter of 1744 (MS. in E.U.)

4. There seems to be little base for the idea of national antipathy, except, perhaps, in the economic moves which led up to the Union, but even these seem to show equally the attitude described in Chapter 6.

5. p. 241 supra.



There remains the point that eighteenth century poetesses, from Lady Grisell Baillie, who was offered the position of Maid of Honour to Queen Mary<sup>(1)</sup>, to Lady Anne, daughter of the Earl of Lindsay, who spent a large part of her adult life in London,<sup>(2)</sup> frequently wrote in Scots. This has been taken as an indication that they spoke nothing else; it might equally well mean that they were bi-lingual, and preferred to write songs in the Scots tradition, just as they would write their letters in English. They must, of course, have known Scots: no one questions the fact that the Scots peasantry spoke the Scots dialect, and that in Scotland the various social classes lived, worked and played together to a greater extent than did their contemporaries in England<sup>(3)</sup>; the cleavage between social classes did not begin in Scotland until the late eighteenth century, and was not complete before the nineteenth. There is no doubt that writers of all ranks in the early eighteenth century knew and understood Scots: the question is whether all classes continued to speak Scots habitually, or in some circumstances only, or whether some did not speak it at all.

So far we have no definite information as to the speech of the educated classes, though the writing of the period has suggested a speech less Scots than the "truly Doric" of Ochtertyre, while the poetry, and the freedom of contact between classes, suggest that speech may nevertheless have been somewhat more Scots than the records reveal.

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1. J. Foster - Members of Parliament for Scotland, under the heading, George Baillie of Jerviswood.
  2. Graham - Scottish Men of Letters, p. 345.
  3. c.f. p. 248 supra.



D. Contemporary Statements on Speech.

Contemporary statements at first sight appear rather to confuse than to clarify the situation. First we have those which suggest the superiority of English speech, an attitude which, with regard to the written language, we found in the middle of the eighteenth century.

There is evidence that such an attitude with regard to speech could be found in England during the seventeenth century. In 1673 Mackenzie of Rosehaugh wrote: "Nor can I enough admire why some of the wanton English undervalue so much our idiom, since that of our Gentry differs little from theirs; nor do our commons speak so rudely as those of Yorkshire: as to the words wherein the difference lies, ours are for the most part old French words", and he instances canel (cinnamon), servit (napkin), stour (dust in motion), sturdy (extraordinary giddiness).<sup>(1)</sup> He continues: "I cannot but remember them that the Scots are thought the nation under heaven who do with most ease learn to pronounce best the French, Spanish and other foreign languages."<sup>(2)</sup>

Apparently there were already differences in language between the Scots nobility and commons, the former - of whom Mackenzie himself was one<sup>(3)</sup> - speaking a language close to English, but apparently the nobility, or at any rate some of the classes who learned foreign languages, used a mode of pronunciation different from that of the English. Sir George himself has no wish to anglicize further: "I ever accounted it a mean study to learn to write or to speak English - - esteeming it but a dialect of our own."<sup>(4)</sup>

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1. Preface to Pleadings, p. 17.

2. Ibid., p. 18.

3. He was brother to an earl.

4. Quoted in Millar, Scottish Prose, p. 127.



There were, however, modes of Scots speech - perhaps those no longer used by the nobility - which seem to have provoked the scorn of some Scotsmen. Two pieces of satirical writing, also of the late seventeenth century seem to take a contemptuous attitude towards certain types of Scots speech. These are Pitcairn's Assembly (1692) and a controversial pamphlet - Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence<sup>(1)</sup> by "Jacob Curate" (also 1692). In the former, there are different levels of language for different classes, the young people of fashion speaking a language which, in writing, closely approaches English, while the old lady, and the presbyterian clergy and elders who are most strongly satirized, have a stronger colouring of Scots; men of the lower classes have still more Scots, and the North-country elder has a markedly dialectal speech.<sup>(2)</sup> Those in the fashionable group have a few Scotticisms of the type found in the records (and objected to half a century later) - maltreat, six months bypast, in time coming, while the others use a mixture of Scots and English: "Meikle we do not ken", "O Lord who directs us, e'en give us thy advice - or it will go the war on." We cannot guess how near this is to a reproduction of speech: on the one hand the Scots may be humorously exaggerated; on the other, Scots speech may be masked by English conventions in writing.<sup>(3)</sup> It is evident, however, that different levels of Scotticism were in use,

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1. References are from 2nd. edition (London, 1694) referred to in Appendix 2.
  2. Since this is a satire, we cannot be sure that the representation of speech is accurate. For comparative purposes, however, samples were taken of the various types of speech, with the following results: Young people of fashion - under 5 Scotticisms in 1000 words; episcopal minister - c. 6; Lord Huffy - c. 6; Lord Whigriden - c. 10; Members of assembly - c. 10; Old lady - c. 10; Moderator (singled out for special ridicule) - c. 20; peasants - 40-50; North-country laird - 170-180.
  3. e.g. the Boatmen say - "We wou'd have our Money", which seems to me over-anglicized.



and that some Scotsmen regarded certain types of speech with amusement.

"Jacob Curate" gives twenty pages of what he declares to be extracts from the presbyterian sermons which he ridicules:

"There was Zaccheus, a Man of low stature, that is, a little droichy body - - because he was little, he went up a Tree: Do you think, Sirs, he went to harry a Pyet's nest?"

"This David was but a little manekine like my beddle Davie Gaddies there; but Goliath was a meckle strong fellow, like the Laird of Quandal there; this David gits a Scrippie and a Baggie".<sup>(1)</sup>

It is true that much of the satire in both of the above works is directed less at the dialect than at the style:-

"O Lord, thou'rt like a Mousie peeping out at a hole in a Wall, for thou sees us but we see not thee;"<sup>(2)</sup>

"Lord give us grace or thou shalt not get glory and see wha will win at that"<sup>(3)</sup>;

but since this style is apparently used by people who preserve a large number of Scotticisms in their speech, while those who ridicule them are more strongly under English influence, it is obvious that these Scotticisms will also come to be condemned.<sup>(4)</sup>

Language is, in fact, referred to in the Answer to the Presbyterian Eloquence (1693):

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1. Op. cit., pp. 68 and 65 respectively.

2. Ibid., p. 80.

3. Pitcairn's Moderator (Assembly, p. 14).

4. "Jacob Curate" glosses some of the words, e.g. riven, din, board (table), mis-nurtur'd (ill-manner'd) but does not translate others like bairns, hussie, fashious. One wonders whether the glossing was for English readers or anglicized Scots.



"No Scots man can approve our Authors ridiculing his own Country Language - - and I hope that Pious Church of England Men will have no less Esteem for our Scotch Preachers that they speak intelligibly to the People, no more than they would for a good Sermon, if dressed in Yorkshire or Cornish Phrase. - - there being none of the Sentences which our Author ridicules but what are highly significant in our Dialect."<sup>(1)</sup>

The existence of an attitude similar to that of Pitcairn and "Jacob Curate" is also suggested by a comment of the Earl of Cromarty in a Parliamentary speech in 1704: "The Members of great Courts elsewhere may, in the opinion of many, speak better Language than these of this do; yet they do not speak better sense;" <sup>(2)</sup> and much later by Allan Ramsay: "There is nothing can be heard more silly than one's expressing his ignorance of his native language; yet such there are who can vaunt of acquiring a tolerable perfection in the French or Italian tongues, if they have been a Fortnight in Paris or a month in Rome; But show them the most elegant Thoughts in a Scots Dress, they as disdainfully as stupidly condemn it as barbarous. But this affected class of Fops give us no uneasiness, not being numerous; for the most part of our Gentlemen, who are generally Masters of the most useful and politest Languages, can take pleasure (for a change) to speak and read their own."<sup>(3)</sup>

The key phrase to these passages I would take to be Ramsay's "for a change" . It would seem that a speech in some respects anglicized had become fashionable before the end of the seventeenth

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1. Answer to Scots Presbyterian Eloquence, (1693), p. 57.
  2. Minutes of Parliament, 11.7.1704.
  3. Preface to Evergreen, 1724 (1842 ed., p. 10).



century. The upper classes and some of the clergy (the groups which had most contact with England in the late seventeenth century) seem to have been the most anglicized in speech; and as these were the most influential groups their mode of speech would be likely to spread. By the third decade of the eighteenth century the majority of the gentry had apparently become bi-lingual, normally using a speech in some respects anglicized (perhaps that attributed by Mackenzie to the seventeenth century nobility); but being capable of changing over to pure Scots when they chose.

This accords with what we found in the records: a marked change in the written language took place during the seventeenth century, affecting especially those who had direct contact with England, and by 1700 the Scots dialect had practically disappeared from serious writing. It had been replaced by an English sprinkled with a small number of common Scotticisms, which were apparently regarded as acceptable until c. 1740.

The anglicization in writing is evident; in speech, we must try to determine just what this anglicization meant. English travellers in Scotland record some differences in vocabulary<sup>(1)</sup>; and some of them refer to pronunciation.

The Rev. Thomas Morer of Aldersgate, London, who visited Scotland c. 1689<sup>(2)</sup> writes: " Their Language is generally English, but have (sic) many words which are derived from the French, and some peculiar to themselves. They are great Criticks in Pronunciation, and often upbraid us for not giving every word its due sound, as when we call enough enou or enuff, without making it a guttural, but neglecting

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1. e.g. Defoe and Burt. See p. 246.

2. Morer - Short Account of Scotland, 2nd ed., 1715.



the gh as if not written. Wherein, however, they are as faulty themselves, as I shew'd 'em by diverse Examples in their Daily Discourses; particularly their neglect of Vowels is very remarkable, which being few, ought to be pronounced with greater care. As when o happens to terminate a word, especially monosyllables, they change it into a, as wha for who, twa for two, etc., and if in the middle, they say Steans for Stones, mare for more, etc. - - - They have an unhappy Tone, which the Gentry and Nobles cannot overcome, though Educated in our Schools or never so conversant with us, so that we may discover a Scotchman as soon as hear him speak." (1)

Macky, who travelled in the early eighteenth century, says: "The language of the Low Countries of Scotland is the same with that which is spoken all over England; only an Englishman will understand a Scotsman better by his writing than speaking; for the Difference in the Pronunciation of the Vowels, which are the same in writing, makes a great alteration in speaking. The Scots pronounce the five vowels a, e, i, o, u just as the French, Germans and Italians do, and the English - - - make them ae, i, y, o, u." (2)

It is difficult to see clearly what this last comment means, but it is evident that the distinction which had struck Morer as the most marked difference between the two nations had not been noticed by Macky some thirty years later. Was this, then, one of the respects in which anglicization had taken place in speech during the late seventeenth century ?

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1. Thos. Morer - Short Account of Scotland, 2nd. edition (1715), p.13-
  2. Macky - Journey Through Scotland (second ed., 1729), p. 272.



Other comments on speech are even less clear than that of Macky. Mackenzie of Rosehaugh also hinted at a continental pronunciation of vowels<sup>(1)</sup> and Allan Ramsay may have meant something of the kind when he wrote that the pronunciation of Scots was "liquid and sonorous, and much fuller than the English".<sup>(2)</sup>

In the second half of the century, Ochtertyre notices as odd those of the older generation who continue to "speak Scots", but does not particularize as to what he means by this phrase. He says that Mr. Spittal of Leuchat, the last survivor of the Union Parliament, "spoke the most elegant Scots I have ever heard, probably the language spoken at the Union Parliament, which was composed of people of high fashion."<sup>(3)</sup>

Others of the same generation to whom he refers are Dundas of Arniston, M.P. and judge, "one of the last of that illustrious group of Scots lawyers who adhered religiously to the dialect, manners and customs of their ancestors"<sup>(4)</sup> and Lady Kennedy of Dunure, wife of the Lord Advocate, who while her husband "spoke English rather than Scots", "adhered pertinaciously to her native dialect, as it was spoken by people of fashion in her youth and prime."<sup>(5)</sup>

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1. See p. 259.

2. Preface to Poems, 1721.

3. Ochtertyre, Vol. 2, p. 294.

4. Ochtertyre, Vol. 1, p. 76.

5. Ibid., p. 80.



Of the next generation, who entered professional life c.1725, Ochtertyre singles out Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, grandson of an earl, whose Scots "people of fashion would have considered vulgar in the beginning of the century",<sup>(1)</sup> and Lord Kames, who "In all probability used the same words, phrases and articulations which the friends and companions of his younger years made use of in their festive hours -- There was nothing mean or disgusting in his phraseology or tone".<sup>(2)</sup>

All that emerges clearly from these comments is that there had been such a change in speech that from c.1760 onwards (when Ochtertyre was meeting the people of whom he writes) speech which might have been common c. 1700-1730 now appeared strange and dialectal. The peak period of this change must have been towards the middle of the eighteenth century at which time the range of speech must have extended from these "Scots" speakers whom Ochtertyre found so old-fashioned, through various degrees of anglicization:

Dr. Patrick Cumin, Professor of Church History in Edinburgh, "without pretending to speak with the correctness of an Englishman, had no vulgarity in his vocables or pronunciation, his sermons being perfectly intelligible to a man bred in London or Oxford"<sup>(3)</sup>;

The judge, Lord Pitfour, "though he did not affect to speak English, was perfectly intelligible to any South Briton"<sup>(4)</sup>;

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1. Ibid., p. 168.

2. Ibid., I, p. 212.

3. Ibid., p. 251-2.

4. Ochtertyre, Vol. I, p. 150, and similarly on Dr. Robert Wallace, *ibid.*, p. 240, Note.



and at the other extreme from Auchinlock must have been the few men who, like Sir Gilbert Eliot, Sir David Dalrymple, Sir Peter Wedderburn, and Adam Smith, had lived long enough in England to acquire a speech that impressed their contemporaries as "English".<sup>(1)</sup>

A change in pronunciation in the mid-eighteenth century is also indicated by Alexander Carlyle, who, when a child (c. 1730) was taught by an aunt from London to read "with just pronunciation and a very tolerable accent - an accomplishment which in those days was rare."<sup>(2)</sup> That his accent was still not "English" is revealed by his later confession that when the London mob was carried away by the news of Culloden, Smollett cautioned him "against speaking a word lest the mob should discover my country and become insolent".<sup>(3)</sup>

"Scots" speech in the middle of the eighteenth century was possibly largely a matter of pronunciation, with a sprinkling of Scots words and idioms. Carlyle says of Robertson, the historian, "Though he spoke broad Scotch in point of pronunciation and accent or tone, his was the language of literature and taste, and of an enlightened and liberal mind."<sup>(4)</sup>

As David Hume preferred to put it, most Scotsmen in the middle of the century were "unhappy in our Accent and Pronunciation".<sup>(1)</sup>

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1. Ibid., pp. 139, 364, 393.

2. Autobiography, p. 4.

3. Ibid., p. 190.

4. Ibid., p. 494.

5. Letter to Gilbert Eliot, quoted in Daiches, Burns, p. 2.



It was to this generation that Sheridan lectured on pronunciation in 1754, and was "patronized by the professors in the College, by several of the clergy, by the most eminent among the gentlemen at the bar, by the judges of the Court of Session, by all who at that time were leaders of public taste".<sup>(1)</sup> The consequence was the Select Society's new foundation for "promoting the reading and speaking of English in Scotland". The preamble to the proposal for this body<sup>(2)</sup> declares that "Even persons well advanced in life may be taught -- to avoid many gross impurities in quantity, accent, the manner of sounding the vowels, etc., which at present render the Scottish dialect so offensive",

At the same time Beattie's son "was early warned against the use of Scotch words and other similar improprieties"<sup>(3)</sup>; even Burns, "when he spoke in company -- aimed at purity in his turn of expression, and avoided more successfully than most Scotchmen the peculiarities of Scottish phrasology".<sup>(4)</sup>

Towards the end of the century, the Statistical Account for Machlin in Ayrshire shows the spread of the same attitude: "The Scotch dialect is the language spoken, but is gradually improving, and approaching nearer to English."; but Sir John Sinclair still complains that "The odious distinction -- remains equally conspicuous, at the table, in the pulpit, and at the bar;

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1. Somerville, Life and Times, p. 56-57.
  2. Given in full in Ritchie's Life of Hume, (1807).
  3. James Beattie, 1794, Quoted in Daiches, Burns, p. 26.
  4. Dugald Stewart, quoted in Daiches, op. cit., p. 236.



A distinction which is far from being of advantage to such Scotchmen as either reside in or occasionally visit the capital."<sup>(1)</sup>

In the next century Dean Ramsay records it as remarkable that he can "recollect old Scottish ladies and gentlemen" of the early nineteenth century "who regularly spoke Scotch. It was not, mark me, speaking English with an accent. No, it was downright Scotch. Every tone and syllable was Scotch."<sup>(2)</sup>

#### E. Summing Up of Statements

To sum up, then, in the late seventeenth century young men of fashion and some of the clergy had apparently adopted a speech in some respects more anglicized than that of their contemporaries, whose speech they seem, to judge from Pitcairn and "Jacob Curate", to have regarded with derision; what the differences were between the two groups we are not yet clear, though they may have included the replacement of Scots /a/ or /e/ by English /o/ in parallel forms. By the seventeen-twenties it would appear from Allan Ramsay that this anglicization had extended to most of the gentry, though probably not to Ramsay himself. Between then and the late eighteenth century a very marked change (which may have been the same anglicization spreading more widely) took place, extending by mid-eighteenth century to most of the leading lawyers and clergymen. The speech of men like

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1. Scottish Dialects, p. 142-3 (1782 edition).

2. Reminiscences, 1874 ed. p. 172.



Ochtertyre, Dr. Carlyle and their contemporaries apparently contrasted strongly with that of older men who had not adopted the new fashion, and, as before, the older speech was scorned by the rising generation. Both in the late seventeenth and mid-eighteenth centuries, the anglicization in speech was accompanied, or preceded, by an anglicization in written style, and in the second period (perhaps in both) by a tendency to regard some English usages as more correct. While changes both in speech and writing must, of necessity, have been progressing continuously throughout our period, they seem to have been much less rapid between c.1680 and c. 1740 than either before or after, and in the same period we found less indication of a tendency to regard English as superior.

In the mid-eighteenth century, the fashionable speech was still not completely English, despite the Select Society's effort to make it so; that is to say, accent and intonation must still have been Scots, and Scots idioms and pronunciations would still occur, but Dr. Johnson testifies in 1774 that the fashionable speech is rapidly approaching English. He records: "The conversation of the Scots grows every day less displeasing to the English; their peculiarities wear fast away; their dialect is likely to become in half a century provincial and rustick, even to themselves. The great, the learned and the vain all cultivate the English phrase and the English pronunciation, and in splendid companies Scotch is not much heard, except now and then from an old lady." (1)

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1. Journey to the Western Isles (O.U.P., 1924, p. 147).



It remains for us to try to find evidence as to what were these anglicizations at different periods and among different classes. We must remember, of course, that at any period the range of speech within one class might be considerable, varying from the fashionable, or anglicized, speakers to those so markedly Scots as (in some periods) to arouse comment. Another phenomenon of which we must be aware is the tendency of speakers to modify their speech according to their surroundings: at present we can see how speakers who use dialect at home may modify it in public address, and how a man may use one type of speech for his work-mates and another for his employer. That this phenomenon existed also in mid-eighteenth century is suggested by Ochtertyre's description of Lord Kames: "The language of his social hour was pure Scots, nowise like what he spoke on the Bench, which approached to English."<sup>(1)</sup> This variability may have existed in earlier periods also, though it seems probable that it was linked to a sense of the superiority of English.

F. Vocabulary and Idiom

As regards the elements of language most easily recorded - vocabulary, idiom and grammar - we have already found the evidence of both records and statements to point towards the speaking, among educated men, of an English sprinkled with Scotticisms. The

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1. Ochtertyre, Vol. I, p. 212.



quantity of these was apparently small enough c. 1700 for the language to strike strangers<sup>(1)</sup> as basically the same as English, but no doubt the number and type of these Scotticisms varied from one individual to another, many of them going out of date during the half-century we are studying, causing men like Spittal of Leuchat, Kames and Auchinleck to strike the next generation as unusual in speech. We find, for example, that the Parliamentary speeches of the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earls of Scaffield and Cromarty and the Dukes of Argyle and Queensberry between 1704 and 1706 (in print) completely English except for the words neecessar and anent and occasional abbreviated past participles.<sup>(2)</sup> On the other hand, the Scots plural verb in -s is still occurring occasionally in the letters of the Countess of Sutherland in 1727, in those of Lord Lovat in 1732 and of Brodie, the Lyon King of Arms in 1739<sup>(3)</sup>. We find Lord Elcho, in the beginning of the century, writing home from London about his bairns, and Mrs. Scott, from the German court where her husband was in the diplomatic service, doing the same in 1719; the Rev. John Wylie in 1720 is writing of "a sponk of true love" and the minister of Linton in 1737 is using the expression "to ding down good works."<sup>(4)</sup>

There must, then, have been some Scots words and expressions in the speech of many of the gentry during our period, Scotticisms

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1. e.g. Macky and Morer.

2. Minutes of Parliament (Anderson prints) 11.7.1704, 5.8.'04, 3.7.'05, 3.10.'06.

3. References from Appendix 9, unless otherwise specified.

4. Linton Church, Gunn (Session Minutes, p. 172-3).



which, like those in the records, would not arouse criticism before the middle of the century; and Allan Ramsay may have been right in saying that most of the gentry were also capable of changing over to Scots dialect when they chose.<sup>(1)</sup> Most of the writers of the Assembly and University records belonged to the class whom Ramsay describes as "gentlemen"<sup>(2)</sup>, and we saw that this group, though usually highly anglicized in writing, were able to vary their style at will. The Writers to the Signet who wrote the Court of Session Records were in close contact with the previous group, and also showed some ability to vary their style. Their higher degree of Scotticism was not necessarily due to the presence of more Scotticisms in their speech, but to their training on the "styles" and traditions of earlier legal practice, and to the conservative tendency which this training encouraged.

The writing of the schoolmasters showed a good deal of individual variation which might well be a reflection of speech. In 1702 the Linton schoolmaster is accused of saying: "What need we fash ourselves with him? He is but a senseless body."<sup>(3)</sup> and, as we saw, a strong element of Scots vocabulary remained in the writing of some of the schoolmasters throughout our period.

The writing of the Burgh "notars" differs from that of the schoolmasters in two respects: first in the legal training of the

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1. p. 262 supra. Allan Ramsay in his Gentle Shepherd makes Sir William change over to Scots when in disguise.

2. On the social class of the advocates, c.f. Graham, Men of Letters, pp. 173 and 198, Ochtertyre I, p. 181, Stair Society - Sources and Literature of Scots Law, Vol. I, pp. 308 and 404; Acts of Sederunt, 10.8.1754.

3. Linton Church - Gunn (Session Minutes, p. 82).



former, with its consequent tendency to conservatism, and second, in the university training of most of the latter<sup>(1)</sup>, involving a period of residence in one of the cities. It is in the second respect that the difference in writing seems to be most marked, for the "notars" used a wide range of Scots words not found in the other records. This vocabulary, not being particularly legal, was probably shared by the lairds and business men among whom the "notars" worked<sup>(2)</sup>, and it is possible that some of the schoolmasters shared this vocabulary (which they would hear spoken all round them) and that their education modified only their written style.

Towards the middle of the century we noticed a marked anglicization among these "notars", which might reflect a change in speech occurring at that time. This was the time when the enthusiasm for English literature was spreading outwards from the universities, through the schoolmasters and ministers, and when the various societies for public speaking had begun to make their mark.<sup>(3)</sup> It was in this period that English plays were produced by school and university groups, sometimes within a few years of their first appearance in London.<sup>(4)</sup> I have found no suggestion, however, that the production of these plays

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1. See p. 33. The training of the "notars" was by apprenticeship - Stair Soc. - op. cit., Vol. I, p. 292.
  2. e.g. men like Baillie Stewart of Inverness and Sir Hugh Campbell of Cawdor, for whose style see Appendix 9.
  3. See p. 224.
  4. An article by J. Mackenzie in S.H.R. Vol. XXXIV cites twenty-six of these performances between 1719 and 1750, taking place in Haddington, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dalkeith, North Berwick, Perth, Montrose, Leith, Dunkeld and Forfar.



was intended to improve the English of the participants<sup>(1)</sup>, and this is in line with the apparent absence of a desire to anglicize written style before the middle of the century. There is no doubt, however, that the memorizing of English plays by grammar school pupils would have an influence on their language, and ultimately on that of their contemporaries.

G. Pronunciation

But if the vocabulary, idiom, grammar and syntax in the speech of Scotsmen were largely English throughout our period, it does not necessarily follow that their speech was pronounced as English; in fact, Macky<sup>(2)</sup> suggested that the opposite was the case. What support is there for his statement?

Between the period of Pitcairn and that of the Select Society there were, as we have seen, a considerable number of Englishmen in Scotland, and many Scotsmen were in the habit of visiting England; the pronunciations used by Englishmen - whatever these may have been - must have been familiar to many Scotsmen. Principal Carstairs, for example, who came to Edinburgh University in 1703 from the London Court, with a Cornish wife, and after spending a large part of the previous thirty years between London

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1. e.g. Sir John Clerk writing to Leslie of Dalkeith in 1730: "I approved much of your method to make your boys once a year act a play in publick. This gave them a decent behaviour and seem'd to prepare them for the business of the world." - S.H.R. loc. cit., p. 106.

2. See p. 264 supra.



and Holland, must have had some influence on his students and his congregation.

Sir John Clerk discusses the speeches made on the occasion of the Union without any reference to pronunciation: the speech by "our Chancellor, Lord Seafield, excelled that of the other so far as it was spoken without Hesitation, whereas that of the Lord Keeper<sup>(1)</sup> was miserably mangled in his delivery, and at last he was forced to draw it out of his pocket and read it."<sup>(2)</sup> Sir John, like many Scots gentlemen of his day, had been more in Holland and Italy than in England, but he was apparently sufficiently familiar with English speech to make no comment, beyond remarking that the Queen had "a very graceful pronuntiation and tone of voice"<sup>(3)</sup> It may be, of course, that there was little difference in speech between the Earl of Seafield and the English peers, and that Sir John was accustomed to hear English pronunciation in the Scottish Parliament.<sup>(4)</sup>

On the other hand, Sir John in 1715 sent his eldest son to Eton, thinking "It wou'd be an additional Qualification to him that he understood the English Language, which since the Union wou'd always be necessary for a Scotsman in whatever station of life he might be in, and especially in any publick character."<sup>(5)</sup>

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1. i.e. of the Great Seal of England.

2. Memoirs, p. 62-63.

3. Ibid.

4. C.f. p. 181 supra on the Duchess of Buccleuch.

5. Memoirs, p. 87.



Evidently a speech completely English could not yet be acquired in Scotland.

Apparently, then, on the one hand there was sufficient intercourse for English speech to be understood throughout our period, and the main phonemic distinctions appreciated, <sup>(1)</sup> but on the other hand even the change which began in Dr. Carlyle's time did not give Scotsmen a speech entirely English, and in the middle of the century men like Adam Smith who had acquired their mode of speech in England were still regarded as unusual.

In respect of pronunciation our written material is less helpful than it was on the language used. By the eighteenth century, so much of English written tradition had become firmly established (witness the disappearance of traditional Scots spellings) that English forms may frequently have been written where the Scots were spoken. In reprints of older poems, we often find English forms substituted for the Scots (e.g. many for mony, well for weel) as being more familiar to the eye of the reader, <sup>(2)</sup> and in eighteenth century Scots poetry, we find English forms written even where it is obvious that a Scots

1. c.f. Allan Ramsay, preface to Quarto edition of Poems: "There are some of the following which we commonly reckon English Poetry, such as the Morning Interview, Content, etc., but all their difference from the others is only in the Orthography of some words, such as from for fræ, bold for bauld, and some few Names of things; and in those, though the Words be pure English, the Idiom of Phraseology is still Scots.
2. e.g. in Watson's Collection of Choice Poems, 1706-11: in Christ's Kirk on the Green - is inflections are written as -s, ch becomes gh (even in neigh'd (denied)) in a rhyme in verse 2); in The Cherrie and the Slae - is endings are similarly contracted, one becomes a, while rhymes are written - drieigh:high; die; Thee; Climb;him (lines 33-5). Despite the tendency of Ramsay and some of his successors to reintroduce some of the Scots pruned away during the seventeenth century, this anglicizing tendency is still very evident.



pronunciation was intended, e.g. rant; <sup>+</sup>thyming with gaunt; dead with Greed; cost with Toast.<sup>(1)</sup>

I have endeavoured, however, in the following pages, to list the scanty available information on pronunciation. In addition to sources already mentioned, there are two plays by an Irishman in the late eighteenth century - Charles Macklin's Love a la Mode and The Man of the World<sup>(2)</sup>, which contain satirical portraits of Scottish lairds, comparable with those of Piteairn in the seventeenth century. These I include, not as evidence of normal speech, but as indications of the range of pronunciation which might still be found, though possibly not any longer among men of culture or distinction.

## H. Vowels

The most marked difference between English and dialect Scots is the retention in the latter of /a/ (later /e/) where English has developed /o/. Morer in 1689 commented on this difference<sup>(3)</sup> implying that it was general among Scotsmen, but Piteairn, by using some Scots spellings for the elders whom he satirizes (e.g. wha, nae, gae, mair) suggests that the more fashionable characters,

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1. Examples are from Allan Ramsay's Elegy on Maggie Johnson (S.T.S. edition). This masking of speech has also been illustrated by Margaret Wattie in the S.T.S. edition of Alexander Ross, p. xlviii, in Sir James Wilson's Dialect of Robert Burns, p. 36, in the same writer's Dialects of Central Scotland, p. 194 and by D. Murison in the Burns Chronicle, 1950, p. 45.
  2. Produced in 1759 and 1766 respectively, though the printed texts are later.
  3. p. 264.



(and probably the author) had already discarded these by c.1690. There is no doubt, that the written forms (which we saw to have largely anglicized before our period) would constantly suggest to the writer and reader an anglicized pronunciation.<sup>(1)</sup> It is noticeable that the satires both of Pitcairn and of "Jacob Curate" used a mixed language in this point, e.g. "The meikle Deil and the black Pape can do nothing without him"<sup>(2)</sup>, as though even old-fashioned speakers did not use the a forms throughout.<sup>(3)</sup> This particular anglicization was, in fact, probably well under way at the beginning of our period and by the second quarter of the century Macky does not even mention it when he refers to differences in pronunciation of vowels between Scots and English.<sup>(4)</sup>

The supposition that in this respect fashionable speakers used English pronunciation unless, as Allan Ramsay put it, they chose to speak their own language "for a change", is supported by the absence of Scots forms of this kind from the National Records.<sup>(5)</sup> Occasional instances were found in the local records to c.1720, after which they were rare. They may have been used locally as alternative forms, even by educated people: in Allan Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, the laird, Sir William, has 7 of these forms in c. 1000 words when talking with his tenants, but none in nearly

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1. They had, after all, been permissible as rhymes in Scots poetry from the fifteenth century.
  2. Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 71.
  3. The dialect of Pitcairn's north-country elder is much more uniform, which suggests that the mixture of forms in the other elders was not accidental.
  4. p. 264.
  5. Except laigh and haill in traditional phrases.



500 words which he speaks alone.<sup>(1)</sup> The a forms must certainly have remained in the speech of some of the lairds, however, for in the second half of the century Macklin still uses forms like fra, nin, baith, twa, wha, to ridicule the speech of his Scots characters, Sir Pertinax Macsychophant<sup>(2)</sup> and Sir Archy Macsarcasm<sup>(3)</sup>, neither of whom need be regarded as typifying well-educated or well-bred Scotsmen.

The /c/ vowel<sup>(4)</sup> suggested by Pitcairn's plaister (Lord Huffy), by Sir Pertinax's maister and his erroneous ainy, may be represented by the numerous digraph spellings occurring to c.1720, but these might equally well represent an /a/ vowel. The only support for the satires is in the common spelling yeara, which might be simply a traditional spelling, and a single pert (part) in Inverness and aguent by Baillie Stewart (2.2.1723). These last two may represent a different vowel, so that there is little evidence here for a distinction in pronunciation. In any case, Pitcairn's suggestion of a different pronunciation suggests that this was regarded as unfashionable in 1692.

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1. S.T.S. edition was used. Incidentally, Sir William has c. 20 Scotticisms in the 1000 words pp. 237-8, 249-52, 264-6, while the shepherds and country girls have c. 170, again corroborating the distinction between classes. Patie, after the discovery of his gentle birth, suddenly reduces his Scotticisms to c. 60 (p. 257-63).
  2. In The Man of the World.
  3. In Love à la Mode.
  4. For a description of these differences between Scots and English sounds, see the introduction to the Scottish National Dictionary, paragraphs 32 and 33.



Differences from the English for which there is only slight evidence<sup>(1)</sup> may also appear in the noting of onwdys for a city porter (both Burt and Defoe), launde for a building (Burt), and in the spellings solary (R.B.) and Agust (Southern K.S. and Sir John Clerk's Memoirs).

Traditional e spellings where English has a<sup>(2)</sup> occur in hes (letters and local records until after 1730), wes (Burghs to c. 1720) and sellary (local records until after 1730). These may indicate a pronunciation different from the English, as may occasional spellings eftir, Seturday, stenchill, brecken, cleap) in the local records to 1740.

The retention of /er/ where English had /ar/ is suggested by many spellings:- merk and mercat passim, personage (G.U. 1712) and Mertimes, smert, sergand, and hervest in the local records. On

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1. S.N.D. par. 34. (For solary, see Glossary; for Agust, spelling.)

2. S.N.D. par. 48.



the other hand, these may simply be traditional spellings (like modern E. clerk), for there are also -ar spellings:- starline (W. 12.11.1701), mark (H. 1701 etc.), clark (W. 1723 passim). Both forms may have been used in speech; the spellings are sometimes interchangeable:

smert and smart (M.1700), clerk and clark (W.1723) merck and mark (W.1731) and starling and sterling (G.B. 1716).

Differences from the English /ɛ/ vowel are suggested only rarely: weel or weill (fairly widespread at beginning of century and occurring locally to c.1724), sweeting (sweating) (W.1742 - in quotation). Digraph spellings reid (read - past tense) (R.1730), seid (H.1717), reid-herring (P) may or may not represent a similar difference.

The use of /ɪ/ where English has /I/ <sup>(1)</sup> is much in evidence in The Man of the World (e.g. abeelity, meenistry, humeelity), but not in the seventeenth century satires, suggesting that before 1700 these pronunciations were so general as not to strike any class of Scots as absurd. <sup>(2)</sup> Similar pronunciations are suggested by occasional spellings in the records:- ceitation (Car. 1715), leive (live) (Car. 1700) gcenie (H.1700) creeple (H. to 1721), weman (pl.) (M.1730), supplecation (G.B.1700). In Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd the laird is given one rhyme with this sound - appear: asteer. <sup>(3)</sup>

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1. See Grant and Dixon - Manual of Modern Scots, pars. 132, 133.
  2. Moreover, these can easily be masked by an English spelling.
  3. S.T.S. edition, p. 264.



Traces of a Scots /I/ where English has /ɛ/ <sup>(1)</sup> are found in the spellings thift, together and divel. The variants nixt and chist continue throughout our period in some documents, these being consistent, and not occasional, forms, rarely occurring along with the alternative spelling.

/ɛ/ for English /I/ <sup>(2)</sup> was found in local records: therty, threteen, whept, jell (gill), meadowife and wendow. These occurred in many districts, the last examples being after 1730.

Burt records the entry to houses as a close, suggesting that in some Scots pronunciations there was no distinction corresponding to that in English between /ɔ/ and /o/. <sup>(3)</sup> Here the records give no help, for spellings like o'clock, cloath, which are common <sup>(4)</sup>, can also be found in eighteenth century English, where they must stand for the /ɔ/ vowel. The falling together of these vowels may have been widespread, however, for this was one of the few points in which James Thomson's early poems diverge from English usage. <sup>(5)</sup>

Furth (forth) occurs throughout, and we have single examples of furm, furnication and bund (bond) <sup>(6)</sup>. On the other hand,

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1. See Richard Jordan - Handbuch der mitttelenglischen Grammatik, pp. 54-55.
  2. S.N.D. par. 58.
  3. S.N.D. pars. 52, 53.
  4. e.g. Aber. 23.6.1707, W.10.3.1716.
  5. Thomson's three poems in The Edinburgh Miscellany, 1720, have ten rhymes which suggest a Scots pronunciation. Six of these use this vowel. They are:- North: forth; lot: remote (Of Country Life, p. 194 and 197); Top: ope; God: abode; choak'd: mock'd; devote: not (Of Happiness, p. 197, 198, 199, 202.) Such rhymes did, however, occasionally occur in English. C.f. Wylde - Hist. of Mod. Colloquial English, p. 253.
  6. Manual of Modern Scots, par. 170.



borrow was found in one instance for burrow (burgh).

There may also have been many other differences which do not appear in our records. One such might be the difference recorded by Macky as between Scots a and English ae.

Another may have been in the vowel represented by the digraph ui<sup>(1)</sup>. When this spelling anglicized to oo, the older Scots pronunciation may have remained unchanged. Macklin's use (in Love a la Mode) of the spellings luik, guid, fuil, suggests that a Scots pronunciation could still be found in the mid-eighteenth century, but our records give little help, for the occasional ui spellings (e.g. muir) may be simply traditional spellings. On the other hand, the spelling brook for the Scots verb bruik (H.1714) and rebooked (M. passim to the 1730s) for rebuked, and perhaps doon for done (M.1700) suggest that the English symbol may still be representing a Scots sound. This pronunciation may have been general at the beginning of the century: Pitcairn, who freely satirizes the North-Country pronunciation of this vowel (keorates, jeedge, etc.) does not suggest that the pronunciation of the other characters differs in this respect from his own.

Burt mentions the pronouncing of duck and moorfowl as duke and meerfool, but where and by whom he does not say.

Pitcairn uses the spelling war (worse) for his Moderator, and we have the spelling wark (work)<sup>(2)</sup> in G.B. 1700. Such

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1. S.H.D., pars. 35, 36, 37.

2. S.H.D. par. 76.



spellings soon become rare, however, and there are no such spellings in Macklin's satires.

### Diphthongs

We have /i/, contrasting with English /ai/ (from a different Middle English development) in inteire, queer, (choir), receed (reside), preceed (preside).<sup>(1)</sup> These instances, by four different schoolmasters in the south of Scotland, supported by the evidence of two of Thomson's early rhymes<sup>(2)</sup>, suggest that through most of our period professional men in the south may have continued to use a pure vowel in many such instances where the pronunciation is masked by an English spelling.

A pure vowel where English has the diphthong /au/ is suggested in Burt's notation of meerfool (moorfowl) and Thomson's rhyme about: shoot.<sup>(3)</sup> The records have pund passim in Wigtown and Minnigaff to c.1730, and one instance in G.U. 1727; but pound is the form in most other documents. There are also instances of fund, fundline, renunce, grund (participle) unee, in local records. Here again a pure vowel (either /u/ or /U/) appears to have been current in most areas to the middle of the century. Soum is also common at the beginning of the century, but Carstairs, Rothesay, and South Leith Sessions all make a definite change to sum at periods between 1700 and 1717. We do not know whether a change in pronunciation is indicated. The very common spellings toun, croun,

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1. Inteire is listed as a spelling; the others are in the glossary.

2. Flee:see; tree: die - loc. cit., p. 195, 201.

3. loc. cit. p. 196. He also rhymes plough: renew (p.193).



etc. may also stand for a pure vowel, but ou and ow were apparently interchangeable for both vowel and diphthong, and we can make no deductions here as to pronunciation. (1)

The /ɔi/ diphthong had not yet developed in either Scots or English. (2)

## I. Consonants

The commonest indication of speech in this section is the loss of certain consonants (3):

Final t - excep, contemp, precep, Agwa, fournight, attempts occur in all areas before 1715, and later in the south. In 1746, Lady Strathnaver is still writing direck and expeck, and Macklin uses expeck in Love a la Mode, though Pitcairn apparently did not notice this point. The tendency to drop a final t, especially after p or c is also indicated by the tendency of careful writers to add a superfluous t: e.g. taxt, publiot, cropt, orphant. These spellings occur in the writings of lawyers throughout our period.

Final d - ohiel (child). A final d is added in chamberland, chapeland, pand, tound, in the records (all before 1715) in Lady Strathnaver's fordwarded (1746) and in the traditional sunmonds, summond, salmond passim. Some of these may have been pronounced (4);

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1. e.g. Cowpor may have been diphthongized, and also fourtie, which, though not an exclusively Scots form is very common in the records.
  2. dytes - H.1704, hyseing - Inv. 1708, jests - Inv. 1728, G.B.1717; epile - H.1700, 1712.
  3. S.N.D. paras. 63, 64 (t), 70 (v).
  4. It is for this reason that words with additional d were recorded as forms, and those with additional t as spellings.



others were probably attempts at "correct" spelling, owing to the habit of writing a final d where it was not sounded.

y is lost in twelfth (Car. and C.R.B.) but there is no indication of the loss of intervocalic y (ha', deil, etc.) which occurs in all the satires from Pitouirn and "Jacob Curate" onwards. Possibly this feature was not found in the speech of well-educated men by 1700.

Metathesis of r is common in the records: after 1730 we still have broad and bruch in the local records (and also threteen and carse (cress) where the metathesis had taken place in English). This apparently occurred in speech, for Burt quotes at the thrid stair and Sir Martinax says thraty years.

Interchange of /n/ and /ŋ/ <sup>(1)</sup> is also common: lenth is frequent in all areas to 1729, and even occurs in one Assembly MS. entry; ndherin, sterline, underlin, cleang, all occur in the earlier local records, and Parliament has birling (birline) in 1706. The Rotheray schoolmaster writes plaiden in 1721. In the letters this is the commonest type of Scots form, being used by the Countess of Sutherland and Adam Cockburn before 1730, by Baillie Stewart and Lady Caldwell after 1730, and by Mrs. Mure of Caldwell at the end of the eighteenth century. It is easy to see why James Elphinstone, who writes on language in 1783, describes lenth and strenth as the "Scottish chibboleth". <sup>(2)</sup>

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1. S.N.D., par. 79.

2. Wyld - Modern Colloquial English, p. 291.



Few other sounds are sufficiently documented. A palatal consonant is hinted at by a few forms which may only be traditional spellings: tailzie (passim), bailzie, guinyie (early), tailyor (H, 1720), tayleor (G.B.1717). After 1730 we have only spoulzie, assoilzie and bailzie, but these are in National as well as local records.

The vocalization of l<sup>(1)</sup> which is satirized both by Pitcairn and by Macklin (Ha'd your tongue) only appears in one instance (W. bowky) and there in quotation. This was probably being dropped from educated speech in Pitcairn's time.

The preservation of a guttural referred to by Morer is suggested by the Hawick schoolmaster (dochter, fecht), by G.B. nocht (1716), by Baillie Stewart (enouch), and perhaps by the traditional laigh. On the other hand, it is not suggested by Macklin, and the Countess of Sutherland is writing enuff by 1727, Macky has no reference to this characteristic, and it may have disappeared from educated speech during our period.

The consonants of the Norse area<sup>(2)</sup> appear in forasmuckle, meikle, brig and rigging in the Kirk Session records. Pitcairn already includes meikle in his satire, but it still persists in Macklin, as does sio.

In addition to the above, Baillie Stewart writes shape (cheap) and S.B. has chopman (shopman); th for t is found in the traditional fourthnight and in peuther; d for th, commonly in furder and once in guhider; and d for t in warrand, puder (pewter) and probably

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1. S.N.D., par. 78.

2. S.N.D. pars. 65, 66.



accidentally in wouldnd. Mrs. Mure is still writing fardings in 1790.

Another difference may have existed in the accenting of different syllables of a word. Mitchell, in his list of Scotticisms, refers to this difference in the words deponent and decreet.

#### J. Dialect

In the study of the written language, we found practically no indications of purely local usages. With regard to speech, Pitcairn's satire gave the North-country laird a marked dialect, characterized particularly by the /i/ sound (deene, jeedge, sekeerity) and by initial /f/ for /hw/. Eighteenth century comments conflict: Carlyle mentions a London surgeon who "spoke English so well that we could not have detected him to be a Scotchman, far less an Aberdeensman -- he had entirely lost his mother-tongue -- almost the only instance I ever knew of anyone from that shire"<sup>(1)</sup>; but Ochtertyre mentions Professor Gordon who "spoke very broad Scotch, without the Aberdeenshire twang, such as was spoken by people of education in his youth."<sup>(2)</sup> Apparently Ochtertyre did not expect dialect from an educated man in the middle of the century. Carlyle may simply mean that Aberdonians usually retained a Scots (not a dialectal) speech, and thus agree with Ochtertyre. For the early part of the eighteenth century, however, we have no evidence.

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1. Autobiography, p. 348.

2. Ochtertyre - op. cit., Vol. I, p. 298. Professor Gordon was born in 1710, and continued lecturing till near the end of the century.



## Conclusion

On the whole, it seems likely that writers who talk of "Scots" being spoken in the middle of the eighteenth century are referring to pronunciation rather than to vocabulary, idiom and grammar. We have seen that, although traces of Scots idiom and grammar remained in our written material at the end of our period, along with a good number of Scots words, there was not a sufficient proportion of these for us to describe the written language as "Scots". On the other hand, we have seen that Scots pronunciations could lie behind English written forms, and that the difference in pronunciation between Scots and English struck strangers as being more marked than the difference in vocabulary.

This difference in pronunciation during most of our period almost certainly included the /ɪ/ vowel in words like Suppleecation, and possibly included variations in the use of /ɪ/ and /ɛ/<sup>(1)</sup>, a vowel different from the English in words like guid, variation in /ɔ/ and /o/, the absence in some words of the /aɪ/ and /aʊ/ diphthongs; and it may have included a number of other differences in individual words, all of which would give the language a markedly different sound from that of English. The main differences in consonants were probably the dropping of the final t, the variation in the use of /n/ and /ŋ/, and possibly the use of the l mouillé in words like bailzie.

The anglicization which took place during the late seventeenth century in the speech of the upper classes and some of the clergy

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1. See p. 283.



probably included the superseding of Old English (or Old Norse) /ā/ and its derivative /e/ by English /o/ in words like who, stone the omission of gutturals in words like enough, the pronouncing of l after back-vowels (e.g. call) and possibly the discarding of a good deal of Scots vocabulary and grammar. All this, of course, must have happened within a limited social circle. Allan Ramsay makes it clear<sup>(1)</sup> that the language he spoke was different from that commonly spoken by the "gentlemen" of his time.

In Ramsay's day there must have been at least three speech-groups among educated Scots: there were those who, like Allan Ramsay, preferred Scots dialect, but could probably anglicize a good deal when they chose (e.g. in writing, or in speaking to English visitors); others must have spoken a language like that of the records - English with a sprinkling of Scotticisms, spoken with the Scots pronunciations described above, and these speakers could use dialect as Ramsay said "for a change"; the third group, whom the Earl of Cromarty called many and whom Allan Ramsay called few, appeared to despise dialect Scots, but there is no evidence that their speech was more anglicized than that of the second group.<sup>(2)</sup> There is, however, every likelihood that the first group were being influenced by the second throughout our period, so that by the middle of the century educated men who habitually used dialect were becoming unusual.

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1. p. 262.

2. If this group had been more anglicized, and more influential, we should have been unlikely to find so many Scots forms used as alternatives to English forms, throughout our period.



The desire to avoid Scots, as we saw in Chapter 7, was noticeable by 1740, and speakers who wished to be fashionable attempted to level out all the differences in vocabulary, idiom and pronunciation, between Scots and English. This movement did not, however, involve all the gentry and professional classes, and in the second half of the century people like Lady Strathnaver, Lord Kames and Mrs. Mure of Caldwell probably retained the older pronunciations (wha, etc.) satirized by Macklin, along with some words and phrases<sup>(1)</sup> which had gone out of fashion.

On the whole, however, the speech of educated and upper classes in the late eighteenth century would be similar to that suggested by Sir Walter Scott who indicates the speech of The Antiquary by turns of phrase or legal idioms, and allows the Duke of Argyll consciously to use an occasional Scotticism in addressing a countrywoman, but generally uses the marks of broad Scots pronunciation only for dialect speakers like Baillie Nicol Jarvie and Jeanie Deans.

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1. See p. 272.



APPENDIX I.

EARLY SCOTS TEXTS.

This specimen, and the two following exemplify the characteristics of sixteenth century Scots described on pages 50-57 of thesis.

Bellenden's Translation of Livy, 1533. (S.T.S. edition, 1901. p. 1-2).

I wate nocht gif I war to do ane proffitabil werk  
gif I wrate þe dedis of romanis sen the first  
begynnyng of rome; peraventure I dar nocht  
write þe samyn þocht I could. And zit I se  
þare werkis of lang begynnyng and richt divulgate 5.  
to þe pepill, sen new authouris belevis ilk day  
owthir to write þe said history with mare faith and  
sikkernes, or ellis be þare crafty eloquence  
traistis to vincuss the rude langage of anciant  
authouris. In quhatsumeir way It sall happin, 10.  
It will pleiss me to haue pastance and consolacioun  
with my self, to haue in memorie þe illustir and  
wourthy dedis of þat pepil quhilk is þe prince of  
þe world. And þocht in sic pluralite of writaris  
my fame is obscure and of litill estimatioun, zit 15.  
I sall comforte my self in þe nobilitie and magnitude  
of þare renoun þat sall noy my name. Attoure, þe  
historie of romanis is of grete besines, becaus It  
is now to be repetit abone sevin hundreth 3eris.  
And þocht þe Impire of romanis is procedit of 20.  
smal begynnyng, zit it is increseit and rissin in  
sic magnificence and hicht, þat þe samyn is chargeand  
and lauborius to þame self.



Acts of Parliament, 1555 cap. 8. (Revised edition, 1908).

Anent the ordour for geving of curatouris to minouris.

Item, Because it is understand that be the  
geuing of curatouris to minouris be sindrie Jugeis  
thair hes bene gret skaith sustenit be the saidis  
minouris, Thairfoir it is statute and ordanit that  
in all tymes cumming quhen ony minor passis the 5.  
yeiris of his tutorie and desyris curatouris That  
he cum befoir his Juge Ordinar and desyre of him  
ane sumoundis or edict to warne twa at the leist  
of the maist honest and famous of the minouris kin  
and all vthers hauand interes quhilk salbe warnit 10.  
lauchfullie, That is to say the speciall persounis  
personallie or at thair dwelling placis geuand  
ane copie to thair wyfis or seruandis or affixand  
it on thair yettis or duris and vthers haifand  
interes generallie at the mercat croce of the hoid 15.  
Burgh of the Schire quhair the saidis minouris hes  
thair landis or gudis to compeir at ane certane  
day vpone ix dayis warning at the leist to heir  
and see the curatouris desyrit be the said minour to  
be geuin to him vnto his perfite age of xxj yeiris 20.  
and cautioun fundin de fideli administrations  
quhilkis beand geuin in maner foirsaid thay sall  
not be reuokit nor dischargeit nor vthers chosin  
to the minour



Royal Burgh of Stirling: Extracts from the Records.

(Glasgow, Stirlingshire & Sons of the Rock Soc., 1887).

7.7.1556.

It is fund be the saidis provest, baillies and  
counsall, that Jonat Donaldsone is ane  
woman of evill conditionis and hes committit  
syndry pykrijs sen the date of hir acting, throw  
the quhilkis it may be ane caus to accuse hir said 5.  
spous of his lyfe, he nocht knawing the committing  
of the samyn, the quhilkis the said Jonat confessit  
oppinly; and tharfor the said Jonat compeirand  
personale, for reformatioun of the premisis, geif  
hir greit aitht, the evangellis tuechit, outwitht 10.  
the presens of hir said spous, and of hir awin  
motife will uncompellit or coactit, become actitat  
and oblist in this manir; - that scho shall foirbeir  
and desist fra ony entres of hir said spoussis  
mercheand butht for the space of ane yeir and day 15.  
and forthir during his will; secundly, gyf evir the  
said Jonat committis ( as God forbid ) ony crymes,  
sic as thyft or pykry, othir fra the said Alexander  
hir spouse, or layis ony thing in wod, by his consent,  
or fra ony uthir persone or personis quhatsumevir, ---- 20.  
in that case the said Jonat incontynent thaireftir  
fyrst sall dispesche hir of the said Alexanderis hous  
and buthtis



SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TEXTS.

This specimen and the next are the printed texts referred to on p. 65 of thesis. The language is considerably more anglicized than that of the manuscript passages following.

Zacharie Boyd - Two Oriental Pearles, Grace and Glory.

(Edinburgh, 1629. Ed. Wreittoun).

p. 9 ff.

Hee who is said to guide, heere is the Lord the great Governour of the world: Hee is hee who giues eyes to the blind and feete to the lame: He is he whose eyes are open upon all the wayes of the Sonnes of men: As the Pillar of fire was Israels guide by night, and by day became a Pillar of a Clowd for their guard behind them, betwene them and the Egyptians, even so the Lord God is our guide and our guard; Our guid like a Pillar of fire in darknesse shewing vs the way, our guard like a Pillar of a clowd behind vs hiding vs from the cruell Pharao's, the enemies of our salvation.

All that is to be required in a guide is in him in all perfection: In a good guide these foure things are chiefly required: 1. that hee see. 2. that he be wise. 3. that hee bee willing. 4. that he be able to direct and goe before in the way.

1. As for the first, There is none that sees so clearely as the Lord: Iohn sawe his eyes both bright and burning as a flame of fire: He must see most clearely, who by his word inlighteneth mans eyes:



Samuel Rutherford, (Principal of New Colledge, St. Andrews.) -  
The Covenant of Life Opened - A Treatise of the Covenant of Grace.

(Edinburgh. A. Anderson, 1655) p. 1-3.

The Apostle (1 Cor. 15.47) (The first man is of the earth, earthie; the second man is the Lord from Heaven) speaking of the two eminently publick persons, the noble heads of great Families, makes the condition of the first Adam to be animal and earthy, and that of the second Adam to be spiritual and Heavenly. And without doubt, to be born of the house and seed of the second Adam (Jo. 1. 12, 13) must darken the glory of the first birth, so as there is no great ground to boast of the skin and empty lustre of Nobility and good blood; Although when the creature called I and self do creep in to lodge in a poor feeble piece of clay, that clay so lustred must be some God.

The flower and choicest of Adam his Paradise-state is an earthly condition, as is evidenced by his eating (Gen. 2.9.16) sleeping (21) his being placed in a Garden to dress it (8,16,17) his marriage (23,24) his Lordship over birds, beasts, fishes (Gen. 1. 28). But in the second Adam, besides all these, we are gifted with a life of more worth then many acres of Vineyards. They declare therefore that there is much of the first Adam in them, little of the second, Who would conquesse again the many lands that our first father Adam sold.



This specimen, and the remainder of Appendix 1, show the process of anglicization described on pages 59-64 of thesis. In the Assembly samples there is already a high degree of anglicization. The variation according to subject<sup>(1)</sup>, can also be seen here, the 1638 passage below containing a sprinkling of Scotticisms while the 1639 passage, dealing with a religious subject, has only two.

Acts of Assembly. (1638 edition.) 5.12.1638.

Against the unlawful oathes of intrants.

The six Assemblies immediately preceeding, for most just and weightie reasons above-specified, being found to be unlawfull, and null from the beginning: The Assembly declareth the oathes and subscriptions exacted by the Prelates of intrants in the ministerie all this time bypast (as without any pretext of warrand from the Kirk, so for obedience of the acts of these null Assemblies, and contrare to the ancient and laudable constitutions of this Kirk which never have been nor can be lawfully repealed, but must stand in force) to be unlawfull, and no way obligatorie. And in like manner declareth, that the power of Presbyteries, and of provincial and generall Assemblies, hath been unjustly suppressed, but never lawfully abrogate. And therefore that it hath been most lawfull unto them, notwithstanding any point unjustly objected by the Prelats to the contrare, to admit, suspend or deprive ministers, respective within their bounds, upon relevant complaints sufficiently proven; to choose their own Moderatours, and to execute all the parts of ecclesiasticall jurisdiction according to their own limits appointed them by the Kirk.

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1. As described on p. 67.



Acts of Assembly. (1639 edition.)

30.8.1639. Act anent Ministers Catechising, and  
Family Exercises.

The Assembly considering that the long waited for fruits of the Gospel, so mercifully planted and preserved in this Land, and the Reformation of our selves, and Families, so solemnly vowed to God of late in our Covenant, cannot take effect, except the knowledge and worship of God be caried from the Pulpit to every family within each Parish, hath therefore appointed that every Minister, besides his paines on the Lords day, shall have weekly catechising of some part of the Paroch, and not altogether cast over the examination of the people, till a little before the Communion. Also that in every Familie the worship of God be erected, where it is not both Morning and Evening, and that the Children and Servants be catechised at home, by the Masters of the Families, whereof account shall be taken by the Minister, and Elders assisting him in the visitation of every Family: And lest they fail, that visitation of the severall Kirks be seriously followed by every Presbyterie, for this end among others. The execution and successe whereof, being tried by the Synods, let it be represented to the next Generall Assembly.



The three extracts given here from the Acts of Parliament show two different styles, those of 1633 and 1661 being more "formal" <sup>(1)</sup> than that of 1686. Both styles are, however, more Scots than that of the Assembly Records on the preceding pages. Taken together, these three extracts illustrate the progress of anglicization in Parliamentary texts during the seventeenth century.

Acts of Parliament (1908 edition) 1633. cap. 7.

Anent invading of ministers.

Oure Soverane Lord With the advice of the  
estaites Ratifies and approues the act of parliament  
maid in the yeir of god ane thousand fyve hundreth  
fourscoir and sevin yeires Anent the invaders of  
ministers With this explanatiōne and additiōne  
That quhasoevir invaides any minister or putts  
any violent hands one him by thameselffis, thair  
men, tennents, servants or any vthers by thair  
hounding out, directione or allowance for quhatsoever  
caus or occasiōne Whether the same be for the  
caus contenit in the said act or for any vther caus  
otherwayes then by order of law or doeth offer  
violence to thame sall incure the lyke paine as  
is contenit in the said act.

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1. See p. 46.



Acts of Parliament. (1908 edition) 1661. cap. 239.

Act appointing the pursuer of the thieff to have  
the goods stolen from him restored.

Our Soverane Lord vnderstanding that when thioves  
are taken and execute for theft or declaired fugitives  
their whole estate and the goods stollen also  
doth fall to his Maiestie and to the Lords of  
Regalities and others Justiciars pretending right  
to the saids goods stollen For remeid whairof  
his Maiestie with advice and consent of the Estates  
of Parliament Statuts and Ordaines That any persone  
haveing goods or geir stollen from him and haveing  
persewed the Stealler thairof Shall have his oun  
goods agane whomever the same can be apprehended  
And wher the stollen goods cannot be had the persuer  
of the thieff shall have the iust value of the  
goods and geir stollen from him out of the readiest  
of the theiff's goods with the expences waired  
out by the persuer he alwayes persewing the  
theiff vsque ad sententiam Reserveing alwayes to  
the Shirroff or other Magistrats and taker of the  
theiff the Expences waired out by them in the  
takeing and putting of the theiff to execution.



Acts of Parliament (1908 edition). 1686. Cap. 21.

Act for Winter Herding.

Our Sovereigne Lord Considering the prejudice and damage which the Lieges doe sustaine in their planting and inclosures through the not herding of nolt, sheep and other bestial in the winter tyme wherby the young trees and hedges are eaten and destroyed, Doeth with advice and Consent of his Estates of Parliament Statute and ordaine that all heretors, liferenters, tenents, Cotters and other possessors of Lands or houses shall Cause herd their horses, nolt, sheep, suyne and goats the wholl year also weell in winter as in summer, And in the night tyme shall Cause keep the same in houses, folds or inclosures soe as they may not eat or destroy their nighboures ground, woods, hedges or planting, Certifieing such as Contraveen they shall be lyable to pay halfe a merk toties quoties for ilke beast they shall have goeing on their nighboures ground by and attour the damage done to the grass or planting And declares that it shall be lafull to the heretor or possessor of the ground to detaine the said beasts untill he be payed of the said halfe merk for ilke beast found upon his ground and of his expences in keeping of the same, And this but prejudice of any former acts of Parliament made against destroyers of planting and inclosures.



The next five specimens are from local records. The language of these is, on the whole, similar to that of the National Records already given, but is slightly more Scots.<sup>(1)</sup>

Session Book of Rothesay. (Ed. H. Paton. 1931)

Session holden at Rothesay the 19 of Apryle 1660.

Sederunt: Mr. John Stewart, minister; Hector Bannatyne of Kames; (etc).

Compeared (anent the scandall of Jeane Campbell)  
Jonet Morisowne who declared that about three  
yeires since Patrick Campbell desyred her to goe  
vp and see his daughter and that she found her  
heid open and bound it vp and left her a peice  
saw to rub to her breast which was good for comforting  
the hert against scowmers. Margret N'Kirdie  
declared that shee knew no thing that Jonet Morisone  
did to her but bound up her head. Jonet N'Neill  
declared that she knew nothing that Jonet Morisone  
did but bind vp her heid and desyred her to apply  
the saw to her breast.

The Session finding no presumptiones against  
the said Jeane Campbell declare the said report  
to be a sclander and apointis intimatiounes to be  
made out of pulpit vpon Sunday next that the Session  
did vse all meanes possible for tryell therof and  
could not find the least presumption nor author  
but only that it was commonly reported throw the  
contrie, and apointis that whosoever shall heirafter  
cast vp the samen to the said Jeane (without a  
sufficient ground and presumptiones) shall be  
repute and punished as slanderers.

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1. See pages 83-7 on local records.



Aberdeen Kirk Session. (Spalding Club edition).

5.1.1662. - The forsaid visitors of the dasks are found to have keepit that George Allane cordoner in the Spittall and his nz'boris ther right to ther dask is relewant enouch and approues the same. They approve David Still and the Gipsons of Murcur ther right to their dask, they approue Andrew Cassies right in qtstryps Captaine Forbes former act is ratiffied and approvine with consent of Christopher Scaff and vthers interessed anent ther dask vnder the colledg loft.

They approue Wm Logans right, he hes promeist if he haue no heir, to leaue his dask to the session qn he dies.

The said day compeired Alexander Meassone, Alexander Hervie, Thomas Wat, - - - all watter men on Done, desyring the Sessione to authorize ther right qch they had to a dask standing in the east end of the church, Betuixt the dask belonging to the Gipsons in Murcur and the cordoners dask in the Spittall. The quhilk desyre being taikene to considerations finds that the forsaid persons had giuen content to the sessione long agoe by paying ane certaine sowe of monie.



Aberdeen Burgh Records. (Scottish Burgh Record Society).

28.2.1644. -

The quhilk day the counsell considering that the tymes ar dangerous in respect of the present trouble within this kingdome, and that diuerse insolencies and desordouris may be daylie committed within this burgh be the soiors and vtheris euill dispoised persounes takand advantage of the present tymes, haue statute and ordainit, and be thir presentis statuts, thair be ane nichtlie watche keipit within this toun of the inhabitants thairrof, and that they be sufficientlie armed, ilk nicht half ane quarter of the said toun for the said watch, and siclyke ordanes John Jaffrey, dean of gild, to sie that the locks of the haill ports of this burgh be sufficient, and that the saids locks be put on euerie nicht, and the haill ports sure lockit; and that the said dean of gild tak inspection of the catbands, and haue thame in readines for puting wp when necessitie sall require; and also ordaines that euerie inhabitant being ane fencible persone in this burgh, both maister, prenteis, and servant, but exception keip the said nichtlie watch thameselves for the haill nicht, vnder the pain of fyve pundis money to be exactit from euerie absent.



Peebles Burgh Records. (Scottish Burgh Record Society).

19.2.1672.

Anent the supplicatioun gevin in be J.N., maisone in Dunsyre, beirand that he intendes to come and reside within the burgh of Peebles, and ther to follow his vocation and calling as he shall be employed, and shall endeavour to give everie man whc imployes him satisfaction according to his power and capacitie, and als casilie and cheape as he may, provydeing he get incouragment, and therfor humblie beseeichand tham to grant him licence to build upon his awne expenssis ane duelling hous, and other office houssis as he shall find convenient, with ane yaird, upon their commoun ground called the Groen yairds, outwith the North Port of Peebles, as the said supplicatioun beires; which being red, and considered be the proveist, baillies, and counsel of befor and now, they friely give, grant, dimit and few to the said J.N., his heires and assignayes, that piece of waist commoun ground called the green yairds, lyand outwith the said Port betuixt Peebles Water upon the west, the taill and peece of land perteaning now to G.T., upon the north, the Kings hea street squire with the connzea of the north gavill of the berne perteaning now to the heiress of T.W. upon the east



Rothsay Town Council. (Bute edition).

Att Rothsay the twentyfyfth day of Apryle jm vi c and  
fourscore five yeires.

Ninian Stewart and Jo. Glasse, balzyes, being conveint with  
the counsell and heretours of the burgh in obedience of a letter  
from my Lord Chancellor, mentioneing that his Majesty and the  
Lords of His Privy Counsell have ordered six score men to be  
sent to the westerne shyres to meit at Mayboyle to receave  
commands from Leovtenent Generall Drumond, and for defraying  
the expense of sending ther proportion of the officers and  
soldiers to the said place have thought fitt to impose upon  
the valuations of the burgh and Faculty roll as the samen was  
last uplifted ane moneth and ane halfe cesse to be uplifted  
and taken from the heretours and inhabitants of the burgh  
immediatly and nominats and apoyntes John McNeall merchant to  
uplift the same and ordaines all the heretours and others  
lyable therin to come in and make payment therof to him  
betwixt and twelve houres upon Moonday next being the  
twentyseventh day of the said moneth wnder the paynes of  
poynding, imprisonment and quartering.



The remaining extracts in this appendix are taken from memoirs and letters. Styles found in this type of writing, and their similarity to the styles of the records, are discussed on pages 177-81 of the thesis. The specimen below comes from one of the more Scots texts of the early seventeenth century.

Sir James Melville - Memoirs. (Fyfe. I. p. 36).

I fand her Maiestie spacing in ane alley --(1)  
Sche inquyred gene the Quen had send any answer  
anent the proposition of a mariage maid to hir be  
Maister Randolphe. I answerit as I wes instructed,  
that the Quen thocht litle or nathing therof;  
bot lukit for the meting of some commissioners  
upon the borders - - to confer and trait upon  
all sic matters of gretest importance, as mycht  
concern the quyetnes of baith the contrées, and  
contentement of baith the Quenis myndis. "Sa  
seing that your Maiesteis can not sa schone find  
the opportunitie of meting, samekle desyred betwen  
your selves - - be your maist trusty and famylier  
counsellours; the Quen my mestres - - is myndit  
to send for hir part, my L. of Murray and the  
secretary Liddingtoun, and is in hope that your  
Maieste will send my Lordis of Bedford and my L.  
Robert Dudley." Sche said, that it apperit I  
maid bot small accompt of my L. Robert, seeing that  
I named the Erle of Bedford before him; bot or  
it wer lang, sche suld mak hym a greter erle

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1. Omissions as in Fyfe.



Journals of Sir John Lauder Lord Fountainhall. 1665-1676.

(S.H.S. 1900) p. 1-2.

(c. 1665) -

We saw also the fatall chair of Scotland wheirin our kings for many ages used to be croune. I fand it remarkable for nothing but its antiquity, it being thought to have come from Egypt some 3,000 years ago.

I went in the nixt place to the Tower, wheir on our entrin according to custome I left my sword. Heir first we saw a very strong armory for weapons of all sorts, as many as could furnish 20,000 men; we saw great field pieces of ordinance as also granadoes; we saw also many coats of maill, and among the rest on very conceity all joined like fines of fisches on to another, which they informed me came as a present from the great Mogull who commands over 36 kings. The (re) were hinging their as Trophees several peices of armour that they had taken from the french in their wars wt them. Their we saw the huge armour of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. We came nixt and saw the honors, wheir we saw the sword and scipter of honor; the croun was not their, by reason the parliament had use for it at Whitehal. We also saw a most rich Globe of christal beset wt. most precious diamonds.



Sir Hugh Campbell of Cawdor. (Thanes of Cawdor - Spalding Club, p. 335).

A business letter.

1677.

Lo. Friend,

Pray be pleased with your first occasion to cause bring the goods undervrytin from Holland or quherever ellis ye cane most readily to me, to Inverness or Findorn, and the price of them shall be readily allowed you in our accompt.

Imprimis als much lead (not to be castin in caiks till it com hom) as can be bought for £200 Scots at Holland or England.

Item 3 or 4 dusson of bigg glass bottellis holding tuixt a pynt and a quart and als many lesser bottellis holding pyntis or chapinis.

Item, 50 or threescor handsom light muskett barrellis, quhich I mynd to stock and furnish at hom, for weapon gunnes to our watch and militia; let them not be too long nor too havy for a man to travell with his other waponis, and bee of ordinar musket bor or rather less, bot the ordinar bor will be good.

Ane hundreth or two weight off gunc pouder very good for the militia the watch and my foulleris use, and ane hundreth weight of small shott, the one half for murfull, the other halff of tuo sorts in equall pairt.....



This letter, compared with that on the preceding page, illustrates the marked anglicization which took place in the work of the writer within a period of ten years.<sup>(1)</sup>

Sir Hugh Campbell<sup>(2)</sup>

Edr. 29 May, 1689.<sup>(3)</sup>

Loveing Cousin,

The news that we hear from Argyleshyre this day makes me hope that the greatest caus of your fears may be over, for we have an accompt that these in Kintyre that were in arms after they were dissipated by Captain Young went to Gie, where some of the Macleans came to them, who were pursued by one of our Scots frigats and she and severall English men of warre lyes now at Gie, so that these rebells are surrounded with ships by sea and Captain Young by land, upon the Largie syde of his own partie and of Argyles regiment and of the countrey people make a partie of odds and twelve hundred men who as its supposed hes attacked these in Gie ere now. We hear also that Dundee made a rendezvous in Lochaber of sevin or eight hundred men, but they are dissipated since, and he gone we know not whither. Our news from Irland gives a very good accompt.....

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1. See p. 179.

2. To Archibald Campbell, near Islay.

3. Thanes of Cawder, p. 378.



APPENDIX 2.

Impression of 22 texts printed between 1685 and 1705. - Samples of the first 1,000 words from each.

Episcopalian Pamphlets.

Memorial for His Highness the Prince of Orange --  
on Scottish Affairs. London, 1689.

Sample: p. 3-6. 2 Scotticisms (notwithstanding whereof,  
was conform to the law).

Case of the Present Afflicted Clergy in Scotland.  
London, 1690.

Sample: p. 1-4. English.

Historical Relation of the late General Assembly at Edinburgh.  
London, 1691 (attributed to John Cockburn)

Sample: p. 1-4. 3 Scotticisms (notwithstanding of,  
discharge, kirk).

Vindication of the Government in Scotland during the  
reign of King Charles II - Sir George Mackenzie.  
London, 1691.

Sample: p. 3-7. 5 Scotticisms (was never bigot, (1)  
warrant, advocate, cess, discharged)

Presbyterian Inquisition against the Colledge of Edinburgh.  
London, 1691.

Sample: p. 1-5. 2 Scotticisms (mercat, conform).

Letter to a friend -- with relation to the Present Persecution -  
A. Monro. London, 1692.

Sample: p. 1-5. English.

History of the Scotch Presbyterians, being the epitome of the  
Hind Let Loose, London, 1692. (A. Monro?)

Sample: p. 1-4. 2 Scotticisms (declinature, docerned).

Apology for the Clergy of Scotland.  
London, 1693. (attributed to A. Monro).

Sample: p. 1-3. English, apart from 2 doubtful Scotticisms  
(undecencies, drink Physick to my Breakfast).

- 
1. Contrast Mackenzie's Laws and Customs of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1678, which has 15 Scotticisms in the first 1,000 words.



Account of the late Establishment of the Presbyterian Government by the Parliament of Scotland. London, 1693. (attributed to J. Sage)

Sample: p. 1-5. 3 Scotticisms (convict (Participle), uncontroversibly (doubtful), kirk).

Calumny and Slander Examined -- in a Letter to a Malicious Libeller. London, 1693. (attributed to A. Monro).

Sample: p. 1-3. 3 Scotticisms (angry at the names you give, precognition, deposed).

Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence -- "Jacob Curate" (G. Crooket?) London, 1694. (second edition).

Sample: p. 1-3. 1 Scotticism (discharged).

Remarks on an Answer to the Scots Presbyterian Eloquence. London, 1694. (W. Strachan?).

Sample: p. 1-3. 1 Scotticism (libel (verb)).

#### Presbyterian Pamphlets.

A Hind Let Loose. 1687. (Alex. Shields? Probably printed in Holland).

Sample: p. 1-3. 1 Scotticism (tentation).

The Good Old Way Defended -- Gilbert Rule, Principal of the College of Edinburgh. Edinburgh 1697.

Sample: p. 1-5. English.

Essay upon Toleration -- J. Donaldson, 1703. (No printer).

Sample: first 1,000 words. English.

#### Other Subjects

Vindictory Schedule concerning the New Cure of Fevers -- Andrew Brown. Edinburgh, 1691.

Dedication: 4 Scotticisms (publiet, damage, your Lordships stars has disposed you, notwithstanding of).

Text: first 1,000 words. 2 Scotticisms (damage, their whole endeavours).

Description of the Isles of Orkney -- James Wallace, late Minister of Kirkwall, published by his son. Edinburgh, 1693.

Sample a): p. 1-6. 4 Scotticisms (penult, gotten, Firth condensed upon).

Sample b): p. 10-14 (1) 18 Scotticisms (including Muir-fowl, be East, Bear, Stockines, Selch-skines, dight, tangle, Parten).

- 
1. Here the writer has got into his local description. In the London edition of 1700, the Scotticisms in the first passage have been reduced to 2, and the second passage has been completely rewritten.



Vindication of the Divine Perfections - Sir Jas. Dalrymple,  
Lord Stair. London, 1695.

Sample: first 1,000 words. English.

Scotland's Sovereignty asserted - Sir Thomas Craig.  
Translated from the Latin by George Ridpath. Edinburgh, 1695.

Sample: p. 1-6. 1 Scotticism (resolv'd on reading of the same).

Husbandry Anatomized - James Donaldson. Edinburgh, 1697.

Sample a): first 1,000 words. 4 Scotticisms

Sample b): second 1,000 words. 5 Scotticisms.

(These include kendled, Parking, marish, notwithstanding of,  
Thistles, prescriveth, allanerly).

Some Doubts and Questions in the Law - Sir John Nisbet, advocate.  
Edinburgh, 1698.

Sample: first 1,000 words. 55 Scotticisms.

(These include the saids Lands, Reasons behoved to be discust,  
in favours of, as said is, - and many legal terms.)

Essay for Illustrating the Roman Poets. For the Use of Schools -  
Thos. Jaffray, M.A. Edinburgh, 1705.

Sample a): Essay - first 1,000 words. 8 Scotticisms.  
(notourly, necessitat (2ce), anent (2ce), ordinarily (2ce),  
caused write.)

Sample b): Translation of Persius, p. 4-6. 4 Scotticisms.



APPENDIX 3. List of Passages analysed<sup>(1)</sup>

Main Period: 1700-1750.

Acts of Sederunt of the Lords of Council and Session (1740 and 1753 editions)<sup>(2)</sup>

16.7.1701 - 21.6.1704 { to "baill warrands of the first session" }<sup>(3)</sup>  
    ib. - 11.2.'08 { "Resignation in the Magistrates Hands bears" }  
    ib. - 25.12.'08 { "and the Ordinary for the Time -- do attend" }  
10.2.1710 - 19.12.'10 { "23rd Article of the Regulations"  
    ib. - 20.11.'11 { "if the Pursuer be not ready"

18.1.1715 - 1.2.'15 { "if a Debate in a Cause"  
    ib. - 25.6.'17 { "are by the Laws of Scotland declared"  
31.7.'17 - ib. { "at any diet on which the court meets"  
16.2.'23 - ib. { "as they think fit"  
    ib. - 5.6.'25 { "the said 15th. Day and no sooner"

13.2.1730 - ib. { end)  
23.7.'31 - 18.2.'32 { "to be comprehended under these words"  
    ib. - ib. { end)  
22.11.'38 - 23.2.'39 { "incapable of all publick trust or Office"  
    ib. - 6.11.'39 { "to depart out of Scotland"

23.1.1745 - 5.6.'46 { "An Act of Parliament -- enacts"  
    ib. - 9.1.'47 { "the Tenor follows"  
27.1.'47 - 6.6.'48 { end)  
    7.2.'50 - 18.7.'50 { "the said G.C. consented"  
    ib. - 20.7.'51 { "in respect thereof grant Warrant"

Acts of Sederunt (MS.)

Same passages as above.

Decisions of the Court of Session - Falconer.

Vol. I.  
14.11.1744 - ib. { to end of minute)  
20.11.'44 - 28.11.'44 { "ranked the Adjudgers pari passu" }  
    ib. - ib. { "Countries where his Effects lay" - p.13)  
Vol. II. (p. 130)  
3.1.1750 - 5.1.'50 { "a Debt he was bound in"  
    ib. - 9.1.'50 { end)

- 
1. Each passage is approximately 1,000 words, the number being estimated by counting lines.
  2. Editions are given in detail on pp. 27-28.
  3. Each new group of passages starts at the beginning of the minute specified.



Minutes of the Proceedings in Parliament (1703 and 1707 editions)

11.5.1703 - 14.5.'03 { to "Election of Commissioners"  
ib. - 19.5.'03 { " sitting of Parliament"  
21.5.'03 - 24.5.'03 { " Petition for Sir G.S. - - read"  
2.1.'07 - 3.1.'07 { end)  
4.1.'07 - 6.1.'07 { "further considered"

Laws and Acts of the Parliaments of Queen Anne (1705 and 1707 editions)

21.9.1705 - Acts I and II (to "whence they are exported" - p. 4)  
ib. Act II (to "all fishing of Salmond" - p. 6.)  
ib. Acts II, III (to end, omitting list of names)  
25.3.1707 Acts XIII-KV (to "safely make payment" - p. 67)  
ib. Act XV (to "conform to the Accounts" - p. 69)

MS. Minutes of Parliament (rough copy) (1)

28.6.1705 - 3.7.'05 (See Appendix 8)  
1.11.'06 - 4.11.'06  
21.11.'06 - 26.11.'06 ("Exportation of Victual")  
ib. - 27.11.'06  
2.1.'07 - 3.1.'07 (as in printed Minute)  
4.1.'07 - 6.1.'07 (Do.)

MS. Acts of Parliament (second copy)

21.9.1705 - Acts I and II (p.4) (as in Printed Acts)  
ib. Act II (p.6) (Do.)  
Passages 1705-6 as in MS. Minutes.

- 
1. Minutes for 1703 and March, 1707 are not available in MS.  
Those for Jan., 1707 are only available in the rough copy.



General Assembly - contemporary prints.

- 9.3.1702 - 11.3.'02 (end) (excluding letter to the King.)  
1703 (beginning) - 18.3.'03 (send up such of their numbers)  
(excluding Address to the Queen)  
ib. - 22.3.'03 (for the public use of the Church)  
(excl. Address).  
26.4.'10 - 6.5.'10 (of every person therein) (excluding letter  
to Queen)  
ib. - 8.5.'10 (to take such measures)  
12.5.1715 - 13.5.'15 (in so far as they concern the charge)  
ib. - 14.5.'15 (represented in the humble addresses)  
ib. - 17.5.'15 (representation of the state of their affairs)  
14.5.'23 - 18.5.'23 (authorized by law)  
20.5.'23 - 21.5.'23 (Process concerning Mr. Gabriel Wilson)  
21.5.1730 - 23.5.'30 (the adjournment of the four)  
ib. - 15.5.'31 (end of first Commission)  
ib. - 12.5.'32 (the countenance of the General Assembly)  
23.5.'37 - 24.5.'37 (reformation of the Highlands & Islands)  
ib. - 17.5.'38 (in the due Exercise of Discipline)

Additional passages:-

- 2.2.1700 - 14.2.1700 (one in the Lord) (excluding letter to  
King)  
ib. - 15.2.1700 (as may be of use)  
11.5.1710 (Commissions) (to p. 23 - and appoints the same to stand)  
Addresses to the King and Queen:-  
1702 and 1703 (to "rooting out Popish errors" - 13.3.'03)  
12.5.'22 and 13.5.'22 (in blessing your Majesty's councils)

General Assembly Manuscript:-

All of the above except additional passages 1700 and 1702  
which are not available in MS.

Proceedings of the Committee concerning Mr. John Simson, (1729)  
The Libel: p.3 (beginning) - p.5. (Adam was not a federal Head)  
Objections by Mr. J.S.: p.11 - p. 13 (against the 5 and 8 Acts)  
Report of Committee: p. 15 - p. 17 (Injunction of the General  
Assembly)

Do. p. 41 - p. 44 (Judged of no Weight)  
Depositions of Witnesses: p. 53 - p. 55 (to touch on all the  
Subjects)(1)

- 
1. Here the five passages were not continuous because an  
attempt was made to cover the different types of matter  
in this document.



Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis. Vol. II. (Senate & Faculty)

17.10.1701 - 25.3.1702 (after this year)  
ib. - 5.11.'03 (for remeid hereof)  
ib. - 5.1.'04 (an act of oblivion)  
 29.1.'08 - 22.12.'08 (offer of Mr. Williams)  
ib. - 27.12.'09 (had not London spoken)  
  
 28.4.'15 - 6.2.'16 (end) (Omitting letter from Townshend)  
 26.2.'17 - 31.10.'21 (Professor of Divinity)  
ib. - 17.6.'23 (Mr. Wood and his people)  
 8.7.'26 - 14.12.'27 (and that after this)  
ib. - 12.1.'28 (end)

Mun. Univ. Glas. Vol. II (Reports of Commissioners to the University)

1717 - 5.11.'17 (in manner therein appointed)  
ib. - 22.10.'18 (having the due effect. p. 565)  
ib. - 9.12.'18 (a man of probity)

Mun. Univ. Glas. Vol. I. Deeds.

1722 p.478-481 (by any deed under their hand)  
ib. p. 483 (augmentation of salarys)

University of Edinburgh: Charters, Statutes and Acts. (Acts of Senatus)

14.2.1733 - 26.5.'35 (bounds of Scotland)  
ib. - 9.1.'38 (omitting Town Council extract)  
 16.11.'38 - 2.12.'40 (end)

Fasti Aberdonenses: (Faculty Minutes)

2.9.1700 - 4.9.'00 (was unanimously agreed) (p. 438-441)  
 -.4.'16 - 8.4.'26 (end) (p.442-5)

Fasti Aber. (Commissioners to the University - report)

20.4.1717 - 13.6.'18 (end) (p. 387-390)



Aberdeen K.S.

21.1.1700 - 6.8.1701 {which petition being considered)  
 1b. - 29.3.1702 {have it in their option)  
 1b. - 29.8.1702 {he paying her)  
 8.1.1707 - 28.11.1708 {end} {Omitting presbytery extract)\*  
 13.2.1709 - 24.4.1714 {end} {Omitting inventory of pews)  
 30.10.1715 - 17.4.1726 (upon the nynoteenth day)  
 18.1.1730 - 16.7.1755 (may be bound and obliged)

Elgin K.S.

1701 - 1710 (to take notice of these)  
 1713 - 1731 (end) (only c. 960 words)\*  
 1732 - 5.4.1737 {end}\*  
 1b. - 26.6.1746 {end}

South Leith K.S.

12.4.1700 - 3.3.1701 (to make the graves of the poor)  
 1b. - 30.10.1701 {but ye furnaces went wrong)  
 {Omitting lists of names)  
 1b. - 23.7.1702 {so that a great part)  
 17.3.1709 - 20.4.1710 {speak to Mr. James Elphinston thereanent)  
 1b. - 28.6.1710 {p. 21 answered in the affirmative)  
 27.1.1715 - 22.9.1715 {end)  
 1b. - 18.4.1717 {p. 32 considered and fully conferred)  
 1b. - 27.11.1718 {end)  
 1.2.1722 - 26.4.1723 {C.C., Foundling, to be dismissed 5 of  
 May next) (Omitting letter)\*  
 1b. - 30.1.1724 (method for securing these windows)\*  
 1.1.1730 - 5.8.1731 {One Pound ten shillings)(Omitting letter)\*  
 1b. - 23.11.1732 {end of accounts)\*  
 1b. - 1.4.1735 {not to give the scholars the play above  
 half a day)\*  
 3.7.1740 - 24.9.1741 (p. 49 - first Master of the Hospital)  
 {Omitting letter)  
 1b. - 27.1.1743 (ordered their Treasurer to pay)

Carstairs K.S. (MS.)

1.2.1700 - 28.7.1700 {compeared W.S.)  
 1b. - 21.11.1700 {end)  
 24.11.1700 - 18.5.1701 {for a testimonial)\*  
 3.8.1707 - 31.8.1707 {end} and 16.11.1712 - 2.8.1713 (to wait  
 upon the next session)  
 2.8.1713 - 3.12.1714 {end)  
 27.2.1715 - 8.5.1715 {end)  
 22.5.1715 - 5.12.1716 {end)  
 20.10.1717 - 18.5.1718 {allowed to be given her)  
 3.1.1720 - 26.3.1721 {fit to continue)  
 1b. - 12.11.1721 {before the Congregation)

Wigtown K.S.

13.3.1701 - 3.4.1701 {Cited pro 2ndo. to the next)  
 1b. - 8.6.1701 {two last sederunts)  
 24.8.1701 - 12.11.1701 {books among the poor)\*  
 11.5.1707 - 2.11.1707 {exhorted to repentance)\*



Wigtown K.S. (Contd)

11.5.1707	- 23.1.1708	(contrary to our Reformation) <sup>n</sup>
16.1.1715	- 1.8.1715	{end) <sup>n</sup>
27.2.1716	- 3.6.1716	{at the Assembly) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 24.2.1717	{end) <sup>n</sup>
31.3.1723	- 4.6.1723	{W. McK. - - and dismissed)
<u>1b.</u>	- 19.9.1723	{his election to be clerk)
17.8.1730	- 14.2.1731	{if at home) (Omitting Presbytery extract) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 11.7.1731	{end) <sup>n</sup>
18.7.1731	- 6.2.1732	{she was rebuked) <sup>n</sup> (Omitting accounts)
3.2.1740	- 1.6.1740	{posture he saw the said persons in) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 12.10.1740	{end) <sup>n</sup> (Omitting accounts)

Rothsay K.S.

23.4.1700	- 19.8.1700	{again the next session)
3.12.1700	- 4.2.1701	{was dismissed) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 24.3.1701	{to pay his fine) <sup>n</sup>
10.2.1708	- <u>1b.</u> p.251	{D.G. and A.S.'s being really married) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 13.6.1708	{considering the time) <sup>n</sup>
13.4.1715	- 12.6.1715	{end) <sup>n</sup>
12.7.1715	- 11.9.1715	{with respect to this affair) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 28.11.1716	{£51.1s. 8d) <sup>n</sup>
1.2.1721	- 22.6.1721	{p. 362 - with a sessional rebuke) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 11.1.1722	{relieve their present straits) <sup>n</sup>
11.3.1730	- 15.7.1730	{as appointed at last Session) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 15.6.1731	{end of p. 416) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 31.5.1732	{end) <sup>n</sup>
31.5.1739	- 5.6.1741	{presented for ther satisfaction) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 14.1.1742	{end) <sup>n</sup>

Minnigaff K.S.

28.1.1700	- 14.3.1700	{the next Session)
<u>1b.</u>	- 28.4.1700	{can say nothing)
<u>1b.</u>	- 26.5.1700	{suearing horidly)
22.6.1718	- 17.8.1718	{rebooked pro lmo.) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 3.10.1718	{5ta) (excluding the accounts) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 16.11.1718	{to him and small family) <sup>n</sup>
4.1.1730	- 12.7.1730	{cited to the next) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 22.11.1730	{and dismissed) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	- 6.6.1731	{exhortation by the minister) <sup>n</sup>

Hawick K.S.

Beginning (1700) to 11.8.1700		(Widow Laings) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	-	<u>1b.</u> Confession (the said William) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	-	15.12.1700 {from Whitsunday) <sup>n</sup>
23.4.1711	-	21.12.1711 {several years ago) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	-	30.6.1712 {end) <sup>n</sup>
1715 (beginning -	-	<u>1b.</u> {foot of p. 123) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	-	12.2.1716 {sorrow) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	-	20.1.1717 {justly he deserved) <sup>n</sup>
1.1.1720	-	<u>1b.</u> {foot of p. 154) <sup>n</sup>
<u>1b.</u>	-	18.6.1722 {n)



Rothsay Town Council Records. Vol. II

7.1.1700 - 28.2.'00 (on the Bailzy leitts)  
ib. - 8.11.'00 (end)  
 11.11.'15 - 26.10.'16 (style and title of King)  
ib. - 10.11.'16 (as principall and with me)  
 15.11.'33 - 18.1.'34 (eldest son and heir)  
ib. - 10.5.'34 (having qualified himself conform)  
 5.5.'46 - 6.10.'46 (did nominate and appoint)  
ib. - 11.11.'46 (end) (omitting accounts & lists of names)

Glasgow Burgh Records

30.1.1700 - 6.4.'00 (errors and mistakes that may be there)  
ib. - 29.6.'00 (read in presence and considered)  
 1.1.'15 - 28.3.'15 (caution be required and taken of the jaylor)  
ib. - 12.4.'15 (never questioned their astrictions)  
 19.3.'30 - 18.6.'30 (about their houseing)  
ib. - 3.7.'30 (called to be minister)  
 22.1.'45 - ib. p.195 (their will and pleasure only)  
ib. - 7.3.'45 (by either party. p. 197)

Stirling Burgh Records

15.1.1700 - 13.9.'01 (end)  
 24.1.'02 - 7.11.'02 (end)  
 29.1.'15 - 13.8.'15 (garrisons were alarmed)  
ib. - 24.3.'16 (end)  
 7.2.'30 - 14.12.'30 (end)  
 21.12.'30 - 16.1.'31 (providing allwise)  
 2.2.'45 - 8.2.'46 (success against the rebells)  
ib. - 10.2.'46 (since it appeared p. 280)  
 (Omitting extract of proclamation and newspaper report)

Aberdeen Burgh Records (1)

29.5.1706 - 11.9.'08 (end) (omitting letter to Queen)  
 4.1.'10 - 23.10.'10 (end)  
 20.10.'15 - 4.11.'15 (send the same to the camp) (omitting Marr's letter)  
ib. - 12.4.'16 (and whereof the tenor follows)  
 (Omitting Act of Privy Council)  
 18.6.'33 - 13.9.'45 (by ane enemy) (omitting letter to Queen)  
ib. - 25.9.'45 (accordingly they were put. p. 379)  
ib. - 12.7.'46 (for the said sum) (omitting Act of Privy Council)

1. Aberdeen passages 1700-1706 contain regulations for the school, and may have been influenced by other writers. They were therefore omitted. There is a shortage of material for the period 1730-45.



### Seventeenth Century Passages

Acts of Parliament of Scotland, 1424 - 1707. (Revised ed., 1908).

1532 cap. 2, 1535 cap. 14, 38, 1540 cap. 10.  
1581 cap. 2, 22, 23, 26, 1584 cap. 2. (to end of p. 58)  
1600 cap. 13, 23, 29, 30, 1606 cap. 1. (to "violatioun")  
1621 cap. 5 (to p. 113 "anye wayes")  
1633 cap. 15, 17 (to "maintenance")  
1661 cap. 88, 211, 215 (to "distracted")  
1685 cap. 14, 15, 26, 35 (to foot of p. 197)

### Minutes of Assembly - MS. (1)

1580 (beginning) - F.210 (Reiders - - tryed - - betwixt  
and ye nixt)  
1600 (beginning) - F.535 (Priests - - presentlie within  
the Cuntry)  
17.8.1639 (Act containing the causes and remedies of the  
bygone evils of the kirk) and 30.8.1639  
(Supplication to H.M. High Commissioner)  
(to "obedience due to the Sovereignty")

### Aberdeen Kirk Session Records

13.1.1650 - 19.5.'50 (absoluit)  
23.4.'65 - 17.3.'67 (the said towne)  
23.2.'82 - 26.11.'82 (north syd of the Kirk)

### Rothsay Kirk Session Records

8.3.1660 - 19.4.'60 (flung her over the stra)  
3.3.'85 - 20.8.'85 (Elspa Stewart gave up)  
25.2.'95 - 10.2.'96 (given to D. McA.)

### Rothsay Town Council Records

16.3.1655 - 24.9.'55 (p. 7 - Sir James Stewart)  
25.1.'65 - 29.3.'65 (12 shilling scotis)  
5.1.'70 - 12.1.'70 (end)  
23.1.'85 - 25.4.'85 (alongst with them)

### Aberdeen Burgh Records

2.1.1650 - 24.4.'50 (end)  
22.2.'65 - 29.3.'65 (toun serjeand) (Omitting warrant)  
7.4.'80 - 24.10.'83 (his familie)

### Peebles Burgh Records

29.1.1655 - 11.5.'55 (the haill burgeses)  
17.1.'70 - 30.1.'71 (end)  
11.2.'85 - 17.10.'87 (threttein shilling, four pennies)  
8.1.'70 - 6.2.'01 (unseasonable houers)

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1. The gap between 1648 and 1689 is, of course, a reflection of the period of episcopacy in Scotland, as is the lack of records between 1633 and 1661 a reflection of a period of English domination.



Appendix 4.

Writers of Kirk Session passages above.

Aberdeen: Only indication 7.3.1708. "Clerk to bring in a list -- of his scholars".

Elgin 1709-10. J. Cramond, town treasurer.  
1711-1737 ? A. Roust, master of the music school.  
1737-46 J. Garden - not on list of schoolmasters.

South Leith

1700-20 John Selkraig. (Mr. Forrest is in Grammar School, and there appears to be no song school).

1720-34 Mr. Andrew Patersone. (Among his duties on appointment is "to set up a school for writing, arithmetick and church musick". In 1723 he is promoted to the Grammar School.

1740-43 Unknown.

Carstairs

New schoolmaster and clerk admitted 12.5.1700, but no new hand appears in MS. till 21.11.1700. New hands appear in 1707, 1712, 1716 (end) and 1720 (May), but there is no further evidence of authorship.

Wigtown

1701 Minister to keep a record till such time as a clerk be provided.

1701 (3rd passage) to 1706. Mr. Robert Blaw, schoolmaster.

1706-1712 ? John McCulloch, schoolmaster.

1712-1716 ? John Gillies, schoolmaster.

1716-1721 Mr. William McCulloch, schoolmaster, later probationer for the ministry.

1722-28 William Sofflaw. (No mention of school in his time).

1730-1745 Mr. Samuel McKnight, schoolmaster, elder.

Rothessay

1700 Patrick Stewart. "ay and quhill there be a schoolmaster".

1700 (2nd passage) - 1704. Mr. James Hume, schoolmaster.

1707-14 Mr. Robert Forbes, schoolmaster. (1)

1715-48 Robert Wallace, younger, schoolmaster. (1)

(Note 3.1.'50. The Rev. Dugald Stewart had been in use to revise and correct the records. i.e. 1700-34).

Minnigaff

1700 -apparently no schoolmaster during these 3 passages.

Thereafter (1700) Mr. John Blackwood, schoolmaster.

1718-31. Mr. Robert Graham, schoolmaster, elder.

Hawick

1700-24. Mr. John Purdom, schoolmaster.

(Melrose. 1723-57. Mr. Gavin Eliot, schoolmaster).

- 
1. The only one in Rothessay not designated Mr. The Town Council Records, 25.11.1721 mention the appointment to the Grammar School of a Mr. Robert Wallace, but this may be Robert Wallace the elder.



Appendix 4.

Of the 85 Kirk Session passages analysed, 50 were by schoolmasters, 18 were not by schoolmasters, and the writers of the remaining 17 are unknown.

Writers of Burgh Records

Rothsay:

1685. Da. Stewart, nottarius publicus.  
14.2.1733 - John Pate, nottar publick, clerk.  
5.5.'46 - Alex. Nisbet, writer in Irvine, elected clerk.  
No evidence in the passages 1700, 1715-16.

Glasgow:

1701-13. Jas. McBryd, full-time clerk.  
1713-17. Alex. Finlayson, one of the under-clerks  
of session, town clerk.  
Earlier we have Jo. Marshall, wrytter (1694), and, also for  
a brief spell in 1694, Robert Park, advocate.  
No evidence in the passages 1700, 1730, 1745.

Stirling:

March, 1679 James Norrie, notar, clerk pro tempore.  
1679 William Rind, notar in this burgh. (for year).  
1687 James Norie.  
1689 James Norie.  
1713 James Nicoll, writer in this burgh.  
1716 Do.  
1721 James Nicoll elected town clerk for life.  
18.4.1742 - the deceast James and David Nicolls,  
late toun clerks. Commission to Thomas Christie,  
commisar clerk of Stirling, as town clerk.

Aberdeen:

No information on writers. The Council responsible  
for the passages 1715-16 are by the Jacobite Council  
which had, for a brief period, displaced the usual one.  
Earlier we have as clerks Mr. Johne Chalmer (demits 1648)  
who since the decease of his brother "umquhile Maister  
Patrick Chalmer, Shirref and toun clerk of Aberdein" has  
served in both offices. In 1649 is appointed James  
Sandilands, also designated Mr.

There is less information here than for the Session records,  
but what there is appears to be unanimous in suggesting that  
town clerks were men of legal training.



Appendix 5. Specimens of Eighteenth Century Texts studied.

Extracts are given from the following at various periods:-

1. National Records: Parliament, Court of Session, General Assembly, Universities. Nos. 1-20.
2. Kirk Session Records: Rothesay, South Leith, Aberdeen. Nos. 21-27.
3. Burgh Records: Aberdeen, Stirling, Dundee, Rothesay, Glasgow, Convention of Royal Burghs. Nos. 28-36.
4. Private Writings: Jas. Morice, tutor, Professor Blackwell, Earl of Sutherland, Bailie Stewart of Inverness, the Easy Club, the Far Intellectual Club, Thos. Miller of Glenlee, Lady Strathnaver, Rev. Jas. Bradfute. Nos. 37-45.

The main points which these are intended to illustrate are:-

1. The process of anglicization; (C.f. Chapter 4)
2. The range of styles in use at any particular date, both in public and in private writing; (C.f. pp. 164-8 )
3. The contrast between the more formal documents and others of the same period; (c.f. pp. 152-63) Formal documents here are Acts of Parliament, Nos. 1 and 3, Court decreets, Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, Assembly Commissions, No. 11, Reports of Commissioners to the Universities, No. 16, and similar documents, Nos. 13, 18, 24.
4. Changes in style in documents intended to be read in England; Nos. 5, and 12, and possibly 3 and 32 (cf. pp. 165-6 )

Other points illustrated by individual samples have been indicated in footnotes.

The method of analysing passages (c.f. pp. 36-45) has been illustrated by the analysis of the first passage on the page following.



1. Formal style: Laws and Acts made in the Third Session of the First Parliament of - - Anno. (Anderson print, 1705)<sup>(1)</sup>

Act II. Sept. 21, 1705. Act for advancing and establishing the Fishing-Trade.

- - - - And for the better advancing and carrying on the said Trade, Her Majesty with Consent foresaid, Ordains and Enacts, that all the Barrels made use of by the saids Fishers, shall be of the Largeness, Goodness and Quality and marked as is prescribed by the 5th. Act of the 4. Session of the 1st. Parliament of William and Mary and that all the Herring or White-fish put into them shall be Pyned, Cured and Packed from the Bottom to the Top with Forreign Salt allannerly. And further, it is Ordained in manner foresaid, that no Salmond, Herring or White-fish be shipped or transported from this Kingdom to Forreign Countries, but such as are made by the Subjects of this Kingdom, and marked with the Seal of the Maker and Merchant Exporter thereof - - - Her Majesty with Consent foresaid, does allow any Company, Society, or single Person, to use and appropriat to themselves any particular Mark to be used by them upon Salmond, Herring or White-fish, by and attour the common Mark and Burn of the Port from whence they are exported.

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1. MS. variant readings:- Salmon (passim) further (line 10). The MS. is here more anglicized than the print. C.f. p. and



Analysis of Text 1.

Spelling:- Completely English. Such variants as forreign, appropriat, are common in English documents of the same period.

Word-form:- Furder, salmond (twice) are Scots forms.<sup>(1)</sup> The 4. Session was not reckoned as a Scotticism, being merely a scribal contraction, but the four session would have been so reckoned. Thus we have here two different forms, and a total of three Scotticisms.

Vocabulary:- Allannerly is the only word here reckoned as Scots. O.E.D. has an English example of pyned in 1681, and therefore the word is not counted as Scots, though it may have been rare in English after 1700. Attour is considered as part of an idiom here, and not as a separate word.

Grammar:- Saids is Scots.<sup>(2)</sup>

Idiom and Syntax:- In manner foresaid (without the article) is reckoned as Scots because of its great frequency in Scots records. I have not found it in English records, nor in O.E.D. after sixteenth century. By and attour is also a Scots idiom.

The gerund in line 1 is very common also in eighteenth century English. The apposition seen in the Merchant Exporter is not common in our texts, and there is no reason to classify it as a Scotticism.

The total, then, is 7 Scotticisms in a passage of c. 190 words, though probably 1 more (pyned) would have been classified as Scots by contemporary Englishmen.

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1. For demarcation of Scotticisms, see p. 37-41, and Glossary.

2. See p. 54.



2. Minuts of the Proceedings in Parliament.

Anderson print, 1703.<sup>(1)</sup>

Saturday May 15, 1703. - The Lord Advocat protested for the Lord Register and himself, that the calling of the Lord Thesaurer-Deput in the Rolls before the Register and him, with regard to his being a Peer, might not prejudice them of their just rank and precedence.

The Minuts of the last Sederunt read.

The Formula subjoyned to the Act of Parliament in November 1700 for preventing the growth of Popery, as it was subscribed by the Lord Semple, and attested by the Earl of Eglintoun and her Majesties Advocat, two of the Lords of Her Majesties privy Council, being read: The Lord Semple was Ordained to take and subscribe it again in Parliament, and he took and subscribed it accordingly.

It being moved that the Act presented by the Duke of Hamilton for Recognizing and asserting Her Majesties Authority might have a second reading; Her Majesties Advocat offered to the consideration of Parliament, an additional Clause to the statutory part of the Act, viz. That it should be treason to quarrel Her Majesties Right and Title to the Crown, or Her exercise of the Government from Her actual Entry to the same; and after reasoning upon the Addition, the Vote was stated, Proceed, or Delay the consideration of the Amendment, and carried proceed.

---

1. MS. not available for this period.



3. Acts of Parliament - Anderson Print, 1707)<sup>(1)</sup>

Act Ratifying and Approving the Treaty of Union of the  
Two Kingdoms of SCOTLAND and ENGLAND. Jan. 16, 1707.<sup>(2)</sup>

The Estates of Parliament Considering that  
Articles of Union of the Kingdoms of Scotland and  
England were agreed on the Twenty Second of July  
One Thousand Seven Hundred and Six Years by the  
Commissioners Nominated on behalf of this Kingdom  
under Her Majesties Great Seal of Scotland bearing  
date the Twenty Seventh of February last past in  
pursuance of the Fourth Act of the Third Session  
of this Parliament and the Commissioners Nominated  
on behalf of the Kingdom of England under Her  
Majesties Great Seal of England bearing date at  
Westminster the Tenth Day of April last past in  
pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in England  
the Third Year of Her Majesties Reign to Treat of and  
concerning an Union of the said Kingdoms - - -  
And that the said Estates of Parliament have agreed to  
and approven of the saids Articles of Union with some  
Additions and Explanations as is contained in the  
Articles hereafter insert,...

---

1. No MS. available.

2. That this passage is more anglicized than Specimen 1 may be  
due to subject-matter. See p. 79.



4. Formal style:- Court of Session, 15.1.1704. (1740 edition)<sup>(1)</sup>  
Expences at the publick and private Examination of Advocates.

The Lords considering the Custom of treating at the publick and private Examination of Advocates is become a great and unnecessary Expence and many Ways inconvenient; therefore they strictly prohibite and discharge all Candidates in Time coming to invite or be present at any Treat or Entertainment the Day of their Admission to be Advocates, under the Penalty of Five hundred Merks to be paid by the Contraveener, the one half to be payed to the Faculty of Advocates for the Use of their Library, and the other half to be payed to the eldest Clerk of the Session for the Time, to be disposed of as the saids Lords shall order and appoint. And in case the saids Candidates shall be found in any Tavern, or Place of Entertainment, in a Company above the Number of five Persons, upon any of the Days forsaid, they shall without further Evidence or Probation be presumed to have contraveened, and shall thereby become lyable to the forsaid Penalty; And the saids Lords recommend to the Dean of Faculty and private Examinators, to cause all Candidates enact themselves to observe this present Act of Sederunt before they be admitted to their private examination,.....

---

1. MS. variants:- hundreth (line 8); said (lines 13, 14, 20).



5. Passage intended for England:<sup>(1)</sup>

Court of Session. 25.12.1708. (1740 edition)<sup>(2)</sup> Memorial  
concerning the Priviledges of the Peers in Law-suits, &c.

The Peers of Scotland being intitl'd to all the  
Priviledges, whereof the Peers of England were possest  
before the Union, excepting as is excepted in the  
Articles of Union, they claim as the Priviledge belonging  
to Peerage, that they are not obliged to give their Oaths  
in any Process before the Lords of Session, either as  
Parties or as Witnesses, but only to declare upon Honour,  
in Cases where all others are obliged to depose upon Oath,

-----

(In Scotland) If the Defender offer any Allegation for  
eliding the Lybell, the Judge considers it in the  
same way; and if found good or relevant, the  
Defendants will be allowed to prove the same by the  
Pursuer's Oath, or by Witnesses (if it be a Matter of  
Fact) or by Write.

There is ane other Oath, called ane Oath of Calumny,  
which the Plaintiff is obliged to give, if the Defendant  
require it; that is to say, he must depose, if he have  
good reason to pursue the Claim or Action lybelled.

---

1. Unusual anglicizations found here are depose, Defendant,  
Plaintiff; but the Scots Defender and Pursuer also occur.

2. MS. variant. - declair (line 7).



6. Formal style:- Court of Session. 18.1.1715. (1740 edition)<sup>(1)</sup>

The Lords of Council and Session considering, That - -  
Adjudgers have been in Use to take up the principal  
Abbreviates after recording, and not to leave the same  
in the Hands of the Clerks of Allowances of  
Adjudications, to be Warrands of second Extracts;  
and that theroupon Questions may arise as to the  
Validity of a second Extract taken from the Record  
of Allowances, the said Record not being signed by  
a Judge, Pronouncer of the Decreet of Adjudication,  
whereby a great Prejudice may happen to Parties  
when partial Rights of the Adjudication are  
conveyed to several Parties, or the principal  
Abbreviates lost: For Remead whereof, the saids  
Lords of Council and Session do Enact and Ordain,  
That, in Time coming, a principal Abbreviate, signed  
by the Judge-pronouncer of the Decreet of Adjudication,  
in Manner prescribed by the said Articles of  
Regulation, when given in to the Clerk of the Bills to  
be recorded, shall be retained by the said Clerk,  
to be the Warrant of any posterior Extract.<sup>(2)</sup>

---

1. MS. variants:- remoid (line 13) the said (13)  
prescribed (17) saids Articles (17).

2. Note variation between Warrand (line 5) and Warrant (20).



7. Court of Session. 13.2.1728. (1740 edition)<sup>(1)</sup> Anent selling Flesh by Weight.

The Lords of Council and Session considering That the Acts for selling butchery Meat by Weight have not as yet taken full Execution within the City of Edinburgh and Suburbs thereof; and being resolved that the same shall be duly observed in Time coming, do therefore Statute and Ordain, That from and after the Twenty seventh Day of February Instant, the Sale of all butchery Meat, other than Veal or Lamb, which shall be made in all or any Mercat in this City, Canongate or Leith, shall be by Weight, and that the samen, on no Pretence whatsoever, shall be made by the Hand, excepting therefrom the Sales of whole Bulks or Carcases, and that the Weight to be used in the foresaid Sales shall be Troy's Weight, containing Sixteen Ounces in the Pound, regularly marked by the Dean of Guild's Stamp, under the Penalty of One hundred Pounds Scots for each Offence; and to the End the Buyers may not be imposed upon by the foresaid Alteration, it is hereby statute and ordained, That before a Sale be compleated, the Flesher weight every Piece of butchery Meat, hereby appointed to be sold by Weight, if the Buyer shall desire the same.

---

1. MS. variant:- Butcher meat (line 7 only).



8. Formal style:- Court of Session 7.2.1750. (1753 edition)<sup>(1)</sup>

This Day compeared the said D.A., who acknowledged, That he had vitiate the Word disponed, and turned it into condescended, in a Letter from the said J.D. to W.G., Writer in Edinburgh, anent the Liberation of one R.B. from the Tolbooth of Edinburgh; and likeways acknowledged, That he had made an Addition to the Direction of the said Letter, after the same had been delivered to him. Upon advising of which Acknowledgment, the Lords granted Warrant for incarcerating the said D.A. in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, there to remain till liberate in due Course of the Law; and ordered these Presents to be insert in the Sederunt-Books.<sup>(2)</sup>

9.2.1750.<sup>(1)</sup> - - - The Lords - - - having found clear Evidence of W.J. his tampering with Witnesses, ORDAIN the Macers of Court to apprehend the Person of the said W.J. and incarcerate him in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh; and ORDAIN the Keepers of the said Prison to receive the Person of the said W.J. and to detain him ay and while he shall be liberate by Order of this Court, or by due Course of Law.

---

1. No MS variants of importance.
2. Note the recurrence of the uninflected participle in this specimen.



9. Court of Session. 18.7.1775. (MS.)(1)

Sederunt, 18th. July, 1775. Arniston Praeses,  
Kaims, Auchinleck, Monboddo - -

The Lords having this day taken into consideration the literature and qualifications of Mr. H.McD, only son of Sir G. McD. of Makerston, and the proofs given by him of his making a public lesson upon a Title of the Civil law assigned him by the Dean of Faculty Together with a report of the said Dean and Advocates, Examinators, bearing that after a public and private Examination of the said Mr. H.McD. both upon the civil and Scots Law, They find him qualified to exerce the office of an Advocate, and having called the said Mr. H.McD in their presence the said Lords have admitted and hereby admit the said Mr. H.McD. to the office of an Advocate, to be enjoyed by him with all the priviledges and Immunitys therto belonging, Sicklike and as freely in all respects as any other Advocate enjoys the same; Likeas the said Mr. H.McD. did take and swear the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration and subscribe the same, together with the Assurance, Gave his Oath de fidelī administratione officii To be obedient to the Lords in his Station and to maintain the priviledges of the Colledge of Justice.

- 
1. Note the continuance of the forms examinator, exerce and sicklike as well as the words praeses, sederunt advocate, likeas.



10. Acts of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Mosman print, 1700.<sup>(1)</sup>

14.2.1700. Act anent a Solemn National Fast and Humiliation.<sup>(2)</sup>

The General Assembly of this National Church, taking unto their serious consideration the many dreadful Tokens of the Lord's anger, evidenced particularly in the continued pinching Dearth (Notwithstanding of a favourable Harvest, and Relief thereby in some measure) whereby the Number of the Poor and their Necessities have been and are greatly increased;- The great and unusual Sickness and Mortality which hath gone over all the Land, and doth yet in part continue;- The Rebukes from God on the Nation, in disappointing several Undertakings to advance the Trade and Wealth thereof, and particularly in several cross Providences that the African and Indian Company's Colony in America hath met with, notwithstanding of the many fervent Prayers made in their Behalf;- And by a Stupendous Burning, within these few Days, of so considerable part of Edinburgh, the Capital City of the Kingdom;- And lastly, under all these, by the woeful Heart-Plagues of Impenitency and Security: And considering that all the Judgements we groan under are the sad Effects and bitter Fruits of our Hainous Sins against God, - - -

- 
1. No MS. exists for this period.
  2. This passage is typical of the Assembly style on religious topics, which is almost English throughout.



11. Formal Style: Assembly 1702, 11 March. (MS.)

Commission to some Ministers and Elders.<sup>(1)</sup>

The General Assembly considering that there are yet some Vacant Churches on the North side of Tay, As likewise several weighty Affairs which this Assembly cannot overtake, Do therefore find it needful that there be a Commission granted to some Ministers and Elders for planting these Vacant Churches, and doing what other Affairs shall be referred to them: And for that end do hereby Nominate, Commissionate and Appoint Masters --- To be Commissioners of this General Assembly, to the Effect in Act IV, and before and after mentioned; With full Power to the saids Persons or their Quorum which is hereby declared to be any Fifteen of the saids Commissioners, whereof Nine are alwise to be Ministers, To meet and Conveen within the Assembly-House at Edinburgh, the first Day after the Dissolution of this Assembly, at Ten Houres in the Forenoon, and afterwards to meet the first Wednesdays of June, September, December and March, and oftener when and where they shall think needful and convenient. With full power to the said Commission to chuse their own Moderator; And sicklike the General Assembly fully Empowers and Authorizes their saids Commissioners or their Quorum, to Receive, Consider Cognosce, and Finally Determine as they shall see cause, in everything contained in and conform to the Instructions - - -

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1. These commissions recur, with minor variations annually.



12. To England: Assembly 11.3.1702. (Mosman print, 1702).<sup>(1)</sup>

The General Assemblie's Answer to His Majestie's Gracious Letter.

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Royal Letter Expressing Your full Satisfaction with the Proceedings of Our former Assemblies, and the Renewed Assurances Your Majesty is pleased to give Us, of Your Resolution to Maintain the Government of the Church as now Established, are Accepted by Us with all Thankfulness; And lay upon Us the Deepest Obligations, to use Our best Endeavours, to Perpetuat to this Church so great a Blessing.

We have hitherto through the Favour of God, Behaved with all possible Calmeness and Unanimity, and do hope thorow the same Divine Grace and Assistance, and with that due Respect we owe Your Majesty, to Avoid everything that may be Improven to the least Disturbance, or give any Advantage to Your Majestie's and Our Adversaries.

The Great Concern of the Protestant Religion, now in such visible Hazard, from the Attempts of Common Enemies, doth certainly Oblige Us, not only to be aware of all Unseasonable Diversions; But also to give Your Majesty, whom GOD hath so Eminently Raised Up, to be its Great Protector, as well as Our Gracious Deliverer, All the Assurances of Our most Hearty and Dutiful Concurrence and Service.

---

1. MS. has no variations of importance. The language in the annual loyal addresses is almost English throughout.



13. Formal Style: Assembly. Proceedings of Committee concerning Mr. John Simson, p. 41 (1729 edition).

Which Paper being read, the Professor and his Procurators fully heard, and the whole considered by the Committee, the Question was put, Sustain the said Objections, or repel the same? And it carried, Repel; and therefore the Committee found the said Defences not relevant to elide the Libel, and did repel the same; and appointed their Subcommittee formerly named, to draw up the Grounds of their Interlocutors upon the whole Articles of the Libel, to bring in also an Account of the Reasons of their present Determination, to be laid before the Assembly.

The Committee being to proceed to the Examination of Witnesses, all the Articles of the Libel were again read over, and the Professor was asked, if he acknowledged or denied the same; and he having answered, That he referred the same to Probation, the list of Witnesses was read, and they being called in, Mr. A.G. compeared and was examined.

April 29, a.m. The Committee met and examined Mr. A.D., and at their Afternoon's Meeting examined Mr. D.B. and Mr. H.S., the Professor and his Procurators being present at both Diets.

April 30, a.m. The Professor was called and compeared, the Witnesses also called, Mr. J.S. Preacher compeared, and the Professor renewed the Objections he made to his Examination before the Presbytery of Glasgow.



14. General Assembly. (Davidson & Fleming print, 1730).<sup>(1)</sup>

May 21, 1730. Act concerning the Management of the King's  
Royal Bounty.

The General Assembly did approve of the Rules laid down by the Committee of the last Assembly for managing His Majesty's Bounty for Reformation of the Highlands and Islands, in their Letter to Presbyteries for the regular Distribution of the foresaid Bounty, and do appoint all concerned hereafter punctually to observe the same; particularly, the Assembly ordains the several Presbyteries to insert in their Registers the Committee's Appointments of the Designations, Salaries, and Stations, of the respective Missionaries, and enjoins them to have an exact Regard thereto, in all the Letters that they shall write about the said Missionaries, and in giving of their Certificates to them. And the Assembly also appoints the several Presbyteries to direct all their Letters concerning Missionaries in their Bounds only to the Moderator of the Committee, and ordains that the said Letters be signed, at the Appointment of the Presbytery, by the Moderator or Clerk thereof. And the General Assembly does discharge for the future, any Payments to be made of the Salaries of Missionaries, except upon Receipts from the Missionaries themselves, and upon Certificates from Presbyteries, bearing that they have served the Time mentioned in the Receipts.

---

1. No MS. variants of importance.



15. ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY - Faculty Minutes (Fasti Aberdonenses, p.438).

At the Kings College, September 2d. 1700, conveyed the principall and remanent masters-----

Mons.<sup>r</sup> Gelly, a French founder, made the followeing propositions for recasting the bells of the steeple. 1.<sup>o</sup> That the college upon their proper charges shall breake doune the saids bells and delyver to him the mettall. 2.<sup>do</sup> The said Mr. Gelly engages, out of two parts of the said mettall, to cast for the college use five or six goode or sufficient musicall bells, according to the proportions and dimensions that he shall give in to the masters before breakeing doune of the saids bells. 3.<sup>ti<sup>o</sup></sup> For his owne proper charges and expences he demands the remaineing third part of the mettall, for which he engageth to be at the whole charge and expence of foundeing, and to deliver back to the masters of the said college a good and sufficient chime or peall of five or six musicall bells; --- and if when they are finished they be not sufficient, or doe not answer, then he is to aske nothing for his paines. 4.<sup>to</sup> He requires that the masters should furnish him upon their owne expences a convenient house wherein he may found the saids bells; --- It was unanimously resolved that for a tryall the two bells hingeing next to the eight houer bell be broken, and that out of them he be allowed to cast one, and that as quickly as may be; and if this answer our expectation, then may we proceed on the terms foregoing by piecemeale to brake doune the rest, and give the said Mons.<sup>r</sup> Gelly suiteable encouragement.



16. Formal style:- GLASGOW UNIVERSITY - (Munimenta Alme Glasguensis).

Reports of Commissioners to the University. 22.10.1718.

The said Commissioners, in pursuance of the powers committed to them for enquiring into the disorders and irregularities that have happened of late in the University, having caused read over to them the proceedings of the late Commissioners for visiting the said University, and the minutes of the several University and Faculty Meetings which have been held since that time, and having likewise enquired anent the behaviour of the severall Masters with respect to the observance of good order and discipline, they find that upon the last of February and first of March j<sup>m</sup>vi j<sup>c</sup> and seventeen, severall of the Masters of the University, viz. ----- had occasioned a great disorder in the Faculty at the election of a Rector, which the said late Commissioners had found and decerned to have been clandestine, irregular, and unlawfull, contrary to good order and the rules and practice of the University, and therefore declared the said election void and null, reserving to themselves afterwards to consider how far the Masters that concurred in that election ought to be censured, as by the minutes of the 6th of September more fully appears.



17. GLASGOW UNIVERSITY FACULTY - Munimenta Alms Glasguensis).  
25.4.1722.

This day it was represented that on the 20th instant in the evening a bonfire had been kindled over against the college gate by some of the students, and that Mr. Carmichael the eldest Regent being informed thereof thought it his duty in the Principals absence to go to the gate and to order the servants of the College to extinguish it; whereupon John Smith tho he at the same time owne himself a student not only violently opposed the said servants but insulted Mr. Carmichael himself, refusing in a most insolent manner either to retire or to suffer the bonfire to be putt out, and that Thomas Cuthbert likewise a student stood by and owned his concern in the bonfire and continued to stand by as an abettor of what the said John Smith did. It was further represented that the said Mr. Smith and Mr. Cuthbert with Mr. William Stewart student in the Greck class and Mr. William Hamilton, Master of the Grammar School had afterwards conveened at the said bonfire and drunk some healths, and that after that there had been a tumultuary gathering of several of the people of the town, and several burning coals had been thrown about, and that some of the windows in the Principals house and Professors houses had been broken.



18. Formal style:- GLASGOW UNIVERSITY - (Munimenta Almo Glasguensis, Vol. III, p. 461).

DEED by the Duke of Montrose as to the Disposal of the Gift by the Duke of Chandos. 1726.<sup>(1)</sup>

Whereas his Grace James Duke of Chandos out of favour to the Universitie of Glasgow was pleased to delyver to us James Duke of Montrose chancellour of the said Universitie the soume of Fyve Hundred pounds sterling money for the use of the Universitie and which soume was lent out upon reall securitie at Martimass j<sup>m</sup>vij<sup>c</sup> and twentyone years, and bears interest from the said terme for the behoofe foresaid; and whereas the said James Duke of Chandois by a writt under his hand, bearing date at London the twenty fourth day of May j<sup>m</sup>vij<sup>c</sup> and twentyone years, did signifie his intentione that the said soume should be applyed in such way and manner as should be determined by us --- And now we thinking it proper to exerce the powers given to us by his grace the Duke of Chandois --- Therefor I do hereby signify my will that the said soume of Five Hundred pounds sterling and hail annual rents due thereupon shall be applyed for building a Library for the use of the said University --- In Witness whereof thir presents --- are subscriyved by us At Shawford in Hampshyre ---

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1. There is a very marked contrast between this deed and its accompanying letter (on next page). See p. 162 supra.



19. GLASGOW UNIVERSITY - (Munimenta Alme Glasguensis, Vol. III, p. 462).

Letter accompanying Specimen No. 18.

Reverend Sir,

In pursuance of the power given me by the Duke of Chandois, I have this day signed a paper appointing the use for which the money given by his Grace to the College of Glasgow shall be applied; and I hope it is done in such a manner as will be of real service to the University, and likewise preserve the memory of his Graces favour to the University; but in regard that the money with the interest thereof may not perhaps at present be sufficient for defraying the charges of the building intended, I think it proper to give power to the Rector, to yourself, the Dean, and other members of Faculty to postpone and delay the building of the Library for a certain time, not exceeding three years, in case you shall find that the five hundred pounds with the bygone interest already due thereupon, is not sufficient for building a house of the quality and dimensions requisite. This letter you will do me the favour to lay before the Faculty. As I have endeavoured by this appointment to study both the advantage and ornament of the College, it will be a pleasure to me if my thoughts in this matter be truly agreeable to you all. - - -

Montrose.



20. EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY SENATE. (Ed. Morgan) 26th May, 1735.

This being the day appoynted for taking into consideration the Overtures and Regulations as to conferring the Degree of Master of Arts - - - after mature consideration the Meeting judged them reasonable and fitt to be made Standing Rules in conferring the Degree of Master of Arts, and appoynted them to be observed the next Session of the College and in time coming, and recommended to the Principall (&c) to lay the said Overtures before the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Patrons of the University. Of which Overtures and Rules the Tenor follows:-

Primo. It is agreed by the Committee that whosoever shall enter to the Magistrand Class who has not been in any of the inferior Classes before, if he intends to take the Degree he shall be certified by the Professor of that Class that he cannot have it unless he bring a Certificate from a credible hand of his good behaviour, and under whom he was taught the other parts of Learning.

2do. That no stranger from without the bounds of Scotland and entering to the Magistrand Class shall have the Degree in Arts before the first free day after the March vacance, and shall be oblidge to have studied here at least four months before they get the Degree.- - -



21. ROTHESAY KIRK SESSION 2.6.1700 (Bute Edition).

After prayer.

Sederunt: Mr. Dugald Stewart, minister; Robert McGilchrist; &c.

The minister reports that haveing dealt with R. McA and his wife conforme to appointment he finds them verie inclinable to all submission to the Session; wherefore the Session appoints the said Ronald and his wife to appeare in publick and give satisfaction when required by the minister, and the minister to absolve them as he shall see cause.

The Session appoints the elders who are to collect the poores alms should still in their course be observant that there be no misdemeanor or misbehavior in the toun on the Lords day and that the countrey elder take a walk through the toun in the time of the English sermon and challenge all miscarriages he perceives and call such people to account whom he suspects to stay from church without a relevant excuse, and the toun elder to take notice in the time of the Irish sermon and do in the same maner. Moreover the toun elder is appointed after sermon to goe and take any one of his neighbour elders he thinks fit to pitch upon and walk once or twice in the Sabbath evening through the whole toun and observe and reprove any breach of Sabbath or smaller indecencies they can find, and if persones continue obstinate and will not forbear upon their reproofs they are to delate them to the Session.



22. SOUTH LEITH KIRK SESSION 7.8.1705 (Ed. Robertson).

The Session takeing the whole affair into yr serious consideratione and finding that Mr. John Couper Teacher of the Grammar Schooll in this place is guilty of a very gross Scandalous cariage as also that he is guilty of haunting ale houses and drinking yr for several hours together and at most unseasonable hours and that with loose and prophane company while they were cursing and swearing and playing at cairds, And likeways that by his negligence and non-attendance upon the School together with his vitious conversatione, he hath quite ruined the Schooll. Therefore ye Kirk Session haveing the Glory of God and the right educatione of ye children in this place before yr eyes, They did and hereby doe by yr unanimous vote deprive the said Mr. John Couper of his office of teacher of the Grammar Schooll in this place and of ye benefice or salary yrunto belonging and discharges him to take upon him to teach any children in this parish and they Declare the Schoolmasters place vacant, And appoints ye sd Mr John Couper to deliver the key of the Schooll door to the beddall after the ryzing of the Session this afternoon and he being called in the name was intimate to him.



23. ABERDEEN KIRK SESSION 27.11.1715 (Spalding Club edition).

The said day Isabel Mercer, Quaker - - - - appeared pro  
9mo and was dismissed from church scandall for her sin, and  
the Modr. haveing represented to the Congregation that the sd.  
Isabel Merocer had been educated and brought up from her infanoy  
a Quaker and was now convinced by the frequent conferences that  
she had with the Minrs. of the Gospell, conforme to appointment  
of the presbytery of that dangerous principle of Quakerisme and  
that she craved to be received into the Christian Reformed  
Religione as by the blessing of God is presently professed in  
this National church, and accordingly the Modr. in face of the  
Congregation haveing interrogate her upon the principles and  
tennets which the Quakers do maintain (as the said  
interrogatories in themselves at more lenth do's bear) she  
the said Isabel Mercer did renunoe and disoun the whole of  
them and did embrace the Protestant Reformed Religion as is  
above exprest and promised to adhere thertoo all her lyfetye  
all the essential tennetts of the Protestant Religion haveing  
been distinctly represented to her by the Modr. in face of  
the Congregation and the said Isabel Mercer interrogate by  
him upon each of them particularly and accordingly as said  
is she did embrace and promised to adhere to them, After  
which the Modr. did baptize her in face of the Congregation  
and named her Isabel.



24. Formal style:- SOUTH LEITH KIRK SESSION (Ed. Robertson).

Narrative anent the impost of wines.  
30.6.1715.

The Kirk Session of South Leith taking into their consideration That although the money arising by the said fond and Intromitted with by them, hath come very far short of what hath been expended upon building of the Kirk and Steeple, and also that the said Impost of Wines hath not been for some years duely collected, and being in hopes that the Masters of the said Hospitall of Leith called King James his Hospitall (for the benefite of which the above grant was principally designed) would, if the Management of this fond were committed to them look more carefully after the inbringing of the same, and considering also that the Masters of the said Hospitall are persons nominate by the said Kirk Session, and are accountable to the Session for their Intromissions, as also that the money disposed of by them tends as much to the interest of the poor, and more to the credit of the place, by encreasing of the Stock of the said Hospitall. Do therefore Commissionat and Impower James Balfour, Thomas Cairns and Robert Provan present Masters of the said Hospitall and their successors in office to seek in what is due and resting for bygone years of the said small Impost of wines - - -

25. ABERDEEN KIRK SESSION, 18.1.1730 (Spalding Club edition).

The said day John Ferguson was delate for having a great number of naked swine belonging to him lying on Boards this day in the open street within the College Bounds. The Session having duly considered this great profanation of the Lords Day, did recommend it to the Modr. to represent the said affair to the Magistrates, that they may punish the said Ferguson as they sic cause.

22 July 1731. The Presbytry of Aberdeen mett here and being constitute caused their Edict to be called three severall times at the most patent door of the Church and no objection being offered in the least they proceeded directly to the admission of the Reverend Mr. James Mitohell, Minister of the Gospell at Futtie to be ane of the Ministers of this Congregation. Prinoipall Chalmers preached.

27 January 1732. The Session met at the Manse and taking into consideration the ruinous condition of the houses belonging formerly to the Precentor and Reader of this Church, did agree to sell the same to Collonell Jo. Middleton for fifteen pounds sterling to be secured and lent out upon interest for the use of Mr. Mollyson present Precenter and his successors in office.



26. ROTHESAY KIRK SESSION. 2.4.1750 (Bute Edition).

- - - - B.S. and A.C., being summoned to oompear before the Session for their irregular marriage, appeared and owned themselves married persons and accordingly produced marriage lines subscribed by J.S., the celebrator, and J.B. and R.D., witnesses, bearing date at Glasgow, the 14th. of June, 1700 and fourty nine. The Session after having rebuked them and taken their promise of adherence and of discharging mutually the duties of married persons did dismiss them.

W.H. and M.R., and W.S. and H.S., having satisfied discipline agreeable to the former appointments of the Session, were absolved yesterday.

A.L. and K.B. were rebuked for their fornication before marriage pro l<sup>o</sup> and appointed to appear before the congregation when there is a minister to rebuke them publickly, they being duly advertised.

It being laid before the Session that a libel was exhibited before the sheriff substitute and a summons execute thereupon against Mr. Dugald Stewart, minister, Charles McKechin, kirk treasurer, and the heirs and executors of the deceased Baillie Thomas Wallace, late kirk treasurer, and their curators, at the instance of Archibald McIntyre and Robert Ballantyne in Rothesay (&c) - - - for consignation money said to be lodged by each of the pursuers - - - they resolve to defend the same.

27. SOUTH LEITH KIRK SESSION. 18.5.1785 (Ed. Robertson).

The Session being this day met and constitute They unanimously re-elected Mr. John Hadaway to represent them in Presbytery and Synod for the ensuing six months. This day Mr. John Hadaway reported to the Session that Baillie Thomas Hadaway, Brewer in Leith, his deceased Father, had generously left to the Poor of this Parish Thirty pounds Sterling; they appoint him to place it to the debit of his Account.

(ib). This day a Committee of the Trustees of the Middle district of Roads for the County of Midlothian with several other Gentlemen in the Town of Leith waited on the Session craving their consent to allow the new intended road from the Foot of Leith Walk to the Sands of Leith to pass through the east side of the Churchyard. The Session agree to their request provided they give ground equivalent to what is to be taken off the said Churchyard And consent to meet to receive proposals from the said Committee when desired.

This day was laid before the Session a Memorial of Mr John Cheyne, Surgeon in Leith anent Bishop Lambs Mortification of Five acres of Land to the Kirk Session claiming Right as nearest Heir to the said Bishop to present two poor Persons to King James' Hospital. The Session delay giving any deliverance upon the said Memorial untill their next ordinary meeting

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28. ROTHESAY TOWN COUNCIL. 22.4.1704. (Bute Edition).

The two chopas vnder the tolbuith roused and J.B. haveing offered most therfore to witt eight pund, the same is set to him for a yeare after Wittsunday next.

The east calfe ward roused be R.W. to witt five merk and halfe; the same is set to him for a year to come.

The Croftheids roused be J.C., to witt thretty shillings scotts; the same is set to him for a year to come.

R.B., younger, has vndertaken the east common herding this year, who is to have a merk out of ilk kow of fiall for meit and fie, and if he get not sixtein kowes he is to get 4 merk of fie and his dyat per vices, and if ther be more kowes he is to get his merk, and if get not (sic) pleasant payment of the four merk of fie, he is to get five shillings out of the kow.

18.9.1704 - Rothesay, the eightein day of September, j<sup>m</sup>vii<sup>c</sup> and four years; present in counsell J.S. and R.W., Baillzies, with - - - (others).

Quhilk they have thought fitt to nominat ten men quherof one to be chosen Collectour for uplifting two monethes now payable of six monethes imposed be act of Parliament the last session therof and by plurality of votts of councill have nominat J.G., youngest oordinar, to be collectour for this terme, who is impowered to uplift the same and to use all legall dilligence for inbringing the said two monethes - -

29. GLASGOW BURGH RECORDS. 19.6.1716 (Scottish Burgh Record Society).

The magistrats and toun councill, considering that the toun is at dayly charge and expenses in paveing the streets and highways in the city and maintaining and upholding of the cassies therof, and that the allowing of foulzie to be laid upon the streets and highways is altogether contrar the good order and decorum of the place; and considering that these of the inhabitants who live without the West Port have, at their own hand and without any warrand from the councill, taken up the ground betwixt the cassie and the sayer, without the West Port, belonging to the toun, and made use of the same in making middensteds therof and laying their foulzie thereupon, to the opprobry of the place, whereby the cassie is not only damnified and the sayre made for carrying away of the water stoped and stagnated that there is no currency but also the free passage and access from the street to the houses there taken up and no room left in case any of the proprietars were building there for laying down of their stones; which practise ought to be prohibited and discharged: Therefor the magistrats and toun councill do hereby enact and ordain that the ground without the West Port betwixt the cassie and the sayer be kept voyd and redd, - - -



30. Formal Style:-

Glasgow Burgh Records 12,4,1715. (Scottish Burgh Records Society).

Tack of the Walkmiln.

The magistrats and toun counceill have subscriyved a tack in favours of John Robertson, litster, of the toun walkmiln situate upon the water of Kelvan, for the space of eleven years, commeneeing from Whitsonday next, and is to be free upon his overgiving at the end of the first fyve years - - - for payment to the toun of nynty fyve merks Scots of yearly tack-duty - - - and by the tack they are oblidge not only sufficiently to repair the miln in walls, solait, thack, rigging, ganging graith, such as wheels, axilltree, and other necessars whatsomever, and to uphold and mantain the same in a sufficient case and condition, and to leave her in the lyke maner at the end of the tack, to the contentment of the magistrats for the tyme, but also to remove themselves there frae at the ish of the tack, without warning or process of law, under the pain of one hundered pound Scots attour performance.

31. CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS. 5.7.1717. (Ed. Marwick & Hunter).

Anent the petition from the burgh of Wick, shewing that the said burgh by their charter of erection have a large commony annexed to it, and also a priviledge of casting and winning peets for the use of the burghesses and inhabitants within the same, and have been in use of fishing in a bay of the sea all manner of white fish for sale and support of the inhabitants of the toun, notwithstanding whereof Sir James Dunbar of Hemsrig and his lady, William Sinclair of Freswick, and others of their commanding and hounding out, knowing the toun to be in a very mean condition and not able to support their intrest and get themselves redrest, have most unjustly and unwarrantably contrare to all law, inclosed a considerable part of the touns commony in a park which brings the poor inhabitants under very straitning circumstances through want of grassing to their cattle, which is their main support; the said Sir James and other persons above named will not suffer the petitioners to winn their peats in the commone mass, nor pass the commone highways to it without payment of duties imposed by them at their own hand, and in case any of the burghesses or inhabitants refuse to pay their carriage or what ells they have about them is taken from them and detained while they make payment, - - -



32. International:-

CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS. (Ed. Marwick & Hunter).

24.12.1719. Agreement with the staple port of Campvere. (1)

"Additional articles of amplification and prolongation of the staple contract, translated into English".

1. That the present staple contract and articles of ampliation thereof, of the date the 25th. December 1697, N.S., made betuixt the royal burrows of Scotland and the magistrats of the toun of Campvere on the ane and other sides shall continue for 21 years in all points in its full force without the least alteration according as it stands settled, except only in so far as by these articles of prolongation and continuation it shall be explained or altered.
2. That all Scots ships belonging alenerly to those of the Scots nation and coming from Scotland here to the staple port to liver shall enjoy freedom and exemption of the paught of all viviers here and at their departure, and with respect to the toun's last money, the paying the same shall be regulat in such ane easie manner as those of the Scots nation shall have reason to be contented with. - - -
3. Wherever it shall happen that any merchandise belonging to those of the Scots nation transported from this to Holland seized by the custome house, in that case the magistrats of this toun of Vere oblige themselves to use their utmost endeavours .. to reclaim the said goods.

- 
1. The increased anglicization here may be due to a). difference of subject matter, b). deliberate anglicization for readers of English furth of Scotland or c). a translator who has come under English influence to a greater extent than the other Burgh writers.

33. ABERDEEN BURGH RECORDS. 23.4.1726. (Scottish Burgh Record Society).

The said day, it being represented in counsell that notwithstanding of severall acts of counsell, discharging all people from washing of cloathes or others at the publick wells of this burgh, yet nevertheless it was daily practised to the great detriment and abuse of the saids wells, and occasioned severall disturbances amongst the inhabitants at the wells; and likewayes it was represented that the wattering of horses at any of the wells of this burgh does very much abuse the water thereof, and is dangerous to the people goeing or comeing from the saids wells: All which being considered be the saids magistrats and counsell, they ratified and approved all former acts thereanent, and of new prohibits and discharges all persons from washing anything at the wells within the town, or keeping of any stands or casks at the said fountains; and likewayes prohibits and discharges all hyrers and others from watering of their horses at any of the saids wells, and that none transgress the premisses under the penalty of three pound Scots money, toties quoties, and appoints thir presents to be intimate to the whole inhabitants by tuck of drum.



34. STIRLING BURGH RECORDS. 2.1.1731. (Scottish Burgh Record Society).

The councill, before proceeding to set the towns new house on the north side of the High Street, taking to their consideratione that it might be a considerable loss to the roup to set any part of the said house to any persone except who shall bind themselves not to work at any noisome work within or without the doors of the same, have therefore enacted that any persone who shall offer for any part of the said house shall be bound by tack to be expend betwixt the treasurer and them to the effect above mentioned, and ordains the said house with the office, houses and pertinents to be instantly set for the space of five years after Whitsunday next to the highest offerers therofore, they alwise finding sufficient caution for payment of the rent, and being oblidge to uphold the whole glass windows of their possessione, and to keep clean their proportione of the stair and closs, under the pain of five pound Scots for each contraventione, and ordains each offerer to throw in half a crown with their bode. And the councill having accordingly proceeded to set the same house, with the stables, brew-house, and pertinents, to George Henderson, merchant, for £13.10s. sterling; the westmost shop with the westmost apartment of the second storey, to Andrew Dickie, watchmaker, for £5. 10s. sterling; - - -

35. Formal style:- Charters and Public Documents of... Dundee. (1880)

FEU CHARTERS OF THE MAINS OF DUDHOPE, 10th May, 1747.

(entered under 23.6.1755).

All and Whole, these parts and portions of the Mains of Dudhope, belonging to him (T.B.) called the Chapelshade -- together with that piece of ground or kail yard lying at the south-west end of the Bucklemaker Wynd, and consisting -- the said lands of Chapelshade, Easter and Wester, and kail yard -- of 24 acres of ground or thereby of old measure; as also these twenty acres or thereby of arable land -- all lying upon the north side of the Town of Dundee, bounded as follows, -- with the Hospital Ward dyke and march stones -- on the south; a small spot of grass, likewise belonging to the Town of Dundee, called the grass at Ladywell, and the west dyke of a yard called the Ladywell Yard, including the said kailyard at the south-west end of the said Bucklemaker Wynd and from thence -- opposite to the south-west march stone of the ground feued out by the said T.B. to R.S., Maltman in Dundee, and from thence northward by a line of march stones to the south-east corner of the enclosure belonging to the Hospital of this Burgh, and presently possessed by the said R.S. ---; all lying within the Parish of Dundee and the Sherifffdom of Forfar, together with the hail parts, privileges, pendioles, and pertinents thereto belonging:



36. ROTHESAY TOWN COUNCIL. 24.1.1765 (Bute Edition).

Thereafter the Magistrates informed the Council that they had lately agreed Robert Sharp, mason, to win five hundred stones of three feet or upwards in length and not less than a foot square in the head towards the finishing of the quay; But that they had made no price with him as they were of opinion it could not well be done till the work be finished; however, they added that from the experience they have had of Robert Sharp's temper and disposition, they will easily agree with him. All which being considered by the Magistrates and Council, they approve of the agreement made with Robert Sharp.

After which Baillie Muir moved that it will be needfull in the course of next summer to rebuild the outer end of the pier which was demolished by the violence of the storms in the month of December, 1763, and to carry it out about ten or a dozen of feet farther than it was before, and that it will be necessary to agree with some fit person to conduct the work as he cannot afford to do it any longer gratis; which motion being taken under consideration, the Council were unanimously of opinion that the fallen down part of the key should be built up without loss of time, and that it is proper now to carry out the pier about a dozen of feet farther than it formerly was, - - -

37. James Morice, tutor. 19.1.1710. (Two Students at St. Andrews)

Honoured Sir,

My Pupils began to Virgil about a fortnight ago, and have just now gone thorough Cicero's Epistles. You may mind we got one Copy of Phaedri Fab. in summer last, quhich my Lads had perused before you went from this; so that they needed not the two other Copies thereof sent over with the rest of their Books, unless you design they shou'd go over them again. They are presently to begin to Justin, and seeing there came but one Copy of him hither, I wish you may be pleased to send us another. Thomas is now learning the Rule of Three in whole Numbers and Kenneth is so far advanced in the Fractions wherein they are exercised at spare hours only as a reward of their diligence quhen they mandate their repetitions timely. You once design'd so far to follow Lock's sentiments as to allow 'em the use of Globes, quhich wou'd contribute much to make them have a clear notion of any History you wou'd have put into their hands; quherefore if you think fit, you may cause enquire for them Helvicius's Chronological Tables in English quhich you promised Kenny and besides is a Book commended by your Lock as very useful for Boys. -- I beg pardon for this trouble and wishing the Divine blessing to your self and Family I continue,

Hon'd Sir,

Your most humble and faithful Servant,

Ja: Morice.

I beg leave here to remember my most humble and dutiful respects (to) my Lady.



38. Professor Blackwell, from London, to the Lord Provost  
of Edinburgh, 24.11.1711. (Spalding Club Miscellany,  
Vol. I, p. 197).

My Lord,

After a tedious journey of nineteen dayes, and very bad way, without any change of fresh horses, I came here in good health last night; upon which, Mr. Carstares being so kind as to sit with me two hours, this morning we sent a letter to my Lord Treasurer, shewing our desire and design in meeting with him, but he was just gone out as his porter got the letter.

- - As to the closse conference I had with Mr. Carstares, I cannot put it in write, and so yow will excuse me till meeting; only assure yourself, that nothing will be wanting (so far as proper measures shal be understood) towards doing something effectually, if possibly it can be obtained. As to the peace, there will be a Congresse; the real articles, called the preliminaries, are not publickly known. The Queen hath declared to the French Envoy which was here, that she will not make a separate peace. In case there be peace, the whole officers are to be keepest in pay, at leist for a considerable time. As to news of a more private nature, yow will pardon me till I have the satisfaction of drinking a dish of tea with yow, which I am already beginning to think long for.

39. John, fifteenth Earl of Sutherland, to John,  
second Duke of Argyll. 18.6.1705 (Sutherland Book).<sup>(1)</sup>

May it please your Grace,

I have had the honour of your Graces letter of the 6th., and as I still valued myself upon the proofes your Grace was pleased to give me of your favor and freindship, I shall allwayes esteem it my happiness to waite the continuance of them. - - -

For my part I envy none of ther plaices, being most of them such as I could not with a safe conscience accept of in sens of my own unfittness, being able to discharge the duty of the post, and I was still under the firm resolution never to receave a pension. In short, my late inexpressably great loss hes made me very indifferent to the world. I have (I thank God) a competancy to live a retired life vpon, though the soldier trade by the publicks not paying me and being to much at London hes impaired my fortune not a litle. See that now, unless to serve my queen, country, or freind, I resolve never to stur out of Sutherland.

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1. The anglicization here may perhaps be linked with the "being too much at London" mentioned in the letter. (The first draft says "at court".)



40. Bailie John Steuart of Inverness, merchant, to  
Mrs. Hugh Munro. 12.12.1717. (Letter-book, S.H.S.)

Dear Cousin,

I ought to have writ you Last post, but cannot tell how I was deverted, and told you that the post before Last we had the most disagreeable news we had of the taking of the Alex., Thomas Greig, Master, of the 14th, ulto., of the North Forland, by a Swedish privateer, of which one Norcross, an English man, was Commander. The Master writes the Ship was to be caried to Gottenbourg, so that in all probability the Ship and Cargoe is Lost, or at Least the voyadge is ruined. - - - But no help, tho I assure you I much regret your Loss, being the first of your dealing in Compy. together. I Send inclosed a letter to my Lord Stranever, with his Lops. bill and accot., which pray use the best you can for my payment. Seal my Letter before Delivery. You see by it I blean you for want of my money; therefore I intreat you push my payment, and, if cannot obtain before nixt post, return my Bill and accot.; and I assure you nexttime I ask my money it will be in more harshness. And I think no without just ground.

41. Journal of the Easy Club, 9.2.1715.

(from Gibson - New Light on Allan Ramsay, p. 58)<sup>(1)</sup>

Address to the King for ye Dissolution of the Union  
Drawn by G. Buchannan<sup>(2)</sup>, approved by the Club and  
ordered to be sent.

Sir,

Allow us your Majesties subjects of the Easy Club  
Natives of the Most Ancient Kingdom of Scotland to  
Address your Majestie as a Society full of Patrial  
love and noted by principles truly calculated for  
ye benefit of mankind which cannot be better and more  
fully expressed than by our Name. Though we are  
Restricted by our Constitution from Concerning or  
Declaring ourselves in Publick affairs and Nationall  
politicks (being of no party) Yet when our Countreys  
grievances are proclaim'd by all factions we allow  
our Selves to appear and as true Sons of Fergusia have  
Courage to own our sentiments and adhere to our first  
Resolution of Contributing all our powers for ye  
advancement of ye Interest of our Countrey - And  
there being now an Unhappy Ocoasion for our Appearance  
As we pray Almighty God to Deliver us, and preserve  
our posterity from the Miseries Sootland now groans  
under - - -

- 
1. This extract and the next illustrate the ability of young people in the early eighteenth century to write good English. See p. 239.
  2. According to Gibson (op. cit., p. 53) George Buchannan was one John Fergus, who at this time was about twenty-five years of age.



42. Account of the Fair Intellectual Club in Edinburgh  
in a letter to a honourable member of an Athenian  
Society there. (Edinburgh, 1719)<sup>(1)</sup> pp. 1-2.

The Intreaties of that Honourable Society whereof you are so deservedly a Member, have, with Difficulty, prevail'd on our Club, to let you into the Secret of its Origin and present Constitution. Accordingly, I am honoured by my SISTERS, to entertain you with a brief Detail of the most considerable Circumstances in our History. And I own 'tis with Vanity, as well as Pleasure, I have such a noble Occasion to write to a Gentleman whose Merits I have long admir'd, and whose Friendship I justly value myself for: Tho, at the same time, I have neither Assurance, nor Skill enough to support my Character in managing the Trust committed to me, whilst I address my self to one of your Judgment and Taste. But whatever my likenesses be, I know your Candour and Goodness will dispose you to be favourable, especially when you think of our Sex, and that particular Body I represent, in writing this Epistle. 'Tis true, no Mistakes or Blunders I may be guilty of. -- can justly be imputed to my Constituents.

---

1. This, unlike most of the texts in this appendix, was written for publication.

43. The Rev. James Bradfute of Dunsyre to Mrs. Mure  
of Rhoddens (his mother in law) 16.4.1722.  
Caldwell Papers. I. 246.)

Dear Madam,

The sickly circumstances of my own congregation not allowing me to pay you a visit at this time, I had a struggle with myself whether I should write to you on the deplorable loss of an eldest son; because I was sensible I could not furnish better or so good reflections on this sad subject, than you'll get from your pious neighbours or will occur to yourself. But that I might not be wanting to shew what sympathy I was capable of, I have adventured to say anything rather than be silent. Allow me therefore to tell you that you do not mourn alone, (and we use to say that our joys are doubled and our sorrows divided by communication); for not only the neighbouring gentry and quality do mourn the loss of a just and kind neighbour, a person of steady advice and tried integrity, and one who was capable of sopiting the differences among themselves; but our Civil State hangs its head on this account, and our Zion especially mourns for the loss of such an one as your son was; for she has lost one of her own loving and best beloved sons, who had the courage to speak for Religion.



44. Mr. Thomas Millar of Glenlee<sup>(1)</sup> from Edinburgh, 9.12.1738  
to Mr. Mure of Caldwell. (Caldwell Papers. II. 1).

Dear Willie,

I shall now lay aside the ordinary employment of the week, and, after your example, devote part of this Saturday afternoon to something of a more entertaining nature, the remembrance of my absent friends. Hours consecrated to the memory of those we esteem are certainly productive of the best effects. How amiable is the prospect of a faithful friend boldly confronting the pleasures of sense, and with a generous ardour pressing on to the dignity of his nature, to what alone can make him truly honourable and useful in life. How influencing must be the remembrance of such a conduct - how animating the prospect of such a character. These, Willie, are the advantages the man enjoys whom Providence hath blessed with the friendship of a worthy soul; and as a mutual correspondence between friends is a probable means of securing such advantages, it is with pleasure I embrace this opportunity of acknowledging the favour of your last friendly letter.

---

1. The writer is aged 21, son of William Millar, Esq. of Glenlee. He later became a member of Parliament and a distinguished lawyer, being ultimately President of the Court of Session.

45. Katherine, Lady Strathnaver, to her son, William,  
16th Earl of Sutherland. 9.7.1746. (Sutherland Book  
Vol. II, p. 264).

My Dear Son,

I was extremly pleased to heir of your  
save landing at London, and now I hop as the crown  
rents is vacant, I am perswaded you may get them  
if you be activie; as you have bein at grat charges  
thir is no dubt but you will be rewarded. Now, my  
dear son, as Lordie is douing so well, I enjoyn  
you not to call for him from the scooll, but  
rather to sie him befor you com hom att the  
scoul, but your staid I hop att London will be  
short, and let nothing discourage you. Your daughter  
now is long anouf at Dunrobin, and if the scols  
at this place wuld dow I wud be glad to take her  
under my inspeckion, but I am quit aganst her stay  
wher she is; but we shal convers of this at miting.  
Now, as my pour brother is now, I am hopfull,  
better, you ought to get him brought down, or let  
me know all about him, for its what I am very  
anchious about. Mend your falt in not writing  
to me, for I ashur you I do not take it well when  
you neglack.



## Appendix 6.

This appendix contains the results of the analysis of thousand-word passages on which much of the thesis was based.

Lists of actual words found are in Appendix 7. Here we have:

1. Pre-eighteenth century: Number of various types of Scotticisms in unselected samples of 1,000 words each taken at various periods from Parliament, Assembly, two Kirk Sessions and three Burghs.
2. Eighteenth Century: Average figures taken (unless otherwise specified) from groups of 5,000 words for each period in each of the selected texts.<sup>(1)</sup>
3. Detailed figures for each thousand-word passage from which the averages are taken.
4. Proportion of Forms and Words in Groups A, B and C respectively<sup>(2)</sup> in a representative selection of documents.
5. Comparative figures for inflected and uninflected participles in various documents.

These figures are referred to throughout Chapter 4. Some of the more obvious points which they show are illustrated by the diagrams accompanying the text.

### Contractions used:-

	<u>Kirk Sessions</u>	<u>Burghs</u>
C. - Court of Session	W. - Wigtown	R.B. - Rothesay
P. - Minutes of Parliament	M. - Minnigaff	G.B. - Glasgow
P. Acts - Acts of Parliament	R. - Rothesay	S.B. - Stirling
A. - Assembly Minutes	H. - Hawick	A.B. - Aberdeen
C.D.-Decisions of Court	Car. - Carstairs	
A.S.- Assembly (Simson case)	S.L. - South Leith	
G.U.-Glasgow University	Aber. - Aberdeen	
A.U.- Aberdeen University	Elg. - Elgin	
E.U.- Edinburgh University		

1. See pp. 27, 36 and Appendix 3.

2. See p. 102-4

Appendix 6.

Average Scotticisms per Thousand Words.

The following figures are referred to throughout Chapter 4.

They illustrate the process of anglicization and the variation in different types of document - national and local, formal and general. The passages analysed were those listed in Appendix 3.<sup>(1)</sup>

Seventeenth Century Figures

Scotticisms in samples of 1,000 words.<sup>(2)</sup>

<u>Parliament</u>	1532-40	1581	1600	1621	1633	1661	1685
Spelling	62	65	67	41	66	12	2
Form	109	144	126	98	62	43	23
Vocabulary	25	20	14	8	43	34	28
Grammar	148	182	110	84	27	9	8
Idiom etc.	10	12	6	4	19	9	2
TOTAL	354	423	323	235	217	107	63

Assembly - MS.

	1580	1600	1639	1690 <sup>(3)</sup>
Sp.	51	45	3	1
F.	110	114	26	5
V.	10	18	1	14
G.	37	50	11	6
I.	6	3	2	3
Total	214	230	43	29

1. See also graph facing p. 36-44

2. Definition and classification as described on pp. and illustrated on p. 327.

3. There are no records g. 1660.



Appendix 6.

Kirk Sessions

<u>Aberdeen</u>	1650	1665-7	1682	<u>Rothsay</u>	1660	1685	1695-6
Spelling	44	19	16		38	5	4
Form	87	10	16		32	1	18
Vocabulary	16	7	19		30	6	14
Grammar	3	9	3		13	-	4
Idiom etc.	6	4	3		3	1	1
Total	156	49	57		116	13	41

Burgh Records

<u>Aberdeen</u>	1650	1665	1680-3	<u>Peebles</u>	1655	1670	1685
Spelling	60	46	21		37	55	61
Form	87	51	52		72	52	60
Vocabulary	23	11	7		19	22	16
Grammar	65	25	21		29	18	6
Idiom etc.	19	14	7		10	17	11
Total	254	147	108		167	164	154

Rothsay (1)

	1655	1665	1670	1685
Spelling	102	51	104	30
Form	112	95	112	65
Vocabulary	34	66	61	37
Grammar	62	51	87	13
Idiom etc.	13	7	14	11
Total	323	270	378	156

- 
1. The difference between the records of Rothsay Town Council and those of other burghs has been referred to on pp. 26 Note 3.

# Appendix 6. Eighteenth Century Scotticisms: Averages per Thousand Words.<sup>(1)</sup>

## National Records

### 1700-15

	Reliable Texts		Contemporary Prints	
	C. MS.	A. MS. G.U. A.U. (2)	C. P. (3) P. Acts (4) A.	
Spelling	2	1	1	-
Word-form	22	4	10	11
Vocabulary	24	10	21	20
Grammar	8	2	1	3
Idiom & Syntax	8	2	5	3
Total Scotticisms (5)	63	18	39	18
Different forms	12	3	6	7
Different words	12	6	10	14

### 1715-30

	Reliable Texts		Contemporary Prints	
	C. MS.	A. MS. G.U. A.U. (2)	C. A. A.S.	
Spelling	1	-	-	-
Word-form	12	3	2	6
Vocabulary	28	7	9	7
Grammar	4	3	2	3
Idiom & Syntax	5	4	2	1
Total Scotticisms	50	17	14	17
Different forms	7	2	2	-(6)
Different words	13	6	6	5

### 1730-50

	Reliable Texts		Contemporary Prints	
	C. MS. (1730-39)	C. MS. (1745-51) A. MS. E.U.	C. C. C.D. A.	
Spelling	1	-	-	-
Word-form	6	11	8	7
Vocabulary	23	24	24	19
Grammar	5	6	4	1
Idiom & Syntax	4	4	4	1
Total Scotticisms	40	44	39	28
Different forms	4	5	3	4
Different words	10	12	12	13

## NOTES

1. These averages are based on the detailed figures on pp. 373-2. Material is limited here.
3. P. MS. has an increase of 3-4 forms in the passages available. See p. 173
4. P. Acts MS. has fewer Scotticisms in the passages available. See p. 173
5. These figures are averages of the totals on pp. 373-2 and therefore only approximately equal to the sum of the averages above. 6. See p. 61



Appendix 6.

AVERAGES PER THOUSAND WORDS

Kirk Session Records

	W.	Minn.	R.	H.	Car.	S.L.	Aber.	Elg. <sup>(1)</sup>
1700-15								
Spelling	3	9	3	7	6	5	3	-
Word-form	15	16	17	8	12	14	17	7
Vocabulary	27	37	19	15	12	13	10	6
Grammar	4	1	6	6	9	5	2	-
Idiom & Syntax	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	1
Total <sup>(2)</sup>	51	65	48	39	42	40	34	14
Different forms	5	6	8	7	5	9	9	6
Different words	9	10	8	8	5	9	8	6
1715-30	W.	Minn.	R.	H.	Car.	S.L.	Aber. <sup>(1)</sup>	Elg. <sup>(1)</sup>
Spelling	7	15	5	4	3	2	2	1
Word-form	3	18	5	8	10	9	10	10
Vocabulary	30	28	20	17	7	12	3	27
Grammar	6	4	7	3	8	3	6	4
Idiom & Syntax	6	3	1	2	2	5	4	4
Total	52	68	38	34	29	31	25	46
Different forms	2	5	4	6	6	5	8	3
Different words	9	9	11	11	4	9	3	15
1730-50	W.	Minn.	R.		S.L.	Aber. <sup>(1)</sup>	Elg. <sup>(1)</sup>	
Spelling	-	9	4		-	-	1½	
Word-form	3	4	3		6	2	1½	
Vocabulary	35	35	22		14	8	19½	
Grammar	5	2	10		2	3	3	
Idiom & Syntax	4	3	2		6	-	5	
Total	47	52	42		27	13	30½	
Different forms	2	2	3		4	2	1½	
Different words	8	9	11		10	7	11	

NOTES: 1. Limited material here.

2. Averages of the totals on pp. 381-3°

Appendix 6.

Averages per Thousand Words.

Burghs

	R.B.	G.B.	S.B.	A.B. (1706-10)
c. 1700				
Spelling	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	13
Word-form	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	34
Vocabulary	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
Grammar	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Idiom & Syntax	9	8	6	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Totals	144	104	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Different forms	22	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
Different words	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	9	9
1715-16	R.B.	G.B.	S.B.	A.B.
Spelling	22	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Word-form	33	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vocabulary	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
Grammar	7	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Idiom & Syntax	5	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Totals	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	76	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Different forms	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Different words	12	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1730-34	R.B.	G.B.	S.B.	A.B. (1733-45)
Spelling	2	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
Word-form	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	15
Vocabulary	23	23	13	12
Grammar	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	4
Idiom & Syntax	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Totals	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	36
Different forms	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7
Different words	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
1745-46	R.B.	G.B.	S.B.	A.B.
Spelling	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	-
Word-form	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vocabulary	16	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Grammar	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Idiom & Syntax	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Totals	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	28	19
Different forms	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Different words	11	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$



Scotticisms per Thousand Words - Detailed Analysis.

National Records

Court of Session MS.

	1701-08			1710-11		1715-17			1723-25	
Passages	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
Spelling	3	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Form	46	13	19	14	17	15	9	15	15	8
Vocabulary	17	19	27	28	27	30	21	32	32	24
Grammar	6	6	12	9	6	4	3	3	7	4
Idiom & Syntax	4	11	11	8	4	6	6	6	4	4
Total	76	54	71	60	54	55	39	56	58	43
Diff. forms	18	9	13	8	10	9	7	11	4	5
Diff. words	9	12	13	15	13	8	8	23	18	7

	1730-32			1738-9		1745-48			1750-1	
	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
Spelling	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Form	8	5	4	4	8	26	13	4	8	4
Vocabulary	49	17	23	13	13	15	10	21	32	40
Grammar	1	4	6	5	10	2	5	6	6	9
Idiom & Syntax	6	4	2	3	7	6	4	1	3	6
Total	67	34	35	25	38	49	33	32	49	59
Diff. forms	4	4	3	2	6	11	6	3	4	3
Diff. words	17	6	8	9	10	9	5	16	15	15

Court of Session (Decisions)

	1744			1750	
Passages	a	b	c	d	e
Spelling	-	-	-	-	-
Form	3	7	6	14	4
Vocabulary	18	13	11	23	31
Grammar	-	1	-	3	1
Idiom & Syntax	-	2	1	4	-
Total	21	23	18	44	36
Diff. forms	2	6	3	5	2
Diff. words	11	11	11	18	16

# Detailed Analysis (contd.)

## Parliament (Minutes)<sup>(1)</sup>

	<u>Parliament (Acts)<sup>(2)</sup></u>			
	1703	1705	1707	1707
Passages	a	b	c	d
Spelling	1	1	-	1
Form	13	18	13	12
Vocabulary	26	27	21	17
Grammar	1	4	5	1
Idiom & Syntax	8	7	3	2
Total	49	57	42	33
Different form	8	11	10	8
Different words	11	20	14	11

## Glasgow University

	<u>Parliament (Acts)<sup>(2)</sup></u>			
	1703	1705	1707	1707
Passages	a	b	c	d
Spelling	1	1	-	1
Form	13	18	13	12
Vocabulary	26	27	21	17
Grammar	1	4	5	1
Idiom & Syntax	8	7	3	2
Total	49	57	42	33
Different form	8	11	10	8
Different words	11	20	14	11

## Aberdeen University

## Edinburgh University

	1702-4.	1716-26	1717-18	1722
Sp.	4	1	-	-
F.	5	6	-	3
V.	11	13	11	9
G.	13	4	3	3
I.	2	6	4	12
Totals	35	30	24	27
Sep. F.	5	5	3	2
Sep. W.	9	10.	8	5

- NOTES: 1. MS. 1707 (2000 words) has 1 more Scots spelling, 6 more forms, 1 more different form.  
 2. MS. 1705 has, in first 2000 words, 17 fewer Scots forms, 3 fewer grammatical points, and 7 fewer different forms. See p.



Detailed Analysis (Contd).

Assembly MS.

	1702-03					1710 <sup>(1)</sup>					1715					1723 <sup>(2)</sup>				
Passages	a <sup>(3)</sup>	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
Spelling	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Form	6	2	5	3	1	9	6	7	5	-	9	6	7	5	-	9	6	7	5	-
Vocabulary	17	15	8	4	2	10	11	9	8	8	10	11	9	8	8	10	11	9	8	8
Grammar	6	4	4	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1
Idiom & Syntax	6	3	1	3	2	6	1	1	-	1	6	1	1	-	1	6	1	1	-	1
Total	38	24	19	11	9	26	19	20	15	10	26	19	20	15	10	26	19	20	15	10
Diff. forms	4	2	3	2	1	6	3	6	2	-	6	3	6	2	-	6	3	6	2	-
Diff. words	12	9	3	3	2	8	5	7	6	5	8	5	7	6	5	8	5	7	6	5

	1730-32					1737-38					Additional passages				
Passages	a	b <sup>(3)</sup>	c	d <sup>(3)</sup>	e	a	b	c	d <sup>(3)</sup>	e	1700 (print)	1710 (MS.)	1720 (print)	1730 (MS.)	Commissions
Spelling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Form	1	6	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5
Vocabulary	6	12	5	12	8	6	12	5	12	8	-	1	1	1	16
Grammar	3	3	1	5	1	3	3	1	5	1	1	-	1	1	2
Idiom & Syntax	1	6	5	1	3	1	6	5	1	3	6	1	1	1	1
Total	11	27	14	21	13	11	27	14	21	13	8	4	4	4	24
Different forms	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	5
Different words	5	8	4	5	6	5	8	4	5	6	-	1	1	1	10

	A.S. 1729 (print)				
Passages	a	b	c	d	e
Spelling	-	-	-	-	1
Form	-	-	-	-	31
Vocabulary	7	6	8	13	-
Grammar	-	-	2	-	13
Idiom & Syntax	2	-	2	1	-
Total	9	6	12	14	45
Different forms	-	-	-	-	1
Different words	6	4	6	9	-

- NOTES: 1. In passages d & e, the 500 words Anent a Solemn Fast contain only 1 Scotticism.
2. In passages d & e, the Commission which occupies half of the first passage and a third of the second contains most of the Scotticisms. The remainder of the second (Anent Mr. G.W. his Sermon) is almost English.
3. These passages include Acts and Commissions. Contrast 1700 a on a religious topic.

Detailed analysis, contd.

Kirk Session Records.

Wigtown

	1700-01			1715			1723			1730-2			1740		
Passages	a	b	c	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	
Spelling	4	1	7	2	9	20	1	1		-	-	-	-	-	
Form	19	16	23	-	2	3	4	7		6	3	3	1	2	
Vocabulary	14	28	28	26	20	49	32	24		26	41	41	38	30	
Grammar	-	4	2	3	10	12	2	3		7	2	1	9	5	
Idiom & Syntax	2	2	-	1	4	7	10	10		3	8	5	1	1	
Total	39	51	60	32	45	91	49	45		42	54	50	49	38	
Different forms	5	3	10	-	1	2	4	5		4	3	3	-	2	
Different words	9	5	13	7	6	12	12	9		9	6	8	6	11	

Rothessay

	1700-01			1715-16			1721-2			1730-32			1739-42		
Passages	a	b	c	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	
Spelling	9	5	2	-	3	6	12	5		10	5	3	3	-	
Form	24	34	25	4	4	10	4	3		6	3	2	4	2	
Vocabulary	12	11	13	17	18	16	25	22		22	23	29	18	16	
Grammar	3	8	10	3	2	12	9	7		8	11	8	13	11	
Idiom & Syntax	3	2	2	-	1	3	2	1		3	3	2	1	3	
Total	51	60	52	24	28	47	52	38		49	45	44	39	32	
Different forms	13	11	12	14	3	4	4	3		6	2	2	2	4	
Different words	6	7	6	10	12	8	12	13		14	10	12	12	8	

Hawick

	1700			1715-17			1720-2		
Passages	a	b	c	a	b	c	d	e	
Spelling	1	-	1	3	4	1	7	3	
Form	5	5	4	11	9	3	12	4	
Vocabulary	26	14	8	18	17	20	10	22	
Grammar	5	5	12	5	2	1	2	6	
Idiom & Syntax	3	5	-	1	2	1	-	4	
Total	40	29	25	38	34	26	31	39	
Different forms	4	5	4	9	5	3	10	3	
Different words	12	7	3	13	9	11	7	13	



Detailed Analysis, contd.

Kirk Session Records.

Minnigaff

	1700			1718			1730-31		
Passages	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
Spelling	6	13	8	17	17	11	12	10	4
Form	13	15	20	27	17	9	2	6	3
Vocabulary	30	39	41	27	27	30	38	28	39
Grammar	2	-	2	2	4	6	1	1	5
Idiom & Syntax	2	4	1	5	3	2	4	4	-
<u>Total</u>	53	71	72	78	68	58	57	49	51
Different forms	6	6	5	7	7	1	2	2	1
Different words	9	10	10	7	12	9	10	7	10

Carstairs

	1700-1			1707-14			1715-18			1720-21		
Passages	a	b	c	a	d	e	a	b	c	a	d	e
Spelling	5	6	3	12	5	12	3	1	2	4	4	3
Form	24	9	16	4	5	4	3	9	9	20	7	8
Vocabulary	28	7	11	3	13	3	12	8	6	5	12	9
Grammar	8	7	15	8	7	8	3	4	7	1	3	12
Idiom & Syntax	1	2	5	3	4	3	-	-	3	1	3	3
<u>Total</u>	66	31	50	30	34	30	22	22	27	37	35	5
Different forms	8	6	8	3	2	3	7	7	6	9	5	6
Different words	10	4	5	1	4	1	5	5	5	4	6	

South Leith

	1700-02			1709-10			1715-18			1722-24			1730-5			1740-3		
Passages	a	b	c	a	d	e	a	b	c	a	d(1)	e	a	b(1)	c	a	d	e
Spelling	5	1	12	3	2	3	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Form	12	16	20	5	19	5	8	10	14	10	4	4	5	5	6	4	10	3
Vocabulary	16	10	12	16	10	16	15	3	13	20	10	10	16	16	7	5	24	17
Grammar	3	4	5	11	1	11	2	1	3	7	-	-	4	4	-	2	-	2
Idiom & Syntax	2	3	4	5	5	5	6	3	6	8	2	2	7	7	6	7	6	5
<u>Total</u>	38	34	53	40	37	40	37	21	37	45	16	16	32	32	19	18	40	27
Different forms	6	6	16	4	12	4	6	3	8	4	3	3	5	5	4	2	7	3
Different words	13	7	9	12	6	12	13	2	9	13	7	7	10	10	6	5	17	10

NOTE:- 1. Contains a "formal" document.

Detailed Analysis (contd.)

Kirk Session Records

Aberdeen

	1700-02			1707-14		1715-26	1730-55
Passages	a	b	c	d	e		
Spelling	4	4	2	1	3	2	-
Form	20	19	13	14	18	10	2
Vocabulary	7	9	13	14	7	3	8
Grammar	2	3	1	5	-	6	3
Idiom	3	4	2	-	4	4	-
TOTAL	36	39	31	34	32	25	13
Diff. form	12	7	7	7	14	8	2
Diff. voc.	5	6	11	11	7	3	7

Elgin

	1701-10	1713-31	1732-46	
Passages			a	b
Spelling	-	1	2	1
Form	7	10	-	3
Vocabulary	6	27	18	21
Grammar	-	4	3	3
Idiom	1	4	8	2
TOTAL	14	46	31	30
Diff. form	6	3	-	3
Diff. voc.	6	15	13	9



Detailed Analysis (contd.)

Burgh Records

Rothesay

	1700		1715-16		1733-34 (1)		1746	
Passages	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Spelling	28	37	25	19	2	2	-	-
Form	84	43	46	20	33	28	14	8
Vocabulary	32	31	26	11	26	20	11	21
Grammar	4	11	13	1	6	20	3	7
Idiom & Syntax	10	8	9	1	8	4	9	6
TOTAL	158	130	119	52	75	74	38	42
Diff. form	27	17	18	8	9	10	6	7
Diff. voc.	12	17	15	9	5	12	7	15

Glasgow

	1700		1715		1730		1745	
Passages	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Spelling	19	14	20	19	4	2	6	7
Form	50	41	28	23	6	9	7	8
Vocabulary	15	24	14	38	26	20	12	16
Grammar	14	15	14	4	4	1	-	1
Idiom & Syntax	11	5	5	9	3	-	6	7
TOTAL	109	99	81	93	43	32	31	39
Diff. form	23	18	14	19	6	7	5	7
Diff. voc.	12	16	10	23	20	11	10	12

Stirling

	1700-02		1715-16		1730-32		1745-46	
Passages	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Spelling	13	47	15	18	4	3	4	6
Form	42	31	46	30	21	11	15	13
Vocabulary	14	13	12	13	3	23	12	3
Grammar	16	7	6	7	7	9	1	1
Idiom & Syntax	5	7	4	1	4	5	-	1
TOTAL	90	105	83	69	39	51	32	24
Diff. form	17	16	13	8	8	6	7	4
Diff. voc.	11	7	9	8	3	16	7	2

1. Infestments - identical language repeated 3 times.

Detailed Analysis (contd.)

Burgh Records

Aberdeen

	1706-10		1716		1733-45	1745-46	
Passages	a	b	a	b		a	b
Spelling	12	14	10	10	1	-	-
Form	37	31	41	30	15	4	9
Vocabulary	14	14	6	8	12	3	7
Grammar	10	14	9	8	4	-	5
Idiom & Syntax	12	15	4	7	4	1	9
TOTAL	85	88	70	63	36	8	30
Diff. form	13	15	20	14	7	4	6
Diff. voc.	7	11	5	6	5	3	6



Types of Scots Form per Thousand Words

Here the number of different forms occurring are classified in three groups:- (1)

- A. Common forms for which English equivalents are rare;
- B. Common forms for which English equivalents are in use;
- C. Rare forms.

These tables show that the B. Group predominates in most records, particularly the local ones; nevertheless this group is decreasing sharply throughout. The proportion of forms in the A. Group is higher in the Court Records than elsewhere, and the C. Group is comparatively small except in the Burgh Records. (2)

Average No. of Different forms per 1000 words:

<u>Court of Session</u>	<u>MS.</u>		
	1700-14	1715-29	1730-44
A.	3	3	1
B.	6	3	2
C.	2	2	1

<u>Parliament (Minutes - Print)</u>	<u>P. Acts (Print)</u>	<u>E.U.</u>
1700-07	1700-07	1733-40
A.	2	-
B.	3	2
C.	1	1½

<u>Wigtown K.S.</u>		
1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
A.	-	-
B.	1	2
C.	1	-

<u>Rothsay K.S.</u>		
1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
A.	1	1
B.	5½	-
C.	1	2

<u>Carstairs K.S.</u>	
1700-14	1715-29
A.	1
B.	4
C.	1

- 
1. According to the division on p. 102 and 104.
  2. These tables are referred to in Chapter 4, pp. 112, 156.

Types of Scots Form (contd.)

Different forms per thousand words.

Rothsay Burgh.

	1700	1715	1730	1745
A.	1	-	3½	1½
B.	13½	10½	4½	4½
C.	7½	2½	1½	½

Glasgow Burgh

	1700	1715	1730	1745
A.	-	1½	1	½
B.	14½	13	5½	3
C.	6	2	-	2½

Stirling Burgh

	1700	1715	1730	1745
A.	-	1½	1	-
B.	14½	8	5½	5
C.	2	1	½	½

In the most anglicized groups a record of the total number of different forms occurring is clearer:-

Assembly MS.

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
A.	1	-	2
B.	4	6	4
C.	1	3	-

Glasgow University

	1700-14	1715-29	Comms. 1717-18
A.	1	3	1
B.	8	5	3
C.	3	2	1



Types of Scots Words per Thousand Words.

Number of different words of groups A, B and C per thousand words.

These tables show that the A. Group predominates in the National Records, and the B. Group in the local records. There is little sign of replacement in the B. Group. The C. Group is of minor importance except in the Burgh Records and the legal National Records. (1)

Average number of different words per 1000 words:-

Court of Session MS.

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-44	1745-51
A.	6	6½	5	5
B.	3	2	1½	3
C.	3	4	3½	4

Parliament (Minutes - Print)

	1700-07
A.	7
B.	3
C.	1

Acts (Print)

	1700-07
A.	4
B.	5
C.	5

E.U.

	1733-40
A.	4
B.	1
C.	1

Wigtown K.S.

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
A.	2	3	2
B.	6	5	5
C.	1	1	1

Rothsay K.S.

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
A.	2½	3	4
B.	4½	6	6
C.	1	2	1

Carstairs K.S.

	1700-14	1715-29
A.	1	1½
B.	4	2
C.	-	½

South Leith K.S.

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
A.	2	2	3
B.	4	3	3½
C.	3	3	4

1. This table is referred to in Appendix 7, p. 421.

Types of Scots Words, contd.

Different words per thousand words.

Rothsay Burgh

	1700	1715	1730	1745
A.	3½	3½	3½	5½
B.	8	6	4	2
C.	3	2½	1	3½

Glasgow Burgh

	1700	1715	1730	1745
A.	4	3	2½	2½
B.	6	6	3	4
C.	4	7½	10	4½

Stirling Burgh

	1700	1715	1730	1745
A.	2	3	2	1½
B.	4	3	2	2
C.	3	2½	5½	1

Here again, in the smaller groups the total of different words has been recorded;

Assembly MS.

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
A.	4	12	8
B.	3	5	6
C.	3	4	4

Glasgow University

	1700-14	1715-29	Comms. 1717-18
A.	10	11	4
B.	5	5	5
C.	4	5	1



Uninflected Participles

Proportion of Scots to English participles in verbs of Latin origin whose stems end in t :- (1)

I.	<u>Anglicization</u>	Sc.:E	Sc.:E	Sc.:E	Sc.:E		
	A. (2) 1702-3	4:2	1710	0:6	1715	1:5	1730 E. <u>passim</u>
	G.U. 1701-4	3:2	1708-9	0:2	1715-23	2:4	E.U. 1730-41 2:0
	A.U. 1700-02	5:2	-		1716-26	1:3	
	C. (2) 1701-8	2:5	1710-11	7:5	1715-17	1:15	1730-9 10:7

II. Formal Documents

Others

	Sc.:E		Sc.:E
P. Acts (3) 1705	4:3	P. (Minutes) (3) 1703	1:3
A. Comm. 1710	0:3	A. 1710	0:6
G.U. Comm. 1717-18	3:4	G.U. 1715-23	1:4
A. Comm. 1723	1:2	A. 1715-23	1:5

III. Kirk Session Records

Schoolmasters

Others

	Sc.:E		Sc.:E
W. 1701-2	10:5	W. 1701	4:6
W. 1707-11	24:4	W. 1706	3:2
Minn. 1700	8:1	Minn. 1700	3:2
R. 1700-01	14:1	R. 1700	2:2
R. 1708	6:2		
H. 1700	15:2	S.L. 1700-02	6:2
H. 1707-12	4:2	S.L. 1709-10	3:0
Aber. 1707-8	2:1	Aber. 1700-01	2:12
W. 1715-17	25:2	W. 1723	10:2
Minn. 1718	11:1	Aber. 1715-26	4:2
R. 1715-22	19:4		
S.L. 1722-24	0:1	S.L. 1715-18	3:3
W. 1730-32	20:4		
Minn. 1730	1:0		
R. 1730-42	8:3	Aber. 1730-60	3:3
S.L. 1730-35	0:13	S.L. 1740-43	2:6

1. Passages used where those listed in Appendix 3, with the following additions in Group III: W. 27.1.'02 - 8.3.'02; 10.1.'06 - 29.5.'06; 9.1.'07 - 11.5.'07; 16.4.'10 - 10.9.'10; 1.4.'11 - 29.4.'11; Minn. 7.7.'00 - 25.8.'00.
2. Figures for A. and G. are for MSS.
3. P. Acts MS. has 3:4. The 1707 texts have anglicized:-  
P. Acts (Print) 0:8; P. (Minutes) (MS. and print) 1:2.

Appendix 7.      Spread of Various Types of Scotticism.

Whereas Appendix 6 made a comparison between documents and periods by presenting the results of an analysis of thousand-word passages, this Appendix is an attempt to show the actual words, forms and idioms in use, and to show where these are common and where only occasional, and whether they finally drop out of use. To obtain a fuller picture, all the material read was made use of, and not merely the passages analysed.

The lists are divided into three groups<sup>(1)</sup>:-

- A.      Common<sup>(2)</sup> words or forms whose English equivalents were not common;
- B.      Common words or forms whose English equivalents were in use;
- C.      Words or forms occurring only occasionally.

After the list of idioms is a note on the spread of items in Group C. The last part of the Appendix deals with the grammatical Scotticisms, and contains a list of uninflected participles found, and a list of final phrases in Court of Session decreets.

Contractions are as in Appendix 6, with the addition of the Kirk Sessions of Inverness (Inv.) and Melrose (Mel.), the Burghs of Dundee (D.B.) and Edinburgh (E.B.) and the Convention of Royal Burghs (C.R.B.) Dates are given in abbreviated form, e.g. C.'03 (Court of Session, 1703).

Some examples of words and forms listed (except the very common ones) are given, with references, in the glossary.

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1. See p. 102.

2. Common, for this purpose, is defined as "occurring in 4 records, in 3 records of one group (Nat., K.S. or Burgh), or in 2 records of one group if found in 4 or more instances in one of them."



For convenience of reference, the order - National Records, Kirk Sessions, Burghs - was kept throughout.

FORMS

Table A. Forms whose English equivalents were not common:-

1. In both National and Local Records: conjunct, deburse, deburse-  
ment, decern, decreet, deduce, depone, deput, exoner, expedo, infest,  
infestment, intrans, laigh, vacance;
2. Common in National Records only: allendgance, complainer,  
defender, examiner, exerce, tailzie, wrongous;
3. Common in Local Records only: chist, cowper, gavel, latron,  
notar, cordiner, exeem, thack.<sup>(1)</sup>

Occurrences of corresponding English forms are underlined  
in red.

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1. For English equivalents, see Glossary.

Table A.1

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
conjunct(ly)	P. Acts 1703, 07, C 07	A 1722	A 32, C 30, 39, 48, CD 50
	SL. 13	Car. 18, H <sup>#</sup> 23	Inv. 42, 46, Aber. 51
	-	SB. 15, AB. 26	CRB. 37, 38, EB. 70
<u>jointly</u>	-	-	<u>A 32, C 45; GB. 45</u>
deburse	P. Acts 1707 (1) K.S. passim	C. 1717 K.S. passim Burghs passim	A 1730 Mel. <sup>#</sup> passim SB. 30, RB. 46
<u>disburse</u>	<u>Car. 1700</u>	-	<u>Inv. 46</u>
debursement	GU 1702, C 10	AU Comm. 1718 H. <sup>#</sup> 19, Mel. <sup>#</sup> 25 Car. 16, 20	Mel. <sup>#</sup> passim, Inv. 50
<u>disbursement</u>	<u>H. 1711, 11</u>	-	-
decern	P 1705, 07, C 11 W. 06	C 15, 17, G. Comm. 18 CRB. 21	C. passim, CD 44 Inv. 40 EB. 40, 70, CRB. 41 GB. 45
<u>decree (v.)</u>	-	-	<u>CD. 45, C. 48 (to Treasury)</u>
decree	Nat. Rec. passim (C, P, I. Acts; A-1cc) W. 06 passim	C 15, 17, GU 15, 23 (Legal passages) W. <sup>#</sup> 18, W. 23 GB. 16, CRB. 20	C 41, 46, CD 44 K.S. passim RB. 46
<u>decree (n.)</u>	-	<u>C 17 (to H. of Lords)</u> <u>CRB. 21</u>	<u>CD 44</u>
deduce	C 01, GU 08 R <sup>#</sup> 01, 01, Car. <sup>#</sup> 01	C 24 R <sup>#</sup> passim, H <sup>#</sup> 18	C 41, 49, CD 44 K.S. passim
<u>deduct</u>	-	<u>Elg. 19</u>	<u>C. 48 (to Privy Council)</u>
depone	C passim, GU 13 K.S. passim	AS passim K.S. passim SB. 15, CRB. 27	C 41 K.S. <sup>#</sup> passim RB. passim, GB. 15
<u>depose</u>	<u>C 08 (to England)</u>	-	-
deput	P. Acts passim, C 06 R <sup>#</sup> 01, W <sup>#</sup> passim RB. 00	GU Comm. 17, 17, A 15 H <sup>#</sup> 16 Burghs passim	C passim, AU 48 (Inv. 83) CRB. 37, EB. 40
<u>deputy</u>	-	<u>C. MS 23 passim</u>	<u>C. 39, AB. 45</u>

1. K.S. passim here means - in 4 Kirk Sessions, or in 3 Kirk Sessions in at least 6 instances (and similarly with Nat. Rec. passim, Burghs passim). When used of one document (e.g. H. Passim) it means at least 4 times in that period.
- \*. By Schoolmasters. (These are only marked where the distinction is relevant to the text of pp. 169-72).



Table A.1.

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
exoner	C 02 M 04 -	A 15 Inv. 20 GB. 16	-
expede	A 06, C 08, 11, GU 10 M <sup>2</sup> passim	- H <sup>M</sup> 23 GB. 16, CRD. 27	C 44, 45, 46 SL <sup>M</sup> 41 SB. 31
expedito	C 11	H 18	-
infert	P passim - RB.00, AB. 10	- Inv. 19 -	C passim, OD 50 SL 41 RB. 30, 30, 30
infertment	P 03, C 08 - -	C 17 Inv. 19 GB. 16	CD 45 - RB. passim
intrans	R 00 AB. 10	GU 27 GB. 15	C 50 -
laigh	C. and P. passim SL 01, 10 -	AU 22 SL 24 GE. 15, 17, AB. 15, DB. 19	C passim SL 34, 41, 45 -
low (1)	-	SL 24	
vacance	C passim, P. Acts 05 AB. 00 (vacancy C 09)	C 18 H. #18, SL 18 -	EU 35, C 36 - <u>vacation C passim</u>

2. Common in National Records only:-

allcadgance	C passim	C 17, 23, AS CRB. 27	-
<u>allegation</u>	<u>C 08 (to Parl.)</u>	<u>AS. (Prof. Simson)</u> <u>CRB. 23</u>	GB. 45
complainer	P. Acts 07 M 00, 00	- CRB. passim	C passim Mel. # 33
defender	- -	C passim CRB. passim	C and A passim Mel. 33, W. 42
<u>defendant</u>	<u>C 08 (to England)</u>	-	
examiner	C 04, GU 12	A 17	C 50, 50, 50, EU 38

1. The absence of low may be accidental: laigh was only found in contexts which might have been place-names (e.g. the Laigh Parliament-house).

Table A.2.

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
exerce	C 10	GU Comm. 18,27 H <sup>M</sup> 18, 20 GB. 15, CRB. 17	C passim
<u>exercise (an office)</u>		-	<u>C 49</u>
tailzie	P 03	-	C passim
wrongous	P passim W 11	-	CD 45.
3. Common in Local Records only:-			
chist	R <sup>M</sup> passim	Car. 1716, SL. 21	W <sup>M</sup> 1732 RB. 46
<u>chest</u>			<u>R. 1739</u>
cowper	P. 1705 SL. 09, 10	H <sup>M</sup> 1716, Mel. <sup>M</sup> 21 R <sup>M</sup> 21, Inv. 28 - couper	RB. 34 coupar
gavel	K.S. passim	Inv. passim GB. passim	- RB. 1746 (76)
latron) letron)	Aber. 1701,01,02 Inv. 13 AB. 00	Elg. 1728	(Inv. 1778)
notor) notar)	W. 1706, Aber. 14	C 1715 / H <sup>M</sup> 20	C 1748 / RB. 33 <u>notary: C 1741.</u>
cordiner	SL. 1709 RB. 00	- Burghs passim	R. 1730 DB. 30, CRB. 31, GB. 40
exeem	GB. 1700	GB. passim, CRB. 24	(SL. 1762) GB 30
thack	-	AB. passim, GB. 15,17	



Table B.      Forms whose English equivalents were also common.

1.    In both National and Local Records: als, ane (an or a),  
be, bailzie, burgh, conform, contrair, fourthnight, funder,  
furth, haill, hundreth, kirk, merout, merk, ordinar, paroch,  
registrate, remeid (n.), residenter, samen, subscribe,  
summar, summons, warrand, write (n.);
2.    Common in National Records only: assoilzie, emergent,  
propone, Saturday;
3.    Common in Local Records only: administrate, again (against),  
aiter, alongst, hes, inventar (n.), lenth, moe, necessar,  
nixt, parioch, pund, sellary, soum, summond (v.), thesaurer,  
thift, timeous, togither, voluntar, weel, yeard; ane (one),  
choise (v.), dail, damage, fra, sclait, wes, whilk. (1)

- 
1.    For English equivalents, see Glossary.

Where examples of the English form are not given, it was found commonly from the beginning of the century.

1. In both National and Local Records:-

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
Als (as)	P. 1706, C. '08 Aber. '01 R.B. '00, '05, A.B. '06, '10	- AB. '15, GB. '17, CRB. '17	E.U. 1738 -
ane (an)	Passim	Passim (C., A.U. Comm., A-once, K.S. and Burghs)	C. and EU. passim M. '40, 'Inv. '64) Burghs passim
ane (a)	GU. 1704, P. '06 Aber. '00, Inv. '03, '03 H.* '11, '14 Burghs passim	- K.S. & Burghs passim	EU. '38 SL. '31 CRB. '36, GB. '45, SB. '45.
be (by)	Nat. Rec. passim (GU., A.; C-once) SL. passim, Inv. '00, '08 Burghs passim	- K.S. & Burghs passim	GB. '30, '30
bailzie	A.U. 1702/H.* '01/R.B. passim	-	E.U. 1736
burgh burrows }	Passim	A. passim, GU. '23 K.S. & Burghs passim	A. passim, C. '31 W.* '31, Inv. 50 Burghs passim
<u>Borough</u>	<u>P. 1706</u>	-	<u>C. passim</u>
conform	Passim	Nat. Rec. (A, GU, AU) passim K.S. & Burghs passim	A. '32, A. Comm. '37 C. '40, '41, '48 K.S. & Burghs passim
contrair	P. Acts 1700, '05, C. '09 H. '02*, Aber. '00, '02 SB. 00, AB. 00	A. 1715 H.* '24, Inv. 27 Burghs passim	- CRB. 31, 37



B1 Forms (Contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
fourthnight <sup>(1)</sup>	C 1708 W 01, M 04	GU 1715, 23 W 23, 23	EU 1738 W <sup>#</sup> 33, 44(Q) <sup>(2)</sup>
<u>fortnight</u>			<u>Inv. passim</u>
further	Nat. Rec. passim Car. <sup>#</sup> 00, 01, H <sup>#</sup> 02 SB 00	A 1718, GU Comm. 18, C 15, 23 Car. passim, SL 22 <sup>(3)</sup> Burghs passim	C.MS. 1738 - Burghs passim
furth	Nat. Rec. passim (P.Acts, AU Comm., C) K.S. passim SB 00, 00, 00, AB 00	C 1717 (furthcoming) AU 19 (do.), C.MS. 23, Car, 15 Burghs passim	C.MS. passim Mel <sup>#</sup> 31, Inv. 38, 40 Burghs passim
haill <sup>(4)</sup>	Nat. Rec. passim (C., P., P.Acts, AU Comm., GU.Deed) Burghs passim	AU.Comm. 1717, GU Comm. 18, GU. 21, GU Deed 22 Inv. 20, Aber. 22 Burghs passim	C. 1736, 38 SL 41, 41, 41 (Inv. 56) Burghs passim
hundreth	A 1702, C.MS. 04 Car. 00 EB 00, 00, GB 00, AB 08, 08	AU. Deed 1716 AB 16	-
kirk	Nat. Rec. & K.S. passim SB 00, AB 00	K.S. passim GB 15, AB 15, 15	EU 1738, CD 45 K.S. passim Burghs passim
mercat	C. passim, A 03 R <sup>#</sup> 01, SL 01, 01, W 06 GB 00, SB 00, 00, 00 EB 01	C 1728 SL <sup>#</sup> 25 Burghs passim	- - Burghs passim
<u>market</u>	<u>Inv. 1708, EB 01</u>	<u>Passim</u>	<u>Passim</u>
merk (coin)	Passim	AU 1722, GU 23 Local Rec. passim	C 1741, CD 44 Local Rec. passim
<u>mark</u>	<u>(Elg. 1653) H 1701</u>	-	<u>M 1731, W 31</u>
ordinar(ly)	Nat. Rec. passim (C., P., A -once) H <sup>#</sup> 00, 12, SL 09 SB 00, 00	C.MS. 1715 R <sup>#</sup> 15, SL 19 Burghs passim	- SB 31

1. This was not really a common word. Fifteen days was the usual expression.
2. Q. - Used in a quotation from words spoken.
3. In a legal passage.
4. Found latterly only in contexts where it cannot properly be replaced by whole, e.g. the haill Annuals, making in haill 18 pounds. See Glossary.

B1 Forms (Contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
paroch	Nat. & K.S. passim	A.MS. passim K.S. passim GB. 17, CRB. 24	A.MS. passim M 30, 30, 30
registrate	P.Acts 1705	W. 1723	C. 1741, 46 (Inv. 76)
remeld (n.)	P. 1703, 07, GU 03, 09 A14	C 1715, 26, GU 21, 25 CRB passim, DB 19	C 1734 W 42
residenter <sup>(1)</sup>	- M 1706	A 1718 Inv. 18	C 1732 RB. 50
samen	Passim (C., P., P.Acts; A-once, K.S. and Burghs)	GU Deed 1722, C 28 Local Rec. passim	- Elg. 1737, SB 45
subscribe	Nat. Rec. passim W 1706, R <sup>#</sup> 08, Aber. 13 GB. 00, 00	AU Deed 1716, GU Deed 26 GB. 15, AB. 15, 16, RB. 16	C.MS. 38, 47 RB. 30, 46, GB. 30, CRB. 36
summar	P.Acts 05, 06, C 11, 13	- GB. 1717, DB. 19	C 1732 CRB. 30, 34, RB. 46
summonds	C. passim, P. 06 R. 01, Inv. 03, -	- GB. 1715	C.MS. 1739 (SL. 55) GB. 30, SB. 46, 46, 46.
warrand	Nat. Rec. passim (C., P., P.Acts) M. 01, W. <sup>#</sup> 07 Burghs passim	C 15 K.S. passim G.B., CRB. passim	C.MS. 39, 45. AB. 33, 45, 46.
write (n.)	P., C. passim K.S. passim	A. 15, C.MS. 17, GU Deed 22 M. <sup>#</sup> 18, Inv. 25	A. Comm. 37 SL. 38, Inv. 39.

---

1. Indweller and inhabitant are commoner than either residenter or or resident.



B2. Common in National Records only:

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
assoilzie	P. 1705, C. 09	C.MS. 15 - assoliie	CD. 1744, Mel. 31
emergent	A. Comm. 1710	C.MS. 1715, GU 18	AB 46
propone (1)	C. 1708, 11	C. 1717, 23	C. 1741, 43; CD 44, 50, W. 38
Saturday	A.MS. 1706, 07 Aber. 14, AB. 00	C.MS. passim -	A.MS. 1731

B3. Common in Local Records only:

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
administrate	A. 1701 W#07, SL 10	R#1715, W. 24, 28	W#1733, Elg. 45, (Inv. 81)
again (against)	P.MS. 1706 Inv. 1700, 05	C.MS. 1715 Car. 21, R#15	-
either	C.MS. 1706 Aber. 1701, 02, M.01 SB. 02	Aber. 1727	-
alongst	R.00, 01, SL 03, H#13 Aber. 14, RB. 00	R#15, H#21, Inv. 27	EU. 1734, CD 44 M.42 SB. 30
hes	K.S. passim Burghs passim	RB. GB. passim	M. 1753
inventar (n.)	C.1711, GU. 12 Aber. 11	SL. 1720, Inv. 22	-
inventary	GU. 1712	AU. Comm. 1718	C. 1730
lenth	A.MS. 1702 M. 00, Car. 13 SB. 02	Aber. 1715, SL#25 M#29	-
moe	C. 1709, 09, A.10 Car.#00, W#13 RB.00	A.Comm. 1715 Mel.#28	-

1. This form occurs only in legal phrases.

# By schoolmaster.

B3. (Contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
necessar(ly)	C.1701,08 W.01, M <sup>#</sup> 01, H <sup>#</sup> 11,12 SB. 00, RB. 00,00	M <sup>#</sup> 18,21, W.23 Burghs passim	C.MS. 1746 M <sup>#</sup> 31, W <sup>#</sup> 32 -
nixt	GU 1710, C.MS. 11 K.S. passim AB. passim, GB. 00	C.MS. 1723, GU 28 K.S. passim Burghs passim	- Minn. <sup>#</sup> 1733 AB., RB. passim
parioch	Elg. 1704, Inv. 08	Aber. 1718	Inv. 1730, W.30
pund	M.00,00, <sup>#</sup> 04, H <sup>#</sup> 01 W <sup>#</sup> 08 AB, RB. passim	GU 27 W. 1720,23, M.acots passim  AB., GB. passim	M. <sup>#</sup> 1733 - -
sellary	- M <sup>#</sup> 1700, Inv. 02 -	- W.23,23,23 GB. 15, ORB. 15	C.MS. 1730 W <sup>#</sup> 31, M.acots. 30 -
soun	C.MS. 1701 K.S. passim RB. 00, GB. 00,00 00, AB. 08	GU 1725 Inv. 15 Burghs passim	SL. <sup>#</sup> 31 AB. 33
summond (v.)	- K.S. passim	C.MS. 1723, 23 H <sup>#</sup> 1715,15,20 Inv. 21	C.MS. 1745,45 Inv. 30, Mel. <sup>#</sup> 31,32 (SL. 55)
thesaurer	P. 1703 Local rec. passim	AU Deed 1716 Local Rec. passim	- W <sup>#</sup> 1732 AB. 33,46, SB. 45
thift	M <sup>#</sup> 1700,00, H <sup>#</sup> 00	Car. 1718	-
timeous	M <sup>#</sup> 1700, <sup>#</sup> H <sup>#</sup> 01, SL 10 -	H <sup>#</sup> 1717,24, W <sup>#</sup> 20 W. 24 ORB. 21	C. 1732, A. 45 - ORB. 34,35, GB. 40 SB. 41
timely	-	H. 1716, A 1722	CD 1744 (Q 1662 ref.)
together	R. 1700, M <sup>#</sup> 00 AB. passim, SB.00,00	M <sup>#</sup> 1718,21, Car.20 AB. 15,15, GB.15	M.1740 -
voluntar(ly)	- SL. 1701, Inv. 07 SB. 00	- Car. 1715,18 GB.16, ORB.24,25	C.MS. 1732 SL. 38 -
voluntary(ly)	A. 1700,02	GU 1715	



B3. (Contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
weel	M. <sup>#</sup> 1700,00, Car.00, Aber. 08	M. <sup>#</sup> 1718, W. 22,24 AB. 15	-
(church) yeard	Aber. passim EB. 1701	K.S. passim DB.15, GB. 15,15,15	RB. passim, GB.30,30
ane (one)	RB.00,00, GB.00	GB. 1715, CRB.22, DB 28	AB. 1745
choise (v.)	P. 1705 M. <sup>#</sup> 00 RB.00,00	GU.Comm. 1717, GU 28 AB. passim, GB.16	- Burghs passim
dail) dale)	R. 1700	H. <sup>#</sup> 1720/GB. passim	
damage	P.Acts 1705, C08 SL. 02	GB.1715, AB.15, CRB. 17, 27	SB. 30, AB. 47,47
fra ) frae )	M. <sup>#</sup> 1700,00 GB.00,00, RB.00, AB.10	- GB. 1715	
solait	- AB. 1702	Inv. 1721 GB. 15	Inv. 1740 GB. 30,42
wes	AB. passim	AB., RB. passim	
whilk	C.1702, GU. Deed 06 W.01, H <sup>#</sup> 11 (qlk.) RB.00	- RB.1715	W.1731 (formal document) -

In addition to the above, there were reckoned as forms of the B group

- The use of cardinal numbers for ordinal (sixtein for sixteenth, etc.)  
 Nat. Rec. passim AU. 1717, GU. 27  
 H.00,00, W.06, Aber. 12 M.23 Mel. 32, 32  
 RB.00,00,00, GB.00, AB.11 Burghs passim -
- The use of the prefix un where English has in: (unable, unsufficient, undecent, unconvenient)  
 P. 1705, A. 10  
 - GU.1723, C.28 C.MS. 1745  
 H.21,29, W.22,23, W.31,32.  
 28.

Table C.            Occasional Forms <sup>(1)</sup>

1700-1714

National Records:

Words whose English equivalent was not recorded during our period <sup>(2)</sup>:

admirality (C), compone (C), contigue (G.U. Deed), embazell (C),  
outreik (P), parochiner (P), penult (A), personage (G.U.),  
refound (C), salmond (P. Acts), sannin (C), Testamentar (A.U. Deed).  
Other words: appearand (P), brown (brewed) (P), commissar (A.U. Deed),  
depende (C), depurse (G.U.), forasmuckle (G.U. Deed), hunderd (G.U.),  
hing (A.U.), interrogator (P), observe (n.) (A), officiar (P),  
parochin (P), proponer (C), retour (n.) (P), sex (six) (P), nould (G.U.)  
sua (P), subscriber (P), tuclth (P), thesnury (G.U., P. Acts),  
ungrate (adj.) (A).

Kirk Sessions:

Words whose English equivalent was not recorded in our period:  
band (H), bowky (W) (Q), chamberland (S.L.), eln (Aber.), embasle (M),  
geenie (H), gravatt (S.L.), hench (W) (Q), hyseing (Inv.),  
inventar (v.) (H), jad (M) (Q), malverse (S.L.), pand (n.) (H),  
pand (v.) (H, S.L.), parochioners (S.L.), punkfold (M), solch (Aber., M),  
stenchill (Aber.), underlin (Aber.), wornot (Aber.).

Other words: adherin (Inv.), betwix (M), broad (board) (SL).  
brugh (R), brunt (Elg.), caulsy (Inv.), chapeland (S.L.), commissar  
(W, Inv.), chop (shop) (S.L.), complent (M), contemp (M), creepie (H),

- 
1. These are documented in Glossary. For the proportion of these to Common Forms, see pp.122 & graphs. In the above sections 17 Forms of the National Records, 34 of the Kirk Session and 19 of the Burghs were taken from the passages listed in Appendix 3.
  2. As explained on p. 42, our record of English words was not complete, and we cannot say that words in this section were definitely words whose English equivalent was unknown in our period.
- Q - Passage where speech is quoted.



Kirk Sessions (contd.)

dale (R), dask (Aber., Inv.), depurse (R), divel (R), dochter (H),  
doon (done) (M), excep (M), furnication (M), hunder (Car.),  
Merch (Car.), mortelaith (Car.), no (not), (S.L.), procep (M),  
quhider (M), redact (W), retour (v.) (Inv.), Saturday (M), smert (M),  
stane (M), sterline (W), sun (R), therty (M), throteen (Car.),  
threttie (H, Car.), twelth (Car.), Wadensday (M), wester (S.L.),  
whept (Inv.).

Burghs

Words whose English equivalent was not recorded during our period: pock (S.B.), provan (G.B.)

Other words: alonga (S.B.), apeirand (R.B.), browen (GB), bund (n.) (A.B.), cleang (G.B.), dask (A.B.), found (n.) (A.B.), Februar (R.B.), guinyie (G.B.), heigh (G.B.), merchand (S.B.), Mortimes (R.B.), needcessitate (G.B.), obleist (R.B.), retour (v.) (R.B.), supplecation (G.B.), supplee (G.B.), seervice (A.B.), solary (R.B.), sergeand (A.B.), thrid (R.B.), wark (G.B.), wester (S.B.)

1715-1729 (1)

National Records:

Words whose English equivalent was not recorded during our period:

compone (C), paction (A), supernlus (A, A.U. Deed);  
Other words: brunt (A.U.), depursment (C), parochin (A.U. Deed),  
practiques (C), prescrive (C. -MS.), ntrick (C. -MS.), therty (G.U.)

Kirk Sessions

Words whose English equivalent was not recorded during our period:

baxter (S.L.), breckan (M), creepie (H), forefault (S.L.),  
furn (S.L., Mel.), jests (joists (Inv.)), knails (Mel.), lowping (M),  
queer (choir) (H), tirlesses (S.L.)

- 
1. In this group, 6 forms in the National Records, 28 in Kirk Session Records and 5 in the Burgh Records came from the passages listed in Appendix 3.



Kirk Sessions (contd.)

Other words: aff (M. Accounts), borrow (burgh) (Inv.), bot (M),  
brig (Car.), brond (board) (S.L.), brown (brewed) (S.L.), depurse (R),  
fand (M., S.L.), Februar (H), fecht (H), gane (H), hervest (M),  
interpone (H), inventar (v.) (Inv.), kitching (M), moikle (H),  
malverse (H), Merch (Car.), merk (mark) (Inv.), no (not) (Inv.),  
receed (reside) (M), remcid (v.) (R, H.), renunce (Aber.),  
Seturday (M), shaves (sheaves) (R), sterline (M), tayleour (H),  
threteen (Car.), threty (Car.), Wadensday (M), wark (W) (Q).

Burghs

Words whose English equivalent was not recorded during our period:

baxter (D.B. and G.B.), fraught (G.B.), kail (G.B.), jestis (joists) (G.B.), paction (C.R.B.), rigging (G.B.), skaith (G.B., C.R.B.), superplus (C.R.B.).

Other words: attempts (R.B.), chopman (S.B.), depurse (C.R.B.)  
eftir (G.B.), gac (G.B.), ganging (G.B.), grund (participle) (G.B.)  
height (v.) (G.B.), ish (G.B.), lade (G.B.), muilded (D.B.),  
nocht (G.B.), neighbourhead (G.B., C.R.B.), prescribe (G.B.),  
remced (v.) (C.R.B.), sua, swae (both G.B.), salmond (C.R.B.),  
tayleor (G.B.), unce (G.B.)

- 
1. In this group, 6 forms in the National Records, 23 in Kirk Session Records and 5 in the Burgh Records came from the passages listed in Appendix 3.



Forms.

1730-50<sup>(1)</sup>

National Records

Words whose English equivalent was not recorded during our period:

baxter (C), contigue (C.D.), paction (A), spuilzie (C.D.),  
skaith (C), tenandry (C.D.).

Other words: amerciate (C), commissar (C), interpone (A),  
peremptor (C.D.), retour (n.)(C), testamentar (C.D.).

Kirk Sessions:

Words whose English equivalent was not recorded during our period:

baxter (Inv.), carse (cress)(W), clesp (W), meadwife (W), penult (Inv.),  
paction (Inv.), rigging (Inv.), spoulzie (S.L.), tincler (W)(Q).

Other words: broad (board)(SL), brugh (Inv.), chiel (child)(M),  
depurse (R), excep (M), fundline (W), hervest (M), interpone (SL),  
preseid (preside)(W), sclate (v.)(Inv.), sclator (SL and Inv.),  
threteen (M), wemen (M).

Burghs:

Words whose English equivalent was not recorded during our period:

laidd (GB).

Other words: damage (v.) (SB), ish (RB), neighbourhead (CRB),  
promitted (GB), peremmtorly (SB), sharpping (GB), salmond (CRB),  
wadge (GB).

- 
1. Of this group, 9 forms in the National Records, 11 in the Kirk Session Records and 5 in the Burgh Records came from the passages listed in Appendix 3.

Vocabulary

Table A. (1) Words for which no English synonym was common: (2)

1. In both National and Local Records: adduce, advise (3), advocate, boll, burn, bursar, bursary, cautioner, certify, cess, commoner, consignment, demission, demit, designation, diligence, delate, dispoise, disposition, extract (n. and v.) factor, feu (n), feuer, heritable, heritor, horning, instrument, intromission, intromit, laird, manse, overture (n.), pertinents, preces, pursue, quorum, regality, remanent, sederunt, tack, transportation, writer.

2. Common in National Records only: abbreviate (n.), barony, certification, compete, competition, elide, failzie (v.), ilk (n.), interlocutor, libel (v.), lifreenter, maginrand, probation, pursuer, reclaim, reduction, suspension, teinds.

3. Common in Local Records only: bygoner, chonin, delation, declarator, doit, doer, flesher, fornicatrix, leet, modify, mortcloth, plenishing, portioner, tolbooth; transport; faillie (n.), fencible, feu (v.), tacksman.

- 
1. The distinction between A and B groups is less clear than under form (c.f. p. 119). For instance, leet has an obvious synonym in list, but leet can only be used for one kind of list, and only one instance of list, in this type of context was recorded. Similarly remanent members means simply other members or remaining members, but I have not found either of the latter phrases in the restricted contexts in which remanent was used. Leet and remanent are therefore placed in Table A.
  2. For English equivalents, see Glossary. Occasional occurrences of English synonyms are given in red.
  3. Where a word has various senses, only those peculiar to Scots (as in Glossary) are listed here.



Table A. 1.

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
Adduce	P1703,03,03, GU 02 M 00	A.15,22,C.23 H 18, Inv. 22 CRB 16,27, GB 17	C39,51,CD50 SL 49 <u>produce C 50</u>
advise	AU1700,P03,03,A06 W06	C passim, GU 22 Mel. Car.21,Mel.26	C39,50 (AU53) Mel.34,SL38 (Inv.56) AB 33, DB 34
advocate	Nat.Rec. passim (P.,P.Acts,C; G-lee) Aber. 02, SL 10 SB 00, AB 08,08,08	GU 27  R 15, Inv. 22 Burghs passim	Nat. co. passim  (SL 55) EB 40, AB 45,45,45.
boll	GU1702, AU 04  SB 00,00	AU 22,22,22 H15, SL 26	C36 (Inv. 83) Burghs passim.
burn	GU Deed 1706	Mel. 28 GB 15	C50 Mel. 33 GB 30
bursar	P.Acts 1707, GU 09 K.S. passim	Nat.Rec. passim (AU,A,G) R 15, M 18, Mel.26,29	A37,C40,AU Deed 30 R 31,41, (Inv. 52)
bursary	A 1706, GU 09 H 11	GU, A passim -	C 35, A 37 Mel. 32 (Inv. 52)
burse	-	A 15, AU Deed 24 Car. 20,21	- Mel. 30, 30
cautioner	P 1705, C 10 Inv. 07,R 08,08	- K.S. passim RB passim, GB 15	C31,41,50, CD44,50 Local Rec. passim
certify	C 1704,11, GU 02 M 00,00, W 01,07, Inv. 11	- M 21, W 23	EU 38, C 40,48 SL 45
cess (n.)	P passim - RB passim	- Elg. 19 AB, RB passim	C 32 - CRB 36 <u>land tax CRB 36</u>
cognosce	P Acts 05,07 A 06,10 M 01 -	C 17 KS passim Burghs passim	A 30 M 31 RB passim
consignation	P.Acts 1707,C 11 Aber. 02,02,R 02	GU 25,C 26 -	CD 50 R passim

Table A1.

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	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
delate	C 1710 K.S. passim	GU 21 K.S. passim	EU 36 K.S. passim
demission	A 1705, GU 11	-	SL 34, R 41.
demit	A 1705, A.MS 06 GU 10	AU 18  SL 26 GB 15, 15 EB 20	AU 32
designation	P.Acts 1705, C 10 SL 01, R 08	GU Deed 21 Inv. 18, W 22, 23	A 30, C 48 W 33, SL 42
diligence	P. passim, P Acts 05, 07 M 00 -	A 19  Inv. 19 GB 16	C passim, CD 44  R passim, (Inv. 56) RB 46
dispone	GU Deed 1706 H 14 -	GU 17, GU Deed 28 SL 18, Inv. 22, Aber. 26 GB 17	C 40, 50, GU Deed 44, CD 50  GB 30 <u>convey CD 1750</u>
disposition	dispone - Inv. 1713 P 1703, AU Deed 03 GU Deed 06 Banff 04, SL 11, Inv. 13	GU 17  - -	GU Deed 44, C 45, CD 50 Mel. 36 (Inv. 56) RB 34  <u>conveyance C30</u> <u>(Inv. 56)</u>
extract (n.)	C passim, P Acts 06, 07 K.S. passim	GU Comm. 18, A 20, C23, GU 27 K.S. passim	EU 34, (C 53)  K.S. passim RB 46
extract (v.)	P Acts 1707  Inv. 02, M 06	Nat. Rec. passim (C, Univ. Comms.; A - lco) K.S. passim	C. passim  M 30, 30, Mel. 31, 37
factor	C passim, GU 01 -	- Elg. 29, M 29	C passim (SL 53)
fou (n.)	P 1703, 07, GU Deed 06 -	GU Deed 23  -	C 48, 49  SL 41, 41 Burghs passim
fouar	GB 00 P 1706	GB 27 GB 15	CD 44 Mel. 33, 37, SL 41
heritable	P 1707 W 10 -	C 17 Inv. passim, SL 22 CRB 28	CD 44, C 45 Mel. 36, Elg. 40 GB 45



Table A.1. (Contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
heritor	Nat Rec. passim K.S. passim GB 00	A.15, 18, C 23 K.S. passim GB 15,15,15, AB 16 CRB 23	OD 50 K.S. passim RB 30,46, AB 46
horning	C 1704, P.Acts 07	C 27, GB 16,16,16, CRB 20	C passim, CD 44, SL 31, Inv. 39 (76)
instrument	P Acts 1705,05, C 14 - - -	A 15,19 W 17 Burghs passim	A 52 Mel. 37,37, SL 41, W 44 -
intromission	C 1708 - RB passim	AU Comm. 18 K.S. passim CRB 20, 22	C passim, CD 44 R 30, Mel. 37, Inv.52 CRB 38
intromit	GU 1702 - -	- SL 15 CRB 22	C 41, CD 44,44 R 30 RB 46
laird	P. passim K.S. passim GB 00	GU 17,25, AS. K.S. passim SB 15	- K.S. passim -
manse	A 1700 SL 10 -	A 15, AU Comms. 18 Inv. 17, R 21 -	OD. 45 Aber. 32 SB 46
overture (n.)	AU 1700, P.Acts 05, A10,10,10 Inv. passim, Aber. 08 AB 00	A passim, GU 21 K.S. passim - -	EU 35, A 37 Inv. passim, SL 30 -
pertinents	AU Deed 03, GU Deed 06 P. 07 AB 10	- GB 16,16	CD 50 SB 31 (DB 55)
preses	GU 1704 - -	A18, GU.Comm.18, GU 28, AU 22 GB 17, DB 27	EU 33 (SB 77, 83)
pursue	P. Acts 1705,05, 05 A.MS. 06 R 00, Inv. 03 -	AU. Comm. 17 SL 15,22 -	Nat.Rec.passim (C, CD; A - lee) Mel. 30,30,36, R 30 RB 46
quorum	Nat. Rec. passim K.S. passim RB 00	A 15 M. 18 (italics), 19 AB 15	A passim, C 46 M.30, W 40 SB 46
regality	P Acts 05, 07 GB 00, 00	- H passim, Mel. 27	C passim

Table A.1. (contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
remanent	Nat. Rec. passim SL 02, Inv. 13 -	AU Deed 24 K.S. passim RB 15, GB 16,17, CRB 18	C 32 - DB passim
sederunt	Nat. & K.S. passim	GU 27 K.S. passim	C passim, EU 34 K.S. passim
tack	P 1705, C 08, GU 09 SL 10,10 GB 00,00	- W 18,26, SL 22,22 GB passim, SB 15, 15	C 41,49, CD 50 SL 41,41,41 Burghs passim
transportation	GU 1701, A 02,10 K.S. passim	AU Comm. 18 Inv. 20,23, Elg.29	(SL 62)
writer	Nat.Rec. passim (C, P, GU Deed) M 00, Inv. 07 EB passim, GB 00	- K.S. passim GB 16, CRB 27	C 39, 50 (SL. 54) EB 40, RB 46 (DB 55)

A2. Chiefly in National Records

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
abbreviate (n.)	C 01, A 14 SL 10	C passim W 24	A 46 -
barony	P 1703 GB 00	-	CD passim
certification	GU 1702, P Acts 05	- AB 15	Nat.Rec. passim (C, CD; A - loc)
compete	P 1703, C 11	A 15, C 17	CD 50
competition	P 1703, A 06	C 17,17,17	CD 50
clide	-	C 1717, AS. passim	-
failzie (v.)	P.Acts 1703,03, C 11 <u>fail - P.Acts 07,</u> <u>C11</u>	AU Deed 16 GB 15, CRB 15,24	C 41 C 30
ilk (n.)	P 1703, 03, 03	AU 28	C 45
interlocutor	C 1708, 10 W 08	AS (2cc) CRB 21	C passim, CD 44,44 -
libel (v.)	(A passim, as in English)	C passim	CD 44



Table A2. (Contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
liferenter	P 1703	Inv. passim	CD passim
magistrand	GU 1708	GU 16, AU 22	EU passim
probation	P 1703,03,03, C 11, Nat. Rec. passim GU 12 M 00, R 08	GB 17	C 39, CD 50 -
pursuer	P. Acts 1705,07, P 07, C 08,11	A 15, C 23	CD passim, C 41,47
<u>plaintiff</u>	<u>C 08 (to H. of Lords)</u>		
reclaim	C passim, AU Comm.00	C 15	CD 44,44, C 47
reduotion	- -	C 1723 GB 15	CD 44, C 50 (A 53) Inv. passim
suspension	C passim, P. Acts 05	C 27	C 44, CD 45
teinds	Nat. Rec. passim	-	CD 45, C 49, A 50

A3. Words common only in Local Records:

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
bygoner	- -	C 1717, GU Deed 22 W 26, SL 26 CRB 15	- M 30
chopin	H 11	W 16,24,27	Mel. 30
delation	A 1706 M 00, Banff 02 R 08	M 18, Inv. 25, 25,25	R 31 -
declarator	-	GU 1728 - GB 15, CRB 15	C 41 (Inv. 56, SL 59) GB 30
doer	C 1718 - <u>agent GB 00</u>	- GB 16	C 39,41, CD 44 R 33, W 42 (SL 54) <u>agent SL 54</u>
doit	M 00, H 04,11	W 23	Elg. 37,37
flesher	-	- H 16 GB passim	C 34 Mel. 39, SL 42 (DB 72,72) <u>butcher C 36</u>

A3. (Contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
fornicatrix	K.S. passim	W passim, M 18,18	W passim, Mel. 38
leet (n)	- W 01, SL 01 RB 00, 00  <u>list C 1707</u>	GU Comm. 1712 Inv. 20, W 23, SL 26 RB 15,15,15, CRB 16	- Burghs passim
modify	P.Acts 1705, C 10 W 14,14	C 15 W passim	C 30 Mel. 37,37
mortcloth	K.S. passim	K.S. passim (Centre & South)	K.S. passim (Centre & South)
plenishing	-	- SL 15, H 22 GB 16,16	C 30
portioner	SL 1710	Mel. passim	C 39 Mel. 36,36,36
tolbooth	C 1710 Banff 02, W 06 SB passim, AB 02	- SL 15, R 17 Burghs passim	C 39, 50 Inv. 30, SL 41 RB 34,46,46, EB 40
transport	P.Acts 1706,06,10 Aber. 13	A 15, 26 Inv. 20	- Elg. 35, SL 45
fencible	Aber. 1707	M 29, SB 15, GB 15, 17	AB 45
feu (v.)	-	- - CRB 28	- SL 41 RB passim, GB 30, (DB 55)
faillie (n)	P 1705, C 09 RB 00, AB 03,10	- CRB 15,24	- -
tackman	C 1708 H 12	- RB 15, SB 15,15, CRB 23	CD 45 Burghs passim



Table B: Words for which English synonyms were also common. (1)

1. In both National and Local Records: allanerly, anent,  
annualrent, attour, bruik, but, bygone, bypast, caution, compear,  
compearance, condescend, convene, deficient (n.), diet, discharge (v.),  
inbring, instruct, likeas, mortification, mortify, narrate,  
plurality, presently, quarrel, rent (v.), sist (v.), statute (v.),  
supersede, uplift.

2. Common only in National Records: emit, instruction, mail,  
rest (n.), sicklike, stent (v.), sustain.

3. Common in Local Records only: bairn, beadle, bear, bounds,  
brae, casualties, close (n.), deal (v.), dyke, indweller, incarcerate,  
landward (n.), lines, lese, mind (v.), mortifier, maltreatment,  
notour, (n.), peremptor (n.), refuse, repone, resett (v.), roup (v.  
and m.), sorvitrix, testifient, thereby, trans, vage, wright,  
ilk (n.), march (n.), preparative, stand (n.), stent (n.),  
subject, tenement.

Table B.

Words for which English synonyms were also common.<sup>(1)</sup>

1. In both National and Local Records

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
allanerly	GU 1703, P. Acts 05,05 W 06, R 08, SL 10 AB passim, EB 01	GU 15 W 20 GB 15, CRB 19	CD 44 SL 52 GB 30,45, (EB 70)
anent (thereanent, etc.)	All rec. passim	A 15, AU Comm. 18, GU 21 Local Rec. passim	C 31,50, EU 38 Local Rec. passim
annualrent	P. Acts 1707, C 08, GU 12 K.S. passim GB 00	Nat. Rec. passim (A, GU, AU Comm.) K.S. passim SB 15, CRB 18	C 30,41, CD 44 Inv., R passim AB 46 (SB 70)
attour	P. Acts 1705, C 08	GU 23 GB 15	SL 31 ORB 38, 45
bruik	GU 1705 H 14	C 17 Inv. 18	-
but	- Inv. 1703, RB 05	A 16, C 27 -	C 47 GB 45
bygone	A 1706, P. Acts 07 H 00,00, Inv. 07, R08 SB 00, AB 00,08	AU Comm. 17, GU 23 K.S. passim GB 15,15,15, ORB 15, AB 26	C 41, CD 50 Inv. 42,42 (64) -
bypast	P. Acts 1707, A 09 C09 K.S. passim RB 00, AB 10,10	GU Deed 22 K.S. passim CRB 15, SB 15 AB 25,26	- Mel. 30,30, M 31 -
caution	P. Acts 1705, C 09 K.S. passim -	GU 27 W passim, SL 20 GB passim, RB 15,15	A 31, C 41,47,51 W 32, Mol. 37 SB 30,45, GB 45
compear (compeir)	GU 1702, P 03, C 08 K.S. passim GB 00, SB 00, RB 00	A 18, GU 21 K.S. passim RB 15,15,DB 18, AB 25	A 39,40, C 41,50, CD 50 K.S. passim RB passim, EB 40

1. English synonyms are given here (underlined in red) in instances where they did not occur commonly from the beginning of the century.



Table B1 (Contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
compearance	GU 1713 K.S. passim	C 18 W passim, Inv. 28	C 41, CD 50 K.S. passim
condescend	A 1700,00, C 10 K.S. passim -	GU 22, AS. K.S. passim DB 20, CRB 24	- Mel. 31, W 40, SL 53 -
convene	AU 1700, P.Acts 05, A 06,10 SL 10,10, H 11 Burghs passim	GU 25  H 15,15 AB 15,15, RB 15	A 30,46  M 30,30,30 RB 30,30, AB 45, SB 46
deficient (n.)	-	DB 19,19	C 31, A 32, Aber. 51
diet	Nat. & K.S. Rec. passim SB 00,00	Nat. & K.S. passim  SB passim, RB 15	A passim, C 40,50  K.S. passim
discharge (v.)	Nat. & K.S. Rec. passim  SB 00, AB 03,10	All rec. passim	A 30, A Comm. 37, C 41, 51 K.S. passim GB 45 (EB 70)
inbring	P.Acts 1705 H 13	- RB 16	C 39 SL 44
instruct	Nat. Rec. passim (P, P.Acts, C) H 02, M 00	A 18  GB passim, CRB 18,21	CD 44  -
likeas	Nat. Rec. passim (A, AU Comm. GU Deed, P.Acts, C) RB 00	AS  Inv. 18, SL 22, DB 17	C 40  RB 30,33
mortification	A 1706  W 01, M 04, H 14,14 -	AU Comm. 18,18,18 GU Deed 23 K.S. passim CRB 18,20, AB 26	C 35  K.S. passim Burghs passim
mortify	GU 1702, AU Deed 00, P.Acts 05 K.S. passim	GU Deed 22, AU Deed 28 K.S. passim bequeath R 15, Elg. 28	A 32, C 40  K.S. passim Elg. 42
narrate	P.Acts 1707  M 09, AB 10	Nat. Rec. passim (A,C,GU,AS) Inv. 22,W 24, Mel.26  recite GU Deed 22	CD 44  Mel.33, (SL 55)

Table B1. (Contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
plurality	P 1703, GU 04, A 10 H passim RB 00	GU Comm. 17, A 21 H 18, Inv. 20, 27, 27, SL 26 - majority GU Comm. 17, A 15, GU 28	- Hel. 30, H 31 RB 46 RB 46
presently	P. Acts 1706 - EB 01 <u>at present AU 01, 01</u>	C 17 Aber. 15, R 22, W 24 DB 20	GU Deed 44, CD 44 K.S. passim SB 30, 31, AB 45 <u>CRB 34</u>
quarrel	P 1703, 03 H 13	A 22, GU 27 W 21, 22, SL 22	CD 44, 44 -
rest (v.)	P. Acts 1707 K.S. passim RB passim, GB 00	GU acts. 23 K.S. passim CRB 15, 15, GB 16	C 30 R passim, SL 41 -
sist (v.)	P. Acts 1700 H 00, 01, SL 12 -	A 20 W 15, 17 CRB 21, 22	C 42, (A 54) Inv. 30, W 40 -
statute (v.)	AU 1700, P. Acts 05 AB 00	GU Comm. 17, C 18 H 15, GB 15	CD 45, C 50 SB 30
supersede	- H 01, Inv. 12	GU Comm. 18, AU Comm. 18 CRB 18	C 41 -
uplift	Nat. Rec. passim (C, P, P. Acts; GU-100) K.S. passim RB 00	GU Deed 23 - -	A 45, CD 45 R 30 RB 46, AB 46, 46

B2. Common in National Records only:

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
emit	-	A 1715, AU, AS, AS	C 38, Hel. 31
instruction	GU 1702, P 03, 03, C 11, 11 -	GU 28, C 29 R 16	C 48 -
mail	AU 1700, GU 04 RB 00	C 23, GU Deed 23 -	CD 50 GB 40, RB 46



Table B2. (Contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
rest (n.)	C 1711 RB 00	AU Comm. 17,17, GU Deed 22 GB 16	- -
sicklike	Nat. Rec. passim -	A 18,21,23 GB 15, DB 17	-
stent (v.)	GU 1708 -	A 19 Elg. 17, Mel. 25 AB passim	C 32 AB 46
sustain	A 1706, C 07 M 01,03,05, SL 00	GU 15, A 18 SL 21, M 21	A 32, C 41,41, CD 44 W 40

B3. Common in Local Records only:

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
bairn	W 1706 (Q), H 13	M 21 (Q), GB 16	C 41, CD 45 -
beadle (or beddal)	A 1705 K.S. passim	K.S. passim	K.S. passim
bear	P 1706 SL 10, GB 00	AU 22,22 H 15	Elg. 36 (Inv. 83) CRB 36
bounds	P.Acts 1705 SL 10,10	K.S. Passim GB 15	Mel. 31, SL 32, M 34
brae	-	GB 17	M 33 (Q), Mel. 37 (Q) (SL 53)
casualties	K.S. passim	R 15	C 48, M 33
close (n.)	-	GU Accts. 23, GB 16,16	W 40, SL 50, SB 30
deal (v.)	K.S. passim	K.S. passim	K.S. passim
dyke	R 01,01, Inv. 08 -	K.S. passim GB 15	CD 50 Inv. passim, M 31,31 GB 30,30, SB 46
indweller	P 1706 M 00, H 12, W 13	Inv. 18, SL 22, Mel. 27	W 31, Mel. 36, RB 33

Q. - In quotation of speech.

Table B3 (Contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
incarcerate	W passim -	W 15,22,23, Inv. 21 SB 16	C 41, 50 Inv. 30 -
landward (a)	W 01, H 12,12	H passim, Inv. 20,20	A 31,31, CD 50 SL 31, Inv. 50
lines	-	Mel. passim	Mel. passim, W. 31
lese	C 1708,11, A 09 SL 10, W 11	W 17, M 29	C 43 W 42
mind (v.)	H passim (Q)	M 18,18, W 21 (Q), 22,27	M 30 (Q), W 38 (Q)
mortifier	H 1712, 12	Inv. 20	Mel. 39, Inv. 40,49
maltreatment	H 1703	M 21, W 26	-
notour (a)	Elg. 08, AB 10	AS W 21, Mel. 27	CD 44 Mel. 30,38
peremptor (a)	M 1700	Inv. 15,17	W 31
refuse	-	R 21, W 22	W, Mel. passim
repone	C 1708, 14 - -	A.MS. 15 H 15, W 21,21, Inv. 29 CRB 21	W 31 -
resett (v.)	H passim, M 05	W 24	-
roup (v.)	- - EB 01, RB 04,04	H 22 RB 15,15,15, GB 17, DB 25	OD 50 Elg. 33,35,37, R 41 GB 45
roup (n.)	- - -	Aber. 1726 RB 15, GB 16,16 CRB 22	CD 50,50 Mel. 36,36, (SL 57) Burghs passim
servitrix	M 1700, Inv. 01	K.S. passim	K.S. passim
testificat	K.S. passim	K.S. passim, CRB 18	Mel. passim
thereby	GU 1706, A 00,12 W 1706, H 12, GB 00	- -	(Inv. 53) DB 55
trans	SL 1710,10	Inv. 22	W 34, SL 44



Table B3 (Contd.)

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
vage	A 1705, K.S. passim	(Banff K.S. 17)	-
wright	P.Acts 1705 R 00,08, M 04 -	- K.S. passim RB 16,16,16, GB 16, 17	C 47 K.S. passim AB 45, RB 46,46
ilk (a)	-	CRB passim, GB 17	SL 31
march (a)	-	GB 17, DB 17	(SB 77, 83)
preparative	-	SB 15, GB 16, CRB 16	-
stand (n.)	-	GB passim, AB 15	-
stent (n.)	GU 1708 GB passim	GU 26, Elg. 17, Mel. 25,28 GB 17, CRB 17,24, A 26	C 32 SL 31
subject	- -	C 1717 GB 16,16	C 40, SL 41 GB 45, AB 46 (DB 55)
tenement	-	GB 15,15,16	GB 40, (EB 70)

Table C.      Occasional Words<sup>(1)</sup>

1700-14

Words for which no English synonym was recorded during our period.<sup>(2)</sup>

acresce (C), adminiculate (P), adminicles (P), advocation (C),  
annual (GU), arrestment (C), avisandum (C), bajan (GU),  
baillie (of regality) (P.Acts), birline (P), caption (C),  
certiorate (P.Acts), chalder (GU), defalcation (P), denude (P),  
factory (C and GU), firth (P.Acts), forestairs (P), inhibition (C),  
knappel (P.Acts), knaveship (AU Deed), liferent (GU Deed),  
lawborrows (C), locality (A), loch (P. Acts), obtemper (GU),  
outreik (n. and v.) (P), overture (v.)(A), parking (P), policy (P),  
procurator (C), prorogation (C and P), probative (P and C),  
rank (v.)(C), resignation (C), skow (P.Acts), smolt (P.Acts),  
stewartry (P.Acts), sucken (AU Deed), superior (n.)(C), suspender (C).

Other words: amand (C), bounds (P.Acts), bigging (AU Deed),  
desuetude (P.Acts), evident (n.)(P), famous (P.Acts), grassum (GU),  
greet (GU) (Q), haver (n.)(C and P), ingather (GU and P),  
ingiver (P), ingiving (C), intil (A), leisom (C and P Acts),  
landward (n.) (A), modification (A), moyen (GU), outwith (P),  
unquhill (GU Deed).

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1. Words recorded here are used in the senses exemplified in the Glossary. For the proportion of this group of words to those of Tables A and B, see pp. 386-7. In the 1700-14 lists, 31 words listed under National Records, 41 under Kirk Sessions, and 19 under Burghs were taken from the passages listed in App. 3; in the 1715-29 lists, the corresponding numbers are 29 (Nat.), 37 (K.S.) and 18 (B); and in 1730-50, 51, 27 and 33 respectively.

2. See p. 42.

Q. passage in which speech is quoted.



1700-14

Kirk Session Records:

Words for which no English synonym was recorded during our period:

auchlet (M), chalder (SL), condemm (SL), couple (Aber.)  
cruels (M), difficulted (Car.), deforce (W), dyvour (M),  
footgang (H, Inv.), gloaming (W) (Q), good-daughter (M) (Q),  
good-son (M) (Q), homologate (Aber. and Banff), infencible (Aber.),  
intercommune (Aber.), intrinsick (W), jogs (SL), lift (Elg.)  
links (SL and Aber.), litster (H), manguorn (M) (Q), obtemper (M),  
overture (v.) (Aber. and Inv.), plaid (SL and Inv.), process (v.) (W),  
pricket (Aber.), poynds (Inv.), randie (H), ravell (SL), regail (H),  
session (v.) (Aber.), stoup (H), thraw (M) (Q), toofall (Aber.),  
through (a.) (H and SL), thirl (SL), tryst (H), vennel (W and Inv.),  
wak (cloth) (Aber.), wakmilne (W).

Other words: airt (M) (Q), awaygoing (H), casting (M), clammer (M),  
cleik (R), close (a.) (M), challenge (Aber.), coup (SL), discreet (SL),  
evite (M), extravag (W and Inv.), fede (H), flyteing (H), help (Aber.)  
infare (H), jealous (v.) (M) (Q), knock (Aber.), lassie (H),  
leisom (Aber.), moyen (R), nolt (M), nor (H), oye (M), pack (a.) (M)  
resett (n.) (H), tirr (SL), umquhill (M), vagen (SL), while (Inv.),

Burgh Records:

Words for which no English synonym was recorded during our period:

band (stone) (SB), cordisidron (SB), hebdomader (GB), homologat (AB)  
inland (n.) (AB), jogs (SB), leit (v.) (RB), links (AB), missive (RB),  
pend (RB), sett (of burgh) (RB), uplifter (RB).

Other words: band (bond) (AB), burgher (a.) (AB), cast (AB),  
dyteing (GB), fede (SB), freith (v.) (GB), help (AB), knock (SB),  
mandate (v.) (AB), pense (AB), prejudge (AB), port (GB), redd (v.) (GB),  
tryst (v.) (SB), vice (n.) (AB), Yool (AB).



1715-29

National Records:

Words for which no English synonym was recorded during our period:

advocation (C), augmentation (AU Comm.), arrestment (C), bismar (C),  
caption (C), competition (C), dilator (C), discharge (n.) (AS),  
excipient (C), fiars (C), found (v.) (C), improbatation (C), lifereit  
(GU Deed), obtemper (GU), poinding (C), preognition (AS), prorogate (C),  
ranking (C), reduce (GU), superiority (GU Deed), ultroneously (AS),  
wadset (GU Deed), wakening (C).

Other words: apprise (C), brod (C), condescendance (GU), defalcation  
(GU Deed), eik (n.) (C), famous (C), forasmuckle (GU Deed), ingiver (C),  
ken (GU Deed), leisom (C), modification (C), mediciner (AU), murmur (C),  
naperie (AU), primar (n.) (GU), procurator (C and AS), sist (n.) (C),  
suppose (GU), transumt (C), umquhill (GU Deed), vaik (A), vice (n.) (GU),  
yard (AU), Yule (AU).

Kirk Sessions:

Words for which no English synonym was recorded during our period:

avizandum (W), augmentation (SL), auchlet (M), cautionry (Mel.),  
clamant (SL), condemn (SL), claughan (R), confident (n.) (R),  
coot (W) (Q), exercize (Mel.), fiars (SL), foregate (SL), jogs (Elg.),  
lair (Aber.), land (R), lint (Elg.), limmer (W)(Q), merkland (R),  
moss (W)(Q), nonentry (SL), obtemper (H), overture (v.) (Inv.),  
oxter (W), particat (H), peat (M), plaiden (R), preognition (W),  
prejudge (SL), quadrulane (M), resile (SL), run (SL), scob (M), shaw (W),  
stoup (W), superexpend (R), toofall (Elg.), trilane (M and W.), vassall  
(SL), wadset (Inv.), wadsetter (Inv.).

Other words: act (v.) (Elg.), airt (M), airth (SL), bigging (Car.),  
braw (M) (Q), (W) (Q), creel (SL), destination (Mel.), discreet (SL),  
famous (H), haugh (H), ingathering (H), intend (H), jealous (v.) (H),



1715-29

Burghs Records:

Words for which no English synonym was recorded during our period:

ostriktion (GB), cattbands (AB), certiorate (CRB), cognition (GB),  
condescendence (CRB), convener (DB), delator (CRB), fewright (GB),  
graith (GB), improbation (GB), inhibitions (GB), intent (v.) (CRB),  
intromitter (RB), knitting (GB), litster (AB and GB), leit (v.) (EB)  
lintseed (CRB), patrontashe (SB), pend-stone (GB), plaid (GB)  
poinds (GB), sarking (GB), sett (of burgh) (DB), superior (n.) (CRB)  
tofall (GB and AB), vennel (GB), wadsetter (AB).

Other words: clachen (CRB), coble (SB), craig (GB), destroy (DB),  
divot (DB), evite (GB), fial (SB), gabert (CRB), gear (RB),  
grassum (GB), ingather (GB), lugs (CRB), lead (v.) (GB), lease (CRB),  
march (n. (GB), moss (CRB and GB), muck (v.) (GB), ouergeve (GB),  
outwith (CRB), port (DB), redd (n) (GB), sight (v.) (GB), stang (AB),  
unlaw (CRB), ware (RB), while (CRB), win (CRB).

Kirk Session (contd.)

lift (M), narrative (SL), napery (R), nolt (W), redd (Inv.), sight (v.)  
(R), sit (W), thrang (W), tryst (W)(H)(Q), win (W)(Q), yard (W).

1730-50

National Records:

Words for which no English synonym was recorded during our period:

arbitral (CD), arrestment (CD), augmentation (A), bailie (C),  
bailiery (C), bismar (C), bout (C), caption (C, CD), cautionry (C),  
certiorate (C), commissariat (C), consign (C), compulsitor (C),  
declinature (A), dilator (C), difficulted (C), extracter (C), factory  
(C), fiars (C), found (v.) (CD), fugitation (CD), homologate (A),  
intromitter (CD), improbation (C, CD), improve (C), inhibition (CD, C),  
knap-lyers (C), legitim (CD), lint (CD), litigiousity (CD),  
locality (A), liforent (CD), obtemper (C), outsight (C), poindable (CD),  
poinding (C), procurator (C), promoter (EU), rank (v.) (C, CD),  
reclaim (C), recognosce (CD), reduce (C), reducible (CD), service  
(C, CD), sucken (CD), superiority (C), superior (n.) (C), suspender (CD).

Other words: acresce (CD), agent (v.) (C), amand (C), apprize (CD)  
apprizer (C), restriction (CD), bairn (C, CD), condescendance (C),  
craig (C), deccrature (C, CD), denude (CD), discreet (C), eik (n.)  
(C, CD), escheat (C), foggage (CD), gear (C, CD), haver (n.) (C),  
ingiver (C), leison (C), outwith (C), pannel (A), prejudge (C),  
running (C), stour (C), trans (EU), tron (C), vicious (CD),  
warrandice (CD).



1730-50

Kirk Session Records:

Words for which no English synonym was recorded in our period:

annual (SL), caption (Inv.), convener (SL), defalk (Mel.), destination (R), fall (SL), feu-duty (SL), feu-farm (SL), firlot (Inv.), forestairs (Elg.), graith (W), intrinsic (W), links (SL), narrative (SL), particat (SL), plaid (Inv.), plaiding (Inv.), poynd (SL), precognition (Inv.), resignation (SL), sarking (Inv.), speyman (R), stroup (Elg.), superior (SL), superiorities (SL), superexpend (R), thirl (SL), walkmiln (M).

Other words: cast (Mel.), clour (v)(Inv.), cess (v)(Inv.), decerniture (SL), divot (Mel.), evident (n)(Mel.), fog (M. Accts), knock (v) (Elg.), sark (M), thirl (SL), thrang (W)(Q). yard (W)(Q)

Burgh Records:

Words for which no English synonym was recorded during our period:

annual (n)(GB), astrect (SB), chalder (SB), craigman (GB), fewright (GB), feufarm (DB), houff (GB), intent (v)(SB), knaveship (GB), loaning (RB), lintmiln (GB), mell (GB), nonentry (GB), omnigathrum (SB), poind (v)(RB), service (RB), superiority (SB), <sup>superior</sup> (n)(CRB), thirl (GB), thirlage (GB), tree (GB), walkmiln (GB).

Other words: bode (SB), cast (RB), claughan (RB), evident (n)(CRB), fial (GB), kail-yard (DB), land (GB), outwith (CRB), policy (RB), slap (GB), sight (v)(GB), stank (GB), stob (GB and RB), unquhill (GB), Yool (GB).

Common Idioms : In both National and Local Records:-

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
as accords	C 1707 R. 08, RB. 04	GU 21, C 23 Inv. 17,18, H. 21	A 30, C 43, CD 44 -
ask at (enquire at)	A 1700,06 SL. 01,10	GU 18 W. 15, H. 21	A 46 Inv. 41
ay and while (ay and until)	GU 1704, P.Acts 07 R.00, Inv.08, Aber.09 SB. 00	AU Comm. 18 Aber. 18, H.24 CRB. 20	C passim - DB. 46
betwixt and	AU Comm. 1700, GU 05,06,P.Acts 07 K.S. Rec. passim SB. 00	All rec. passim (Car. 21 - betueen and)	A 32,39, EU 37, C 41,46 K.S. passim EB. 40, CRB. 38, RB. 46
Candlemas (as term date)	P. 1705 H. 00, R. 08  RB. 00,00, GB. 00, AB. 00	AU 22 W. 23, Inv. 26, Mel. 29 SB. 15	C 32 K.S. passim  GB. 45, RB. 46
cause do (etc.)	All rec. passim	A 15,17, C 17, GU 17,27 Local Rec. passim	A 31,52, EU 34,35 Local Rec. passim
with certification	P 1703, GU 04,08, C 08 K.S. passim SB.00, RB.00,00,00	Nat. Rec. passim  K.S. passim AB. 15, GB. 17	C passim  K.S. passim RB. 46
as effeirs	P 1703, AU Comm. 00 H. 01,01	Inv. 20	SL. 31
in favours of, in his favours	Nat. & K.S. passim SB. 00, RB. 01	Nat. & K.S. passim GB. 15, CRB. passim	C 40, CD 44 W.42 (SL. 54) Burghs passim
to make forthcoming	C 1711 H. 12, M. 01	C 17 GB. 15	C 30 -
at the Horn	-	-	C passim, CD 50
how soon (E as soon as)	AU Comm. 1702,P.Acts07 AB. 10	C 17 SL. 17,17, Burghs passim	C 39 Inv. 46, AB. 46



Common Idioms : In both National and Local Records:-

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
to take instruments, P 1706,07 ask instruments K.S. passim		GU passim, A 19 Inv. 20,27, M. 21 W. 13,26 CRB. passim	W. 33, Mel. 37,37 RB. passim
in manner following, manner foresaid, Nat. Rec. passim etc.		C 15,23,23, GU Comm. 17 H.15,SL.15,15,22,R.16 GB. 15	A 32,39, C 39, 50 R. passim, SL. 31 GB. 45, AB. 46
notwithstanding of Nat.Rec.passim H.00, M.00	SB. 00, AB. 00,08	Nat. Rec. passim W. 17, R. 17 Burghs passim	C 32,51, CD 50 M. 32
in order, with gerund	Nat. Rec. passim Aber. 01, W. 01,01, 02 Inv. 02	Nat. Rec. passim K.S. passim GB. 16, CRB. 16	Nat. Rec. passim SL. 32, 42 CRB. 36
as said is	Nat. Rec. passim M.00, AB. 10,10	C 18, GU.Comm. 18 Aber. 15, GB. 17, CRB. 16	C 30, CD 44 RB. 34, DB. 36
at sight of	P 1703	AB. 16	C 39 RB. 46
in time coming	All Rec. passim	All Rec. passim	All Rec. passim
in use to do	Nat. Rec. passim	C 15, AU 22, AS. Inv. 15, H. 24 GB. 16, CRB. passim	EU 33, C 39,45 SL. 53 RB. 46, AB. 47
whole (with plural noun) (or haill)	Nat. Rec. passim SL. 00, Aber. 02, H. 11,12 Burghs passim	Nat. Rec. passim Inv. 17,20, W 23 Burghs passim	Nat. Rec. passim SL. 41 (Inv. 79) Burghs passim
years (with date)	Nat. & K.S. passim RB. passim, AB. 10	All Rec. passim	A.MS 31, C 40,50 R 30, SL 31 RB., AB. passim
circumlocutions (e.g. be hopeful, be assisting)	A 1700, 03,06 W. 01	A 15, C 15,17, GU 23 SL.15, GB.17, CRB.27,28	A 38
Form of gerund (e.g. in doing of the work)	All Rec. passim	GU 15,22, A 22, AS Local Rec. passim	A passim, C 31,48 Mel. 30, Elg.34,34 GB. passim, RB. 46

Note: English parallels also in common use were:- cause to do, in favour of,  
in the manner foresaid, notwithstanding this, in time to come, and  
dates without years.

Common Idioms : In both National and Local Records:-

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
Long participial phrase	Nat. Rec. passim	Nat. Rec. passim	O passim, A 30,31
		Burghs passim	AB. 42
<u>Idioms common only in Local Records:</u>			
he behoved to	K.S. passim	H.18, M.18 (Q), W. 23	CD. 44, SL. 35
bewest	A 04, Inv. 00	Inv. 17,18,25, Mel. 28	(Inv. 64)
besouth		AB. 26	
by and attour	P.Acts 00,05 Inv. 03, SL. 02, W.08 (Peebles B. 00)	-	-
come eight days	K.S. passim (Peebles B. 00)	K.S. passim	K.S. passim
in haill) in whole)	P.Acts 06 Car. 00,00, RB. 00	AU Deed 24	- SL. 41 (legal passage), DB 45
all and haill	GU Deed 06 RB. 00	GU Deed 22, AU Deed 24 Aber. 22	- RB. 30,46, DB. 45 55
ten hours (o'clock)	A. passim Aber. 00, W. 06 SB. 02, Peebles B. 00	-	-
lead probation lead witnesses	W. 06	O. 17, M. 18, Mel.29	-
the length of (as far as)	A. 00, W. 01,11, H. 14	M. 29	-
Saturdays night (etc.)	GU 02,12 M.00,00, AB. 00,00	R.17,17,17, W. 24 GB. 16	M. 31, W. 40
Additional definite article (e.g. go to the church)	H.00, Kirkcaldy 05 RB.00, AB. 00	M.18,23, SL. 18 Inv. 20, W. 23	SL. passim



Idioms common only in Local Records:-

	1700-14	1715-29	1730-50
to (E, for) (1) (e.g. buy Bibles to children)	- K.S. passim GB. 00,00	A. 15, C. 23 K.S. passim GB.15, CRB.16,17 DB. 27	- W.31, Mel.36,36 R.42, DB.35, GB.45
to wait on	M.00, W.07	Car. 15, W.23, Mel.26	-
Saturday was eight days (etc.)	M.00, Car.01, W.07	Car. 17, Banff 22 SL.23, Inv.25	W.33,40,44 DB. 46
with tuck of drum	Elg. 00,00 SB.00,00, AB.10	- AB. passim, GB.17	C.34 (EB. 70)

Occasional Idioms

National Records:

all and sundry (P. Acts), Art and Part (C), enact oneself (C),  
be for something (A), moderate in a call (A), lie on the table (P, EU),  
at sight of (P, C).

Local Records

against a certain time (R), all and sundry (R, SL), cast up (Mel.),  
count with (W), complain on (Mel., AB), dispose upon (SB), Dry Multures  
(SL), enact oneself (SL, GB), be for something (M), get doing something  
(GB), provide the burgh in axes (SB), left to oneself (R), their alone (W),  
ride the marches (H, SL), moderate in a call (W, Car.), of before (GB),  
for ordinary (W), a piece something (RB), the piece (R), the morn (GB),  
in her skaith (Mel.)(Q), at sight of (AB, RB), this(this place)(W),  
wait on (Car., Mel.), come in will (W).

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1. English usage is also common.

Words, forms and idioms found in one area only.

In more than one record:

North : latron, help, tofall, wadsetter,  
Centre : wester, march (a), fial, nonentry,  
South : Februar, sterline, wobster, chopin, destination, fornioatrix,  
lines, jealous (v), mind (v), nolt, refuse, resett (v),  
trilapse.

In one record only (Often single instances):

North:

Forms: adherin, bund (n), borrow (burgh), caulsay, dask, eln,  
found (n), hyseing, renunce, stenchill, scervice, sergand,  
seeks, solate (v), underlin, worset.

Words: aot (v), burgher (a), couple (n), challenge, cattbands,  
clour (v), destroy, firlof, infencible, intercommune, knock (v)  
lair, lift, mandate (v), pricket, pense, session (v), stang,  
stroup, while.

Idioms: None

Centre

Forms: alongs, broad (board), brig, chamberland, chapeland, chop,  
cleang, chopman, damage (v), eftir, forefault, fraught,  
gravatt, grund, ganging, hunder, heigh, height (v), lade,  
merchand, mortelaith, Merch, nocht, needcessitate, pock,  
promitted, supplecation, supplee, suae, sharpening, tirlesses,  
threty, wadge.

Words: astrict, airth, band, (stone), bigging, bode, clamant, coble,  
cordisidron, condemn, coup, cognition, creel, dyteing,  
fall, fial, freith (v), foregate, girnel, hebdomader, houff,  
intromitter, knaveship, kailyard, lead, leit (v), march (n),  
mell, muok (v), narrative, omnigathrum, ouergeve, patron-  
tashe, pend, pend-stone, ravell, resile, run, sayre, slap,  
stank, thirlage, tree, vagen, vassall.

Idioms: dispose upon, get doing something, the morn, Dry Multures,  
of before, provide the burgh in axes, riding the marches.



South:

Forms: aff, attemp, band, bowky, betwix, bot, breckan, chiel, carse, clesp, complent, contemp, creeple, dale, distination, doon, excep, fecht, fundline, furnication, hench, hervest, jad, kitching, lowping, obleist, pand (n), precep, punfold, preseed, quhider, queer, redact, receed, Seturday, smert, shaves, sollary, thrid, tincler, Wadensday, weadow, wemen, youthheid.

Words: airt, auchlet, awaygoing, braw, cast, clamper, cleik, close (a), cruels, claughan, confident (n), coot, defalk, deforce, dyvour, flyteing, fog, gloaming, good-daughter, good-son, haugh, infare, intrinsick, lassie, limmer, litster, loaning, mansuorn, missive (a), merkland, moss, nor, oter, oye, pack (a), peat, quadrulaps, randie, regall, rosett (n), sark, scob, shaw, sit, speyman, superexpend, thrang, thraw, win, ware.

Idioms: against a certain time, to cast up, to come in will, to count with, left to oneself, for ordinary, their alone, a piece something, would have been (was) this (place) the piece.

Abbreviated participles in National and Kirk Session Records

Late examples of the Scots participles, and early examples of their English equivalents, are given where available.

	Scots	English
accommodat	P.Acts 1705 R 01, SL 01, Elg. 30	GU 5.1.1704
acquaint	W 28.11.1726	AU 1718, Inv. 08
appropriat	GU 20.4.1722	GU 20.4.1722, CD 28.11.1744
constitute	A 1703, AU Comm. 18, CD 9.1.1750 K.S. passim	P.Acts 1707 (XV), A 10, 32.
convict	R. 1715, Elg. 18, M. 18	P.Acts 1705 Inv. 11.7.1703, Mel. 27
circumstantiate	W 1710	A 13.5.1715.
celebrate	K.S. passim (Mel. 4.6.1738)	W. 7.6.1713, Mel. 31
certiorate	C 25.11.1738	P.Acts 1707 (XVI)
delate	Banff K.S. 12	K.S. passim (W. 1701)
distribute	K.S. passim (Elg. 27.4.1736)	K.S. passim (H. 28.7.1700)
execute	P.Acts 1705, CD 3.1.1750 M. 00, W. 02	C. 20.12.1711, CD. 44
educat	H. 1721	AU 1713,14, Aber. 15.
elect	R. 21.6.1741	P. 14.5.1703, C. 07, SL passim 01.
excommunicate	A 1701, Aber. 07, Mel. 11.12.1726	Mel. 11.12.1726
expostulate	M. 18, W. 32	W. 23
fabricate	C. 1747	C. 51
graduate	AU 1701, 19, GU 03	AU 12,13,14.
intimate	Nat. and K.S. passim (EU 31.1.1736, Inv. 24.7.1750)	Nat. Rec. passim Inv. 19.8.1707, W.06, Mel.27
interrogate	Nat. and K.S. passim (C. 22.11.1738)	A. 13.5.1715, W. 40.
insert	Nat. Rec. passim (A. Comm. 23.5.1737) R. 00, Inv. 42	AU Comm. 17, C 40 Inv. 35, W. 20



Abbreviated participles (Contd.)

	Scots	English
lacerate	C. 28,2.1741	C. 28.2.1741
matriculate	GU 19.7.1727	GU 19.7.1727
nominate	P.Acts 05, C. 08 Car. 00 passim, SL 18	R. 23.4.1700, Inv. 07, W. 01
prohibite	A 02, P.Acts 05	A 11.5.1710, A. 15, R. 08
supplicate	W. 1732	(Aber. 1650).

The following were found in one form only:-

Scots:- agitat - AU 1701, accumulat - Inv. 02, abdicat - Aber. 02, allocat - H. 15, amerciate - C 10.11.1741, calumnate - SL 22.7.1742, circul-  
ate - Inv. 17, calculate - H. 11, commissionate - W. 06, delegat - P. 03,  
destinate - Inv. 16.3.1742, depositate - W. 01 (passim), delete - C.25.11.  
1738, escheat - C 23.2.1729, exped - C. 08, 11, M. 00, innovat - P. Acts  
07, intoxicat - M. 18, incarcerat - C. 50, W. 23, Inv. 27.1.1730,  
liberate - C. 50, H. 15, necessitat - SL. 02, H. 20, Inv. 24.12.1728,  
precautionate - Aber. 15, prosecute - K.S. passim (SL 18.7.1742),  
repute - P.Acts 06, M. 00, H. 15, Banff 34, Elg. 19.3.1734,  
registrat - P.Acts 05, C. 23.7.1731, R. 31, sequestrate - C. 08, Inv.  
25.7.1721, statute - P.Acts 05, AU 00,01, C. 26.2.1718, vitiate - C. 50.<sup>(1)</sup>

English:- abstracted - C. 4.12.1702, adhibited - C. 28.6.1704,  
aggravated - A. 6.5.1710, animated - A. 2.2.1700, affected - P.Acts 1707(XVI)  
administrated W. 4.5.1707, collected - W. 13.3.1701, contracted - P.4.1.1707  
communicated - GU 24.11.1703, created - AU 1702, celebrated - W. 1722  
passim, contributed - A. 20.5.1715, directed - A. 2.2.1700, P.Acts 07,  
debated - C. 20.12.1711, CD. 44, dilapidated - A. 13.4.1706, disputed -  
CD 44, deserted - Aber. 30, divested - A. 23, extracted - A. 1702 (con-  
clusion), P.Acts 07, C. 10, exacted - P.Acts 1705 (I), enacted - A 1701  
(Overture to Presbyteries), Inv. 03, forfeited - H. 21.12.1711,  
inflicted - A. 6.5.1710, instructed - P.Acts 1705 (II), C. 10,  
inspected - A. 8.5.1710, AU Comm. 17, incorporated - GU Comm. 17,

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1. Also a false participle - remit - C. 11.11.1708.

Abbreviated participles (Contd.)

interrupted - R. 21, imputed - SL. 22, imprecated - W. 28.4.1706,  
neglected - O. 06, R. 19.8.1700, objected - P. 14.5.1703, promoted -  
P. 11.5.1703, regulated - O. 5.6.1711, 30, 44, CD 44, restricted -  
A. 11.5.1710, stipulated - A. 14.5.1715, C. 31, CD 44. <sup>(1)</sup>

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1. Almost all words ending in -ot seem to have taken the English inflection before our period.



Acts of Sederunt - Final phrases of decreets (Printed Text).

- 4.12.1702 - and appoints the saids Lords to meet the Morrow.
- 15.1.1704 - And the saids Lords recommend
- 21.1.1704 - And ordains the Keys... to be delivered up
- 28.6.1704 - And ordains these Presents to be printed
- 14.2.1706 - And appoint Intimation to be made
- 21.6.1707 - And the saids Lords ... do hereby ordain these Presents  
to be furthwith printed
- 11.2.1708 - And they appoint this Act to be recorded ... and they  
ordain these Presents to be proclaimed.
- 11.11.1708 - And ordain these Presents to be recorded
- 25.12.1708 - And ordain thir Presents to be insert in the Books
- ibid. - And ordain thir presents to be insert
- 1.1.1709 - And ordain thir Presents to be insert
- 9.7.1709 - And ordain thir Presents to be printed
- ibid. - And ordain these Presents to be printed
- 27.12.1709 - And that thir Presents may come to the Knowledge of  
the whole Leidges, they ordain this Act ... to be insert
- ibid. - And ordains thir Presents to be intimate
- 10.2.1710 - And ordain the same to be intimate ... and insert
- 20.6.1710 - And the said Lords ordain thir Presents to be printed
- 23.11.1710 - And ordain thir Presents to be printed.
- 19.12.1710 - And ordain thir Presents to be printed
- 4.2.1713 - And appoint these Presents to be published
- 10.12.1713 - And ordain these Presents to be printed
- 18.6.1714 - the said Lords appoint these Presents to be intimated
- 6.11.1714 - They ordain these Presents to be printed

Acts of Sederunt (Contd.)

- 18.1.1715 - And appoints thir presents to be printed
- 1.2.1715 - And ordain these Presents to be printed and published
- 8.6.1716 - And ordain thir Presents to be insert
- 31.7.1717 - And ordain these presents to be printed
- 18.2.1718 - and ordain the same ... to be insert
- 26.11.1718 - and appoint this Act to be forthwith printed
- 14.7.1719 - And ordains these Presents to be insert and registrate
- 17.7.1719 - The Lords ordain these Presents ...
- 18.2.1721 - And ordain this Act to be intimate ... and to be insert
- 16.2.1723 - And ordains this Act to be printed and published
- 21.12.1723 - And the said Lords appoint this Act to be forthwith  
printed
- 5.6.1725 - appoint thir Presents to be insert
- 17.11.1725 - And ordain these presents to be published
- 1.1.1726 - And ordains this Act to be printed and published
- 20.6.1727 - They ordain these Presents ...
- 28.12.1727 - And ordain thir Presents to be published...and appoints  
Lords
- 13.2.1728 - And appoints thir Presents to be printed
- 11.6.1728 - And ordain this to be intimate
- 1.7.1729 - And ordain this Act to be printed and published
- 13.2.1730 - And the Lords ordain this Act of Sederunt to be recorded
- 23.7.1731 - The Lords ... appointed them to be registrate and  
ordained this Approbation to be insert
- 18.2.1732 - And ordain this Act to be recorded
- 6.6.1733 - And declare and ordain the same to be printed
- 7.12.1734 - Ordaining thir Presents to be published
- 8.1.1736 - They also Declare and Ordain
- 16.1.1736 - And Ordains this Act to be printed



Acts of Sederunt (Contd.)

- 17.2.1737 - ordained Interlocutors ... to be intimate
- 29.6.1738 - And ordain this Resolve to be published
- 4.11.1738 - The Lords ordain this Judgment ... to be recorded
- 16.11.1738 - And Ordain this Interlocutor to be recorded
- 10.2.1739 - And ordain these Presents to be recorded
- 6.7.1739 - And ordain this their Judgment to be recorded
- 13.7.1739 - And ordain this Act of Sederunt to be published

APPENDIX 8

SCRIBES AND PRINTERS

The following are examples of the variation between contemporary texts discussed on pp 172-6 supra.

Parliament

	<u>MS. Minute</u>	<u>MS. Acts</u>	<u>Printed Minute</u>
1705			
3 July	Toun	Town	Town
	Toune	Toun	Town
1706			
1 Nov.	till the morrow	till tomorrow	the morrow
4 Nov.	others inhabitants	other inhabitants	others inhabitants
	Toun	Toun	Town
	Town	Toun	Town
	contrair (3ce)	contrare (3ce)	contrair (3ce)
	yea or not	yea or no	yea or not
21 Nov.	Town	Toun	Town
	in thir terms	in thir terms	in these terms
	further consideration	further	further
23 Nov.	Town (3ce)	Toun (3ce)	Town (3ce)
	other Inhabitants	other I.	others Inhabitants
	more Owners (2ce)	moe O. (2ce)	more (2ce)
	nither	either	either
26 Nov.	Town (4 times)	toun (4 times)	Town (4 times)
	others ? inhabitants	others Inh.	other Inh.
	said Acts	said Acts	said Acts
	sex, sexth (6 times)	six, sixth	six sixth
	further (2ce)	further (2ce)	further (2ce)
	be deemed equal	be decerned equal	be deemed.

Here the scribe of the polished MS. ("Acts") appears to be anglicizing his original in 16 instances in 3,000 words, while he is more Scots than his original in 13. Most of the latter group, however, are in the variable toun, while the anglicizations amount to 3 common alterations and 4 single instances.



The printer ("Heirs of Andrew Anderson") has followed the first MS. fairly closely. Apart from the frequent use of town, he has 12 anglicizations, in 10 of which he agrees (probably by accident) with the second MS. These 10 points are the repetitions of six and further, and a single instance of either. In addition, he anglicizes thir once, and, like the MSS., is variable in his use of the inflected adjective.

A further sample of 2,000 words in 1707 shows the same tendency on the part of the printer to anglicize 3 or 4 points per 1,000 words, mainly in a few repeated instances:-

1707	<u>MS. Minute</u> <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>Printed Minute</u>
3 Jan.	ffurder debate	further Debate
	eleids	elides
4 Jan.	sex (2ce)	six
	Tuelth	twelfth
	ffurder	further
6 Jan.	furder considered	further considered

The second Andrew Anderson print (Acts of Parliament) contains matter found only in the second MS., the first MS. containing only the debates and not the text of acts passed. It is probable that this print was based on an earlier MS., for the printed text is appreciably more Scots than the polished MS.

The following is a sample of 2,000 words from Acts I and II of 1705<sup>(2)</sup> and shows the printed text more Scots in 17 points:-

- 
1. There is no second minute for 1707.
  2. As listed in Appendix 3.

1705	<u>MS. Acts</u>	<u>Printed Acts</u>
Act I	if they fail	if they failzie
Act II	salmon (8 times)	Salmond (8 times)
	further	furder
	foresaid	foresaid
	registered	registrat
	contrary	contrair
	insufficient (3ce)	unsufficient (3ce)
	said	said

Assembly

Here no rough MS. exists, and the printers vary.

1702	<u>MS.</u>	<u>Mogman Print</u>
11 Mar. (Stipends)	Decreit (2ce)	Decreet (2ce)
(Planting Kirks)	lenth	length
	doun	down
	hundred	hundreth
1703		
18 Mar. (Commission)	said Commissioners	said Commissioners
(Instructions)	any parishes	any Paroch
22 Mar. (Planting of Churches)	Toun	Town
1710		
2 May	ane answer	an Answer
6 May	hold furth (2ce)	fold forth (2ce)
	Croun	Crown
	suteable	suitable
8 May	ane exact Account	an exact Account



1715	<u>MS.</u>	<u>Andrew Anderson Print</u>
12 May (Preachers to North)	furthering	furthering
(Preventing of division)	paroch (4 times)	Parish (4 times)
13 May (Rubric)	Act in favours of - Acts concerning Bursars further	Act for preferring - Act concerning Bursaries further
(Purity of Doctrine)	and Issue	an Issue
14 May (Grievances from the Toleration)	they did approve -- and ordains	-- and ordained
(Memorial)	paroch (4) and inequality	Parish (4) an Inequality
16 May (Purity of Doctrine)	further	further
17 May (S.P.C.K.)	paroches (2ce)	Parishes (2ce)

1723 MS. Thos. Lumisden Print  
No material differences.

1730	<u>MS.</u>	<u>Davidson and Fleming Print</u>
21 May (p. 49 MS.)	the saids Missionaries	the said
1731		
14 May (p. 207-8 MS.)	paroch (5 times)	parish (5 times)
15 May (Commission)	The Gen. Ass. do renew -- and Ordains	-- and ordain
(Commission for Highlands)	paroch	parish
17 May	paroch (2ce)	parish (2ce)
18 May	Singing of a part of the 122d Psalm	singing a part -- (and pronouncing of the Blessing).
1737		
24 May	Standarts Saturday	Standards Saturday

Here the alterations, from 1710 onwards, are all from Scots to English. Printers vary from Lumisden's accurate copying to Anderson's anglicization of 19 points in 3,000 words<sup>(1)</sup>, and anglicizations are largely confined to spellings (1702-10), the forms paroch (passim) - ane (an) (1710-15), further (1715), with occasional grammatical points passim.

Court of Session.

Here the printed texts are later - 1740 and 1753, and, as we might expect, there is more anglicization, both in the quantity and the variety of the changes made. A stranger phenomenon is that this print also makes some changes in the direction English to Scots, mainly before 1715, but occasionally throughout. This may simply result from the use of a different MS. from the one still extant, or even a contemporary print, but on the other hand it might mean that in the points altered in this way the Scots usage was still considered an acceptable alternative in 1740.

These points are:-

Forms: whilk (1702), further (1702, 1710), damage (1708),  
be (by) (1711), deputes (10 times) (1723).

Grammar: saids (1704, 3 times; 1707, twice; 1715; 1745),  
proven (1739).

Idiom:- keeping out of vagrant beggars (1731).

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1. Of these, 10 are in the word paroch.



The following is a sample of alterations relevant to our study in the passages analysed:-

	<u>MS.</u>	<u>Print</u>
16.7.1701	Soume (3ce)	Sum (3ce)
	ane Abbreviat	an Abbreviate
4.12.1702	qch.	which
8.12.1702	The which day	The whilk Day
	laich (3ce)	laigh (3ce)
	further	further
	qch. (2ce)	which (2ce)
15.1.1704	hundreth	hundred
	said Lords (3ce)	said Lords (3ce)
21.6.1704	the samen	the same
	be	by
	qrin.	wherein
14.2.1706	And appoints	And appoint
5.6.1707	toun (4 times)	Town (4 times)
21.6.1707	said (2ce)	said (2ce)
11.2.1708	Toun	Town
11.11.1708	summarly	summarily
	the ordinar (Judge)	the Ordinary
	Damage	Damage
	Discharges	Discharge
	ordains (3ce)	ordain (3ce)
25.12.1708	alse	also
	ordinar	Ordinary
10.2.1710	the Ordinare	the Ordinary
	Keepers of the Signet and writers at the Signet office	} Keepers of the } Signet-office
20.6.1710	Agust	August
23.11.1710	1710	one thousand, seven hundred and ten Years.

	<u>MS.</u>	<u>Print</u>
19.12.1710	further warrand ane advocat	further warrant an Advocate
5.6.1711	nixt	next
27.7.1711	ane Extraordinary Lord	an Extraordinary Lord
20.11.1711	samen be intimate payed by Lord Ordinar	same be intimated paid be Lord Ordinary
<u>Sample 2.</u>		
23.1.1745	summond (2ce) warrand	summon (2ce) warrant
21.2.1745	dismissed furth thereof furth out of Scotland furthwith warrand uncapable	dismissed forth thereof forth out of Scotland forthwith warrant incapable
15.11.1745	the saids Lords	the said Lords
5.6.1746	has been registrate	registered
(Dates)	28 and Thirty days	28 and Thirtieth Days
18.6.1746	necessarly	necessarily
17.12.1746	grof.	whereof
9.1.1747	said (2ce) subscribed	said (2ce) subscribed
18.2.1747	damnages	Damages
28.2.1750	said Lords	said Lords
18.7.1750	setting furth (2ce) said Lords (2ce)	setting forth (2ce) said Lords (2ce)
28.7.1750	said (2ce)	said (2ce)
4.1.1751	Discharge Extracting and) Agenting in time comeing)	Discharge Extracting and Agenting
22.1.1751	the saids books	the said books



Appendix 9.

Letters and Memoirs.

The following is a list of the texts sampled in the various periods, classified according to the number of Scotticisms in the samples.

Seventeenth Century      1650-70.

Over 200 Scotticisms in sample 1000 words:-

1. John Nicoll, W.S., Diary of Public Transactions, 1650-67, Bannatyne Club edition, p. 1-4.

100-200 Scotticisms:-

2. Earl of Sutherland, letter to his uncle, 1655. Sutherland Book - Sir Wm. Fraser (1892), Vol. II, p. 174-7.

50-100 Scotticisms:-

3. Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, advocate, Historical Notices of Scottish Affairs, 1661-6. Bannatyne Club edition, 1848. c. 95 Scotticisms in first 1000 words.
4. Sir John Lauder - Journal. Fyfe's Diaries, Vol. I, p. 189-193. c. 57 Scotticisms.
5. Earl of Wemyss, diary 1654-1671. Fyfe, Vol. I, p. 118-125. c. 70 Scotticisms.

25-50 Scotticisms:-

6. Earl of Angus - personal and business letters, 1650-51. Douglas Book - Sir Wm. Fraser (1885) Vol. IV, p. 256-260. Over 40 Scotticisms.
7. Countess Dowager of Angus, letters to her father and her lawyer, 1659. Douglas Book, Vol. IV, p. 266-8. Over 40 Scotticisms. (The letter to the lawyer contains more Scots words than that to her father).

20-25 Scotticisms:-

8. Rev. Robert Baillie, Principal of Glasgow University, letters written when attending the Westminster Assembly, c. 1637. Millar - Lit. His., p. 287-8.
9. Jas. Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, letters to Earl of Wemyss on business, 1664-7. Memorials of the Family of Wemyss - Sir Wm. Fraser (1888) Vol. III, p. 129-135. (For his English contacts, see D.N.B.)



1670-1685

Over 100 Scotticisms:-

1. Sir Hugh Campbell of Cawdor, letters to friends and agents, 1677-79 Thanes of Cawdor, p. 334-8. (Spalding Club, 1859).

50-100 Scotticisms:-

2. Donald Campbell, brother of Sir Hugh, 1679, Thanes of Cawdor, p. 339.  
Over 60 Scotticisms in 680 words.
3. Lady Margaret Douglas, sister of the Marquess of Douglas, family letters, 1674. Douglas Book, Vol. IV, p. 273-5.  
c. 70 Scotticisms.
4. David Forbes of Culloden, friendly letters, 1679-85.  
Thanes of Cawdor, pp. 345, 364, 371.  
c. 57 Scotticisms in 840 words.

25-50 Scotticisms:-

5. Sir John Grahame of Claverhouse, letters 1678. Bannatyne Club edition, 1826. (First 1000 words).

10-25 Scotticisms:-

6. Duchess of Buccleugh, family letters from London, 1663-79.  
Family of Wemyss - Fraser, Vol. III, p. 112-8.
7. Countess of Sutherland, formal letter to Duchess of Buccleugh, 1672. Ibid., p. 113-7.
8. Rev. Robert Law, Covenanter. Memorials, c. 1684. Fyfe's diaries, Vol. I, p. 258-263.
9. Sir Jas. Turner, soldier. Memoirs, before 1686. Fyfe. Vol. I, p. 207-12. (Turner had been prisoner in England for some time - Fyfe.)
10. Sir Wm. Cunninghame, brother of Lady Caldwell. Account of the sufferings of his sister in the persecutions of 1683.  
Caldwell Papers, Vol. I, p. 140-3. (Maitland Club, 1854).
11. Jas. Wallace, soldier. Memorials, 1666-78. Fyfe - Vol. I, p. 230-4. (Wallace had served for some time in Ireland - Fyfe.)

Under 10 Scotticisms:-

12. Rev. Jas. Kirkton, History of the Church, 1678. Fyfe, Vol. I, p. 238-42. (Kirkton was in England during the persecutions.)
13. John Erskine of Carnock, Union M.P. Journal, c. 1684.  
Fyfe, Vol. I, p. 329-333. (Erskine visited England and Holland as merchant or as soldier. See D.N.B.)



1685-1700

Over 40 Scotticisms:-

No samples.

25-40 Scotticisms:-

1. Marquess of Douglas, business letters, 1687. Douglas Book, Vol. IV, p. 279-282.
2. Sir Hugh Campbell of Cawdor, letters 1690-1703. Thanes of Cawdor, p. 345-401. (Contrast earlier letters. Campbell was in London, 1688, when his son married a Welsh heiress, ibid. p. 375.)
3. Rev. Robert Wodrow, personal letters to a friend in Paris, 1698. Early Letters. S.H.S. edition, p. 1-4.

10-25 Scotticisms:-

4. Marquess of Douglas, business letters, 1698-9. Douglas Book, Vol. IV, p. 287-9. (There seems to be a definite anglicization here as contrasted with the letters in No. 1, especially in spelling. For the English contacts of the Marquess's son during this period, see No. 10 infra.)
5. Wm. Mure, heir of Caldwell. Journal on tour of England and Holland, 1696. Caldwell Papers, Vol. I, p. 170-180.
6. Walter Stewart, son of Sir Thomas Stewart of Coltness, letters from London, where he is in business, 1692 ff. Caldwell Papers, Vol. I, p. 184-7.
7. Sir Robert Sibbald, Founder of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh. Memoirs, 1695. (1932 edition), p. 49-54. (Ed. Francis P. Hett, 1932, O.U.P.)

5-9 Scotticisms:-

8. Countess of Wemyss, family business letters, 1685-92. Family of Wemyss - Fraser, Vol. III, p. 141-6.
9. Patrick Hume, Earl of Marchmont, letters, 1685. Fyfe, Vol. I, p. 342-6. (For his visits to England, see D.N.B.)

Under 5 Scotticisms:-

10. Earl of Angus, son of the Marquess of Douglas. Personal letters, 1688 and 1692. Douglas Book, Vol. IV, p. 282-5, 382. He writes from London and has English relatives. (see p. supra.)
11. Wm. Carstairs, later Principal of Edinburgh University. Journal, 1685. Caldwell Papers, Vol. I, p. 144-166. (For his frequent visits to England, see D.N.B.)



Eighteenth Century:

1700-1714

25-50 Scotticisms:

1. Rev. Robert Wodrow, personal letters, 1702. Early Letters - S.H.S. edition, p. 234-7.
2. Sir Hugh Campbell of Cawdor, friendly letters, 1703-9. *Thanes of Cawdor*, p. 398-407. (He has not anglicized further since 1690).
3. James Morice, tutor. Letters to employer, 1707-16. *Two Students of St. Andrews*, passim., e.g. p. 3-5, 33-36, 45-48. (Morice averages c. 25 Scotticisms; he ranges from 14 to 36, but there is no apparent decline during this period.)

10-25 Scotticisms:

4. Colin Campbell, advocate, to his uncle, Sir Hugh Campbell, 1702-10. *Thanes of Cawdor*, pp. 398, 403, 408. (13 Scotticisms in 580 words).
5. Principal Stirling of Glasgow University, *Account of the University*, 1701-2. *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, Vol. III, p. 596 ff. (The Principal visited London on behalf of the University about this time. *Ibid.*, p. 587.)
6. Professor Blackwell, Letters to the Provost of Edinburgh reporting on his journey to London, 1711-12. *Spalding Miscellany*, Vol. I, p. 195 ff.
7. Lord Lovat, personal letter to Earl of Sutherland, 1714. *Sutherland Book*, Vol. II, p. 205-8. c. 14 Scotticisms.
8. Earl of Sutherland, personal letters, 1705 and 1716. *Ibid.*, p. 200-202, 209-210. (These letters refer to his visits at Court.) c. 16 Scotticisms.
9. Countess of Moray, letters 1707-16. *Thanes of Cawdor*, p. 401, 404. (7 Scotticisms in 530 words).
10. Lord Elcho, heir of the Earl of Wemyss. Family letter 1700-08, including one from London. *Family of Wemyss*, Vol. III, p. 161-2, 167-70. c. 15 Scotticisms.
11. The McKenzic twins, students, to their father, 1710-16. *Two Students at St. Andrews*, pp. 10, 22, 27, 28, 39, 40, 50, 51. (10 Scotticisms in 790 words.)
12. *The Easy Club Journal*, 1712-15. Gibson - *New Light on Allan Ramsay*, p. 48, 56, 57, 61.

5-9 Scotticisms:

13. Mrs. Scott, wife of diplomat at German Court. Family letters, 1707. *Caldwell Papers*, Vol. I, p. 206-10.



14. Geo. Brysson, a business man who had been long in England. Diary, 1714. Fyfe, Vol. I, p. 320-5.
15. Alex. McKenzie, elder brother of twins above. Letters to father, 1710. Two Students, pp. 8-10, 11-12, 14, 21-22.
16. James Ure of Shargarton. Memoirs, 1680-1716. Fyfe, Vol. I, p. 304 ff. (c. 5 Scotticisms in 900 words.)

Under 5 Scotticisms:

17. Alex. Bayne, barrister. A Scotsman, sending news from his residence in Lincoln's Inn to the Earl of Wemyss, 1711-12. Family of Wemyss, Vol. III, p. 180-4. (c. 3 Scotticisms.)
18. Rev. Wm. Veitch. Memoirs 1666-1722. Fyfe, Vol. I, p. 298 ff. (He had been in England during the persecutions). (1 Scotticism in 800 words).
19. Synod of Ross. Official letter sent by secretary to Rose of Kilravock, 1709. (Rose of Kilravock, p. 396 - New Spalding Club). (1 Scotticism in 500 words).
20. Easy Club - "Address to the King", c. 1712. Gibson, op. cit. p. 58-59. No Scotticisms.

1715-29

25-50 Scotticisms:

1. Jas. Morice, tutor. As above, 1715-16. (No change in style).

10-25 Scotticisms:

2. Bailie Stewart of Inverness, business letters 1715-23. Letter-book, ed. Mackay. S.H.S. edition, Vol. 9, pp. 1-6, 10, 13-14, 16, 202-5. His style remains the same whether he is writing to Scotland or to Europe.

5-9 Scotticisms:

3. John Cookburn of Ormiston, judge, son of Lord Justice-Clerk. Letters to his Gardener, 1727, ed. Colville. S.H.S. edition, 1904, p. 1-3. (c. 7 Scotticisms).
4. Sir Wm. Gordon of Dalhally, M.P. Friendly letters from London, 1715-18. Caldwell Papers, Vol. I, p. 232-4. (5 Scotticisms in 820 words).
5. Rev. Wm. Mitchell, Diary, 1717. ibid., p. 227 ff. Mitchell was sent to London on church affairs at this time (5-6 Scotticisms).
6. Alex. Ross, solicitor in Edinburgh. Letter c. 1716. Sutherland Book, Vol. II, p. 216-8. (c. 9 Scotticisms).
7. Countess of Sutherland. Letter to her husband, 1727. Sutherland Book, Vol. II, p. 227-9. (c. 8 Scotticisms).
8. Earl of Wemyss, personal and business letters, 1720, 1728, 1753. Family of Wemyss, Vol. III, p. 193-6, 202-3, 205-6. (c. 8 Scotticisms).



9. Earl of Mar, letters 1715-19. Jacobite Lairds of Gask - T.L. Kington-Oliphant (Grampian Club, 1870), pp. 30, 31, 37, 41, 449. (c. 5 Scotticisms).
10. Rev. John Wylie of Clackmannan. Letter to Earl of Wemyss, protesting against the latter's episcopalianism, 1720. Family of Wemyss, Vol. III, p. 196-9. (c. 5 Scotticisms).

Under 5 Scotticisms:

11. Laurence Oliphant of Gask, letters to brother and journal, 1716-47. Jacobite Lairds of Gask, p. 45 ff., 60 ff. (His mother-in-law, Lady Nairn, was English)
12. Patrick Oliphant, doctor in London. Letters to his brother, 1729, ibid., p. 86-90.
13. Mrs. Scott (see 1700-15), family letters, 1719. Caldwell Papers, Vol. I, p. 239 ff.
14. Rev. Jas. Bradfute, personal letters, 1722. Ibid., p. 246-8.
15. Lieut. George Mure, letters to his sister, 1726 ff. Ibid., p. 251-5.
16. John Cockburn of Ormiston. Letters to his Gardiner (as above, p. 89-92). (He is now slightly less Scots.)

1730-50.

25-50 Scotticisms:

1. Lady Strathnaver, letters to her son, the Earl of Sutherland, 1746. Sutherland Book, Vol. II, p. 267-8, 275-6. (c. 45 Scotticisms).
2. Baillie Stewart of Inverness. Business letters and memoirs, 1730, 1737, 1750. Letter-book, p. 345-7, 403-6, 464-7. (c. 25 Scotticisms. Same style as in last period.)

10-25 Scotticisms:

3. Town Clerk of Inverurie, business letter, 1745. Thaness of Cawdor, p. 421 ff. (12 Scotticisms in 520 words.)
4. John Graham, burgess of Glasgow, letter, 1744. Caldwell Papers, Vol. II, Part 1, p. 61 ff.
5. Lord Lovat, personal letters, 1726, 1732. Rose of Kilravock, pp. 401-2, 407-8. (12 Scotticisms in 680 words.)
6. Mrs. Mure of Caldwell, Memoir, 1790. Caldwell Papers, Vol. I, p. 259 ff. (Still c. 10 Scotticisms, though out of our period.)

5-9 Scotticisms:

7. Dr. Archibald Cameron of Lochiel. Last notes, 1746. Jacobite Lairds of Gask, p. 473 ff.
8. Laurence Oliphant, Junior. Family letters, 1729-45. Ibid. pp. 83, 110 ff, 169.



9. Lord Lewis Gordon. Letters, 1745-6. Caldwell Papers, p. 401 ff.
10. Margaret Oliphant, daughter of Laurence, Sen. Journal and letters, c. 1745. Jacobite Lairds, p. 123 ff.
11. Lady Caldwell, daughter of advocate, letter to son, 1733. Caldwell Papers, Vol. II, Part I, p. 3-7.
12. Duncan Forbes of Culloden, letters, 1745-6. Forbes of Culloden - G. Menary, 1936, pp. 249, 260-2, 279.

Under 5 Scotticisms:

13. Lord Lovat, friendly letter, 1737. Thanes of Cawdor, p. 432. (1 Scotticism in 790 words; less than in 1732.)
14. John Cookburn of Ormiston, Letters to his Gardener, 1743, S.H.S. edition, p. 89-92. (Slightly less Scots than in 1727.)
15. Laurence Oliphant, senr., of Gask, Journal and family letters, 1741-7. Jacobite Lairds, p. 60 ff.
16. Rev. John Bisset, Diary, 1745-6. Caldwell Papers, II, 1, p. 347 ff. (2 Scotticisms in 730 words.)
17. Wm. Rouet, later Professor in Glasgow, family letter from Geneva, 1741. Ibid., p. 17-20.
18. Field-Marshal Jas. Keith. Memoir by himself, c. 1734. (Spalding Club, Vol. 8), p. 1-5. (Keith served much abroad.)
19. Alex. Brodie of Brodie, Lyon King of Arms. Friendly business letters from London, 1739. Sutherland Book, Vol. II, p. 243-5, 248-9.
20. Sir John Clerk of Penicuik - Memoirs, late eighteenth century, but written up from contemporary journal, p. 99-101.

Completely English

21. Professor Blackwell, letter c. 1750. Rose of Kilravock, p. 419. (No Scotticism in 610 words.)
22. David Hume, friendly letters, 1742, 43. Caldwell Papers, II, I. pp. 30-31, 38-9.
23. John Coutts, banker, later Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Letter, 1745. Ibid., p. 73 ff. (No Scotticism in 600 words.)
24. John Maxwell of Pollock, personal letter from Geneva, 1742. Ibid., p. 24-27.



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## GLOSSARY

This is a complete list of Scotticisms noted in the records, apart from those classified under Spelling and Grammar, which were fully described in Chapter 4.

Words not reckoned as Scotticisms<sup>(1)</sup> but of sufficient interest to be included, are marked with an \* . The reason for regarding a word as a Scotticism is given unless the word is described in O.E.D. as Scots, is recorded in S.N.D. or shows a characteristic phonological variation from a corresponding English form, as described in the introduction to S.N.D.

Examples are given in the order: National Records, Kirk Sessions, Burghs. These are omitted for words which were in general use. Instances of corresponding English usage are occasionally given in brackets, where they are considered to be of interest.

### Contractions

Texts - as in App. 7.  
Sources - Beattie, Hume, Mitchell, Sinclair (18th c. lists of Scotticisms. See Bibliography)  
O.E.D. - Oxford Dictionary  
S.N.D. - Scottish National Dictionary  
D.O.S.T. - Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue  
Jamieson, Chambers - Scots Dictionaries (See Bibliography)

### Types of Scotticism

F - Form, I - Idiom or Syntax. (Accepted Scotticisms unmarked are classed as Vocabulary).

n - noun, v - verb, adj.-adjective, adv. - adverb, prep. - preposition.

(This classification is given only for vocabulary accepted as Scots).

Sc.L. - Scots Law.

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1. For definition see p. 37. Other words listed were usually those which might have been regarded in the 18th century as Scotticisms, i.e. words which were being introduced into English from Scots during our period, those which seem to have been commoner in Scots than in English, and (with rare words) those found only in passages whose words were not studied in detail.



A- prefix of participle (I)

P. Acts 1706 (Plantation of Kirks) - Extracts are amissing;  
" 31.3.'23 - His grandfather is adying.

ABBREVIATE n. abstract Sc.L.

A 22.5.'46 - that the Abbreviate of the Laws against Profaneness be reprinted; SL 28.6.'10 - Ministers were asked if they had the Abbrevat of the Laws.

ACCORDIN (F) according

Inv. 29.11.'20 - accordin to the Law.

ACCORDS See as accords.

ACCRESCE v. accrue (O.E.D. has at least 5/7 Scots examples;  
D.O.S.T. gives as Scots to 19th c.)

C 16.7.'01 - the said Sums to accresce to the Ordinary Lords;  
CRB 22.3.'26 - good accressing to this poor countrey.

ACT v. enact ? (S.N.D. obs.; not in O.E.D.)

Elg. 6.4.'25 - Act the Church officers to put all pelinquents in the joggs (A single instance, perhaps erroneously punctuated)

ADDUCE v. to produce in proof. Sc.L.

Passim, e.g. C 20.7.'51 - Proof adduced; SL 22.6.'49 - witnesses adduced before this Session.

ADHERIN (F) adhering

Inv. 2.3.'09 (p. 60) - adherin to none else to be father.

\* ADJUDGER n. one who awards judicially (O.E.D. only 1832, but not in S.N.D.)

C 18.1.'15 - The Judge shall sign two Abbreviates, that the Adjudger may also have one; C 28.11.'44 - The Adjudgers before the Court of Session raised a Reduction before the Sheriff.

ADMINICLES n. corroboratory evidence.

P. Acts 1706 (Plantation of Kirks) Impowering the Lords upon such Evidents and Adminicles as they shall see Cause, to make up the Tenor of Decrets - - whereof Extracts are amissing.

ADMINICULATE v. support by corroboratory evidence. Sc.L.

P. 21.5.1703 - That Sir G.S. might Adminiculat his Commission by proving - -

ADMINISTRATE (F) administer. (O.E.D. has 2 examples before 1800, both Sc.) A. 8.3.1701 (Lords Supper) - that the Sacrament - - be more frequently Administrat; Elg. 17.9.1745 - administrating the sacrament, Inv. 23.4.1776 (p. 106) ibid.



\* ADMIRALTY (F) Admiralty

C. 10.11.1709 - High Court of Admiralty (P. 2.1.1707 - Admiralty)

\* ADVERT v. to give heed, pay attention to (In O.E.D., as English, though given in Hume's list of Scotticisms).

A. 20.5.1745 - Presbyteries - - to be strict in adverting that young men whom they licence - - be of good Report;

R. 12.7.1715 - The mortcloaths - - need to be adverted to.

ADVISE v. consider together, reconsider verdict. Sc.L.  
to hold consultation, consider judicially (O.E.D. has no English examples of this sense after 1641.)

A. 9.4.1706 - in matters of weight, these two committees may advise with one another; C. 28.7.1750 - The Lords having advised the Complaint - - find it proven; GU 4.5.1722 - He went out before advising of the probation or passing the sentence; Inv. 21.12.1756 (p. 221) - desires that the Dispositions - may be sent up to Edinburgh and advised; DB. 24.4.1734 - The Council having advised said Petition.

ADVOCATE n. Member of the Sc. Faculty of advocates.

Examples passim, as today.

ADVOCATION n. Calling of an action by a superior court. Sc.L.  
Bill of advocacy - written application for removal of action to higher court.

C. 20.6.1727 and passim.

AFF (F) off

M. 22.8.1718 (Accounts) Sixteen pence due the beddell aff the penalties.

AGAIN (F) against

C. MS. 23.11.'15 - again the said time; Car. MS. 9.4.'21 - to converse with the minister again the next Lords day.

AGAINST (I) drawing towards, near

R 20.3.1709 - Her time to bring forth would be against St. Bruck's day.

AGENT v. to act as agent

C 4.1.'51 - The Clerks Servants were discharged to agent.

AGWS (F) August

M. 3.8.'40

AIRT(H) n. point of compass, direction

M 25.8.-00 - He pleased for pardon with God, and expected it from no other airt; SL 30.1.'24 - breaches in windows in the east end (an exceeding cold wind blowing from that airth)



AITHER (F) either

P. MS 23.11.'06, Aber. 15.1.'27; SB 16.5.'02 (loyal oath)

ALL AND SUNDRY (I)

P. Acts 1705, II - To take Herrings in all and sundry Seas;  
R 18.3.'30 - to receive all and sundry collections;  
SL 24.9.'41 - decreet against all and sundry the Feuars.

ALLENERLY (allenary, allenderly) adv. only

GU 12.12.'15 (Library) - prohibition as to the students.  
allenerly; OD 20.11.'44 - under the Condition after-mentioned  
allenary; W 26.6.'20 - kept allenary for that use;  
GB 18.6.'30 - the money be applyed allenary for payment of  
principall sums.

ALLEDGANCE, alleadgance (F) allegation

AS - an alibi could easily be qualified if the Professor found  
any Use for such an Alledgance; CRB 7.3.'27 - hail reasons  
and alleadgances being read.

ALONE See lane

ALONGST (F) along

EU 8.11.'34 - inconveniences which their late Act seemed to  
carry alongst with it; SL 6.4.'03 - to goe alongst with the  
Session (i.e. agree with them); SB 7.2.'30 - went alongst  
with their carts.

ALS (F) as

EU 30.11.'38 - Mathematicks als well as the Magstrand Class;  
Aber. 21.12.'01 - also easily as; GB 3.6.'17 - als well as.

ALS (F) also (O.E.D. only to 16th c.)

C. MS. 25.12.'08; AB. 27.10.'15 - and also the provost reported.

AMAND n. fine Sc.L.

C 6.11.'40 - liable to pay an Amand of Forty Shillings.

AMERCIATE (F) fine, amerce (Only examples in O.E.D. are Scots)

C 12.7.'40 - amerciate him in the sum of Five Pounds;  
CRB 7.3.'27 - fyne and amerciate in

\* AMPLIACIOUN n. enlargement

CRB 24.12.'19 - ampliacion of the contract

ANE (F) a.

GU 8.3.'04 - ane representation; H.27.10'14 - ane register;  
GB 1.1.'15 - ane halfe



ANE (F) an

C.MS. 23.11.'15 - one act, Inv. 12.6.'64 (p. 153) - one allowance;  
SB 16.6.'30 - one entry.

ANE (F) one

EU 30.11.'38 - there shall be one fixed term for conferring the Degree; Aber. 22.7.'31 - One of the ministers; GB 28.3.'15 - one of the most considerable merchants.

ANENT prep. with regard to, concerning

Passim, as at present; also theranent: e.g. A.B. 21.9.1742 - to be communed with thereanent.

\* ANNATE

A. 17.5.1745 - the rates due out of - - the Annates in their Bounds.

ANNUAL n. yearly payment. Sc.L.

G.U. Deed 2.9.1706 - the few dutie or ground annuell.  
(Passim, as today)

ANNUALRENT n. interest. S.N.D. Not in O.E.D.

P.Acts 1707 XV. - Such as got Allowance from the Annualrents of the first Moiety - - shall only have the Interest from the first of August; C. 14.7.1741 - One thousand Merks and Annualrent thereof from Whitsunday. Examples passim.

APPEARAND (F) apparent. S.N.D. (Older Scots)

P. 21.3.1703 - He is not appearand Heir; R.B. 7.1.1700 - apeirand air.

\* APPOSITION These constructions are common in the first quarter of the century, but also occur in 18th c. legal English.

P.Acts 1705. V - The Cowper Packer shall be lyable;  
CD. 28.11.1744 (p. 12) a Security was to be granted to the Person Advancer of the Money C.R.B. 5.7.1717 - all manner of persons inhabitants of the free burrows.

APPRISE v. estimate the worth of, value. Sc.L.

C.D. 25.1.1745 - Baillie K. - - had a right to a Wadset - - his Authors having apprised it. G.B. 13.4.1716 - rid kaill apprysed to sixtoin shilling Scots. D.B. 24.11.1719 - If the poinds be not relived - - the Magistrats shall order the same to be apprized and the Collector to be payed.

APPRIZER n. one who apprises.

C. 6.3.1748 (Fees) The Officer for himself, Witnesses and Apprizers, to be paid.



ARBITRAL adj. pertaining to arbiters. Chiefly Sc.L.

C.D. 28.11.1744 - The Arbiter ranked the Adjudgers - - The Adjudgers - - attempted to set aside the Decreet-arbitral.

ARRESTMENT n. Action of apprehending by legal authority. Sc.L.

C.D. 19.12.1744 (p. 31) - and passim.

\* ART v. to direct.

Pittenweem Burgh (M.S.) 23.8.1716 - speak to Mr. S. that he may art them to a good schoolmaster.

ART AND PART (I) participating in, accessory. Sc.L.  
(Most O.E.D. examples are Scots)

C 6.7.'39 - guilty, Art and part, of the said Falsification

AS ACCORDS (I) according to the usual legal procedure (Not in O.E.D., though very common in Scots legal phraseology.  
D.O.S.T. has one example)

A 25.5.'30 (Appeals) - reserving all other Grounds of Declinature as accords; Inv. 21.1.'18 (p. 146) - punished according to the degrees of their scandals as accords;  
RB 18.9.'04 - retoured, infet and seised as accords of law

ASSOILZIE (F) assoil Sc.L.

CD 28.11.'44 - The Commissaries found the Sums belonging to the Defender, and assolizied; Mel 14.3.'31 - The Session, finding nothing proven, were of opinion that they should be called in and assolizied.

ASTRICTION n. obligation to have grain ground at a particular mill. Sc.L.

CD 4.1.'50 - This is no Mill of a Barony, which presumes Astriction .

ASTRICT v. limit to one specified mill

SB 12.1.'31 - Inhabitants are thirled and astricted to the touns milns.

AT inquire at someone, ask at (I)

A 22.5.'46 (Rebellion) - Presbyteries inquire concerning this at ministers; Inv. 18.6.'41 (p. 270) - The Treasurer being asked at;

\* malice at someone (Not in O.E.D.: angry at and hatred at are in Beattie)

W 24.2.'38 - Mrs. McKie bore ill-will and malice at him

ATTEMPS (F) attempts

RB 26.10.'16



ATTOUR prep. & adv. - over, above

C 11.11.'08 - declared incapable...attour refounding Damnage;  
SL 5.8.'31 - penalty...attour performance; CRB. 2.5.'38 - ibid.  
by and attour - See by

AUCHLET n. meal measure, an eighth of a boll.

M. 12.5.'29 - price of one auchlet of meal.

AUGMENTATION n. Increase of ministers' stipends by legal procedure. Sc.L.

A. 17.5.1750 - Application to Parliament for an Augmentation to Ministers' Stipends; S.L. 27.5.1725 - Contract for Augmentation of our Ministers Stipends out of the - - Impost upon ale.

AVISANDUM - private consideration outside court. Sc.L. (C.F. advise)

C. 20.11.1711 - the Ordinary may give his Interloquitor or make Avisandum; W. 19.9.1723 (p. 321) They take his contumacy under an avisandum to the next; ibid. 5.12.1723 - They take it to avisandum the time he shall appeal for sealing ordinances.

AWAYGOING n. out-going of a tenant.

H. 30.7.1711 (p. 86) at his awaygoing from the bounds.

AY AND WHILE (I) until

P.Acts 1707 XVI (p.72) - Increase of the Customs - - ay and while payment of the publick Debts; GU 2.5.1726 - ay and while the said persons shall be reimbursed; C. 9.2.1750 - to detain him ay and while he shall be liberate by Order of this Court; R. 23.4.1700 - to enjoy all the casualties - - ay and quhill there be a new session clerk chosen; C.R.B. 9.7.1717 - to keep the saids faulty skins ay and while the penalties - - be payed.

AY AND UNTIL (anglicization of above)

Also common: C. 23.1.1745 - ay and until the Petitioner is infeft.

B

BAILIE n. Official representing baron or king in burgh of barony of regality;

C. 18.3.1748 (Valuations) - Heritable Office of Bailie;  
H. 10.1.1717 - given up to ye bailie of regality - - to censure him consignly; H. July, 1700 (p. 20) - The Regall baillie.



\* BAILIE n. Office-bearer in Town Council.

Passim, as today. (This was reckoned as a title; the previous entry as an office) (1)

\* BAILIFF - another form of either of the preceding.

Elgin Presbytery 11.9.1716 - bailife; ibid. 14.9.1714 - bailives.

BAILIERY n. District under a bailie of regality.

C. 18.3.1748 (Valuations - Lauderdale) - Heritable Office of Bailie and Jurisdiction of the Bailiery of Lauderdale.

BAILZIE n. (F) - Alternative form of bailie (2nd entry) above.

E.U. 31.1.1736 - Meeting - - in the presence of Bailzie Blackwood.

BAIRN n. child

C.D. 23.1.1745 (p.55) - The Relict's and Bairns-part; (ibid. - Neither Relict nor Children); H. 1.3.1713 - causing crowds of bairns to follow them; G.B. 14.9.1716 - still-born bairns.

BAJAN n. freshman at Scots universities

G.U. 6.11.1712 - The first year they are to attend in the Bajan Classe.

BAND (F) bond, agreement, covenant.

H. 17.12.1700 - the hundred pound resting to the Session upon ye band granted by R. and P. Elliots; R.B. 26.10.1716 - to subscribe ane formall band.

BAND n. stone that passes through a wall from side to side, especially in drystone walls.

S.B. 24.1.1702 - taikie down the pends (of the steeple, to see) whither the walls be of good band or not.

\* BARK n. dirt? (Jamieson gives to barken - to clot, and the phrase, barkit wi' dirt) (or connected with bark - to tan - D.O.S.T.?)

G.B. 1.6.1715 - lay any bark, filth or dung on the touns ground.

BARONY n. Freehold estate (O.E.D.)

C.D. 4.1.1750 - This is no Mill of a Barony, which presumes Astriction; G.B. 6.4.1700 - the burghs of barronie and regality.



BAXTER (F) baker

C 27.2.'36 - Wheat bouted and backed at the Baxters;  
Inv. 21.4.'52 (p. 259) - D.C., Baxter; DB. 29.7.'15 - Baxter Trade

BE (F) by  
Passim

BE continuous tenses (I) (None of these are in O.E.D., and some are mentioned by Beattie and Sinclair as Scotticisms).

A 13.4.'06 - appoints the Commission to be assistant to the ministers; ibid. 6.5.'15 - (Address to the King) We shall not be wanting in using our outmost endeavours; C 25.6.'17 - The Lords are hopeful that --- ; GU 19.11.'23 - were in hopes of getting; W. 16.10.'01 - recommend it to members to be thinking who may be fit; ibid. 19.9.'14 - This would have been about twelve a clock (i.e. this probably was); SL 30.6.'15 - being in hopes that the masters would look; CRB 7.7.'27 - we are in hopes to hear; ibid. 6.7.'28 - we are hopefull.

BENORTH, etc. (I) - to the north of

A.B. 27.6.1726 - the seaside benorth this place; A. 27.3.1704 - (Bursaries) - Presbyteries be-South Tay; H. 27.10.1717 - the loft bewest the church door.

BEADLE n. church officer

Elg. 13.5.1740 - The Beadles shall have annually for taking up the list of people and calling them to examination - - 83; and passim.

BEAR n. barley, especially the coarse variety cultivated in the north.

P.Acts 1706 (Ratifying the Union) - That the Bear of Scotland have the same Rewards as Barley; Elg. 23.3.1736 - winnowing barley bear; G.B. 6.4.1700 - tuo pennies on the pint as to all ale and bear.

BEDDAL n. alternative form of beadle. Passim,

e.g.W. 29.11.1731 - beddal and kirk officer.

BEHOVE (as verb used personally (I)

C.D. 20.11.1744 - The Validity - - behoved to depend on the Death ---  
S.L. 1.4.1735 - the nails - - behoved to be cut off with a file;  
M. 3.10.1718 - He behoved to commun with W.McC.

\* BESTIAL n. cattle, flocks (In Jamieson)

G.B. 11.8.1716 - for killing of his bestiall; ibid. 29.9.1716 - cattell and bestiall.



\* BETWIXT prep. between (also English)

This was the general use in the records, where the word between was extremely rare. Between was recorded, however, in W. 16.10.1701, and occasionally thereafter. The form betuext occurred in Car. 2.8.1713.

BETWIXT AND (I) - between the present and (a time specified)

E.U. 12.12.1737 - to report betwixt and the first of January;  
G.U. 29.10.1705 - Mr. R. shall be admitted - - at or betwixt  
Oct. tenth; S.L. 20.1.1744 - that all strangers do remove - -  
betwixt and Friday next; M. 25.8.1700 - to prepare his penalty  
betwix and the next Session; R.B. 6.10.1746 - betwixt and the  
1st of November next; c.f. Car. 12.11.1721 - to converse with  
J. and T. Smith's between and the next Lords day.

BIG v. build

Car. 15.10.1721 - to help the bigging a brig;  
G.B. 19.6.1716 - take down the burnt turnpike - - and big  
and fill up the doors and windows thereof.

BIGGING n. building

A.U. Bequest 1703 - all and haill the tounes and lands of  
Belmad - - with the houses, biggings, yairds - - and pertinents

BIRLINE kind of boat. According to O.E.D. a large barge or rowing  
boat used in the Western Isles.

P. Acts 1705 VII (p. 14) - two Birlines to be kept upon the  
West Coast for preventing the Importation of Irish Victual;  
P. 9.11.1706 - One Months Cess given for the three Friggots and  
two Birlings will not outreik and maintain them.

BISMAR n. Instrument for weighing

C. 13.2.1728 - to try the Weight by a Bismar.

\* BLEW GOWNS licensed beggars

W. Accounts 1732 (p. 433) to 3 blew gowns - 6/- (and passin in  
W. Accounts)

\* BLUNDERED WITH - ? (Not traced in any dictionary)

H. 15.8.1700 - he was blundered with thift.

BODE n. offer, bid (In O.E.D., but the only examples 1400-1800 are  
Scots).

S.B. 21.1.1731 - any person who shall offer for the said house  
- - to throw in half a crown with their bode.

\* BODY OF THE CHURCH. In O.E.D. as English, with examples to 1712.

W. 10.2.1731 - to appear in the body of the Church next Lords day.



BOLL n. a dry measure which varied according to district.  
Examples passim.

BOT (F) - but

M. 26.3.1721 - The thing being bot secretly surmized, the Session thinks not fit to process her.

BOUNDS n. a district enclosed within certain boundaries

P. Acts 1705 II - It shall be lawful to the Sheriffs, Baillies of Regalities, and the Magistrates of Burghs - - to visit the curing and packing of Herring in their respective bounds;  
W. 20.12.1716 - removed from this bounds; G.B. 28.3.1715 - J.P. - - being desirous to enlarge his bounds.

BOUT v. - to sift flour,

C. 27.2.1736 - wheat be ground, bouted and backed;

BOWKY (F) - bulky

W. 12.9.1714 - A. looked bowky about the henchies as one with child.

BRAE n. hill

S.L. 27.12.1753 (p. 69) - the Trees at ye foot of ye Brae;  
G.B. 29.6.1717 - the said brae.

BRA(W) adj. fine, worthy

W. 10.3.1716 - a bra wark; M. 27.10.1723 - His mother - - seeing them in an unseemly posture cryed out - - That is brave worke.

BRECKAN (F) - bracken

M. 3.10.1718 - As many breckans as will thatch it,

BRIG (F) - bridge

Car. 15.10.1721 - to help the bigging a brig.

BROAD (F) board

S.L. 14.3.1734 - To shutt up the high window - - and to cause put a broad on the outside.

BRODD v. prick, pierce

C. 13.2.1728 - brodding of butchery Meat.

BROW v. brew

P. 4.1.1707 - Ale to be Brown and vended; W.13.4.1740 - having a fire on in order to brow; G.B. 6.4.1700 - ale and bear browen

BRUGH (F) burgh

Inv. 20.9.1774 (p. 223) Funds of this Brugh; DB. 5.8.1728.



BRUIK v. to have the use of. Sc.L.

C. 25.6.1717 (Memorial) - - - shall for the Space of two Years, bruik and occupy their Possessions without Payment of any Rent; Inv. 25.3.1718 (p. 82) - his Brother did peaceably bruck, Injoy, and possess a Few; H.27.10.1714 - brook and possess.

BRUNT (F) burnt

A.U. 1716 (Faculty Minute) - to see the duke of Brunswick brunt in effigy; Elg. 29.9.1702.

BUIRD v. (F) board

Burgh Cupar - MS 11.11.1706 - inhabitants sustained benefit by the buirding of Gentlemen.

BUND (F) - bond

A.B. 10.4.1706 - the thesaurer shall grant bund.

BURGH (F) - Scots form of English borough.

Examples passim (Borough occasionally passim)  
Other forms - see brugh and burrow.

BURG(H)ER adj. - of the burgh. (O.E.D. gives first example of adj. from Scott)

A.B. 29.11.1710 - the burger oath.

BURN n. stream, brook. (O.E.D. gives as now chiefly north, and 5/6 examples after 1500 are Scots or northern English)

Examples passim. e.g. C.D. 12.1.1750 - a Mill, for serving which he had to divert Part of a Burn, which used to fall into the Water betwixt their Dams.

BURROW (F) - alternative form of burgh. (The earlier distinction - sing. - burgh, adj. or pl.n. 'burrows, is not rigid in our time, though C.R.B. still continues to make the distinction frequently.)

P. Acts 1705 - VII (p. 12) - Shires and Burrows; W.21.7.1708 - Valuation of the burgh and burrow land; ibid. the borrow land; R.B. 7.5.1734 - a Commissioner for the said Burgh to meet with the Commissioners of the other Burrows; ibid. - The pre-sideing Burrow of the district.

BURSAR n. holder of bursary

Passim, as at present.

BURSARY n. exhibition, scholarship, award for maintenance of student.

Passim, as at present.



BURSE n. - alternative form of bursary; fund to provide bursaries;  
A.U. Bequest, 1724 - maintenance of one bursar - - the said  
burse ; Car. 3.1.1720 - the presbytery burse for the year.

BUT prep. - without. Now only in the phrase but prejudice to.  
C. 28.12.1727 - the same to continue in Force - - but  
Prejudice to them to make a new act, if they shall think fit.  
Examples passim.

BY AND ATTOUR (I) over and above

P. Acts 1705 II (p.4) (permission to use) any Mark by and  
attour the Mark of the Port; W. 22.12.1726 - (Overture by  
Presbytery) - by and attour the said penalty;

BYGONE adj. past (O.E.D. - frequently Scots)

C. 20.2.1741 - the said Day being bygone; Inv. 1.3.1764  
(p.103) - the bad condition of the dykes for some years bygone;  
C.R.B. 7.7.1715 - the bygone missive dues resting.

BYGONES n. from above - past matters, often past dues or payments.

G.U. Deed 21.4.1722 - his Majesty granted - - all and hail  
the bygoners of the said salary - - from the commencement  
of the said grant; W. 22.11.1726 (p. 374) - to pass bygons,  
and exhort them to forgiveness.

BYPAST adv. - past (O.E.D. - frequently Scots)

G.U. Deed 21.4.1722 - the nineteenth day of September last  
bypast; H. 20.1.1712 - fast for - - a happy Issue to these  
bypast bloody wars; Inv. 16.9.1729 (p. 237) - J.C. has been  
in prison these two years bypast.

## C

\* CADUCIARY adj. - subject to escheat or lapse (O.E.D. - first  
example 1757, is Scots)

C.D. 20.11.1744 - (quoting bond) My Succession may be  
rendered precarious or caduciary.

CAISAY (F) causeway.

Inv. 2.11.1708 (p. 50) - The vennial - - be cauld for the  
better accommodation of the inhabitants.

CANDLEMASS n. and adj. (I) 2nd Feb. (As date, last English  
example in O.E.D. is 1631; as adj. or as quarter-day,  
O.E.D. gives as Scots).

C. 18.2.1732 - Stent for three years, commencing from Candlemas  
last; Mel. 12.2.1729 - to be paid about the Candelmass time;  
Examples passim.



CAPTION n. arrest by judicial process. So.L.

C. 18.7.1750 - incarcerate in the Tolbooth by Caption.

CARROCK n. shinty, stick used in shinty

Kirkcaldy K.S. - MS. 28.8.1705 - discharged from playing with the carrock on the streets.

CARSE (F) cress

W. 27.4.1735 - no herbs but well carses.

\* CASS v. to make void, annul.

G.B. 12.4.1715 - rescind, cass and annul any former exceptions.

CAST v. to cut peats, to dig a ditch

M. 22.5.1709 - at the casting of the peats; Mel. 9.5.1736 - J.C. did on a Sabbath morning cast divots; R.B. 6.10.1746 - to cast a sufficient ditch.

CAST UP - to turn up, come up accidentally

Mel. 23.3.1735 - nothing having cast up but that she accuses him and he accuses her.

CASUALTIES, CASUALTIES n. incidental payments or emoluments. So.L.

C. 2.11.1748 - the Office - - with the hails Fees, Casualties, Emoluments, Duties and Privileges thereto belonging;

M. 22.6.1733 - He is to have the ordinary benefice and casualties that his predecessors had.

CATT-BANDS n. chains for throwing across street in time of siege

A.B. 17.9.1715 - to cause put the town in posture of defence - - and for that end to - - putt on iron cattbands.

CAUSE (do something) (I)

Passim, e.g. A. 17.5.1731 - that Ministers cause intimate the Act.

CAUTION n. Security So.L.

Passim, e.g. G.U. 19.9.1727 - The Factor shall find sufficient caution for his management.

\* CAUTIONARY adj. held in pledge, (O.E.D. - Now chiefly Hist. or Sc. No 18th c. example, but one 1829, English).

C.D. 9.11.1744 - The Creditor receiving this Cautionary Security.



CAUTIONER n. person acting as surety. Sc.L.

Passim, e.g. C. 13.2.1730 - In the Bond of Cautionry for such Factor, he and his Cautioner shall be bound conjunctly and severally - - for the said Factor's observing the Rules.  
Car. 10.3.1718 - cautioner.

CAUTIONRY n. giving of security

C. - as above; Mel. 22.8.1725 - a loan - - upon sufficient cautionary.

CERTIFICATION n. notice to a party of what is demanded of him, certifying him of the penalty of non-compliance. Sc.L.

P. Acts 1705 I. under the Penalty and Certification above-mentioned; W. 1.1.1731 (Presbytery extract) - He was induced by his masters positive peremptor certification; R.B. 6.10.1746 - under the like certification.

with certification (I) Passim, e.g. C.23.2.1739 - to transport him to one of His Majesty's Plantations; with Certification that in case he return - - he shall be punished; A.S. (p.6-7) He was warned to attend - - with Certification.

CERTIFY v. to give certification. (In O.E.D. only with Amer. example; in D.O.S.T. to 1644)

Passim, e.g. O. 20.11.1740 - Certifying all Persons concerned, That after the first Day of December the Lords will not read any such Bills.

CERTIORATE v. give formal notice. (In O.E.D., but not between 1637 and 1820; in D.O.S.T., common in the legal records)

C. 25.11.1738 - That all Persons having Interest may be certiorate of the Causes to be called - - the Hand-Rolls shall be affixed on the Wall of the Outter-house;  
C.R.B. 3.9.1720 - similarly.

CESS n. land tax.

Passim, e.g. C. 18.2.1732 - free from all Stents and Impositions within the Town of Edinburgh, except the Cess, when imposed by Law.

\* CESS v. to tax, assess

Inv. 27.2.1750 (p. 101) - The Overture anent cessing each pew - - in a shilling sterling.

CHALDER n. dry measure of capacity equal to 16 bolls of corn

G.U. 18.10.1705 - The professor - - shall have the right to his salary of seven chalders of victual and one thousand merks money; S.L. 28.6.1710 (p. 22) and S.B. 21.12.1730, similarly.



CHALLENGE v. reprove, find fault with, call to account

Aber. 16.8.1702 (p. 109) The Minister represented -- that the Presbytry -- did challenge him for not taking notice of such abuses.

CHAMBERLAND (F) chamberlain

S.L. 19.12.1700 - ye Master of B's Chamberland.

CHAPELAND (F) chaplain

S.L. 17.3.1709 - Governours of youth and Chapelands

CHIEL (F) child

M. 14.9.1740 - M.B. reported to be with chiel.

CHIST (F) chest, coffin (anglicized form of Sc. kist)

S.L. 5.1. 1721 - They found the chist in the grave but the corps away; R.B. 21.11.1746 - The Toun's Charter Chist.

CHOISE (F) choose

G.U. Comm. 5.11.1717 - The Rector may also choise a -- Vice-Rector; M. 25.8.1700 - such as they may choise; G.B. 16.2.1716 - to chuse commissioners -- to elect and choyce and burges.

CHOP (F) shop

S.L. 27.3.1712 - to advance the said Shop -- in a lyne with the timber and ston chops.

CHOPMAN (F) shopman

S.B. 7.11.1715 - J. McF., chopman.

CHOPIN n. measure, a Scots half-pint or an English quart.

H. 30.7.1711 - pudor plate -- bartered for a Chappin stoup; Mel. 13.9.1730 - 4 chopin flagons.

\* CHRISTMES Christmas (similar in construction to Saturday's night, etc.)

A.B. 23.10.1700 - That the masters give due attendance the tyme of Christmes.

CIRCUMLOCUTION (I) See be and forthcoming.

CLACHEN n. hamlet

C.R.B. 9.7.1724 - the town of Tarbert and clachen of Kilhainell.

CLAITH (F) cloth

Car. 11.4.1700 - Mortelaiths.



CLAMANT adj. urgent

S.L. 18.4.1717 - These (Grievances) seem to be so clamant as to require your special regard.

CLAMPER v. to make a clattering noise, fight.

M. 14.3.1700 - The Session being informed of his clamping, cursing and swearing in Minigoff the last fair day - -

CLAUGHAN n. probably a use of the Gaelic word for stepping-stones.

R. 15.11.1721 (p.364) - The broken claughans hindring people's attendance on the ordinance in stormie and especially rainy weather, the Session - - to apply to the magistrates anent the claughans; R.B. 6.10.1746 - to repair the Claughans.

CLEANG (F) to clean.

G.B. 16.3.1700 - to cleang, muck and keep clean the wells.

≠ CLED IRON ?

G.B. 9.10.1717 - had sold the touns old iron - - fourty five stone cled iron at 3 shillings sterling the stone.

CLEIK n. hook.

R. 3.12.1700 - to make a good strong common chist - - with all the iron bands and cleiks and other furniture requisite for the same.

CLESP (F) clasp.

W. 1.6.1740 - a black stook with clesps.

CLOSE n. passage-way, entry to tenement house.

G.U. Accounts 1723 - a Close of houses back and fore lying upon the High Street; S.L. 10.3.1750 - See that no strangers be begging in the Streets and Closes; S.B. 2.1.1730 - (tenants) being oblidge to - - keep clean their proportions of the stair and closs.

CLOSS adj. constant.

M. 21.4.1700 - J. McT - - persisted in a closs denyall.

CLOUR v. to raise lumps with a blow, bash, dint.

Inv. 22.7.1794 (p. 91) - The Cups lent out - - were returned much injured and cloured.

COBLE n. Short, flat-bottomed rowing-boat for crossing rivers.

S.E. 7.11.1715 - the persons ferried at the coble.

COGNITION n. knowledge, judicial investigation. Sc.L.

G.B. 2.2.1717 - remitt to the magistrates to - - take cognition and knowledge of the case.

COGNOSCE v. investigate judicially. Sc.L.

A. 15.4.1706 - authorises their saids commissioners to cognosce and finally determine in every matter referred; M. 16.5.1731 - The minister - - had an answer from Mr. C - - which the Session is to cognosce their next meeting; G.B. 26.8.1715 - skilled men to visit the walls and cognosce on the insufficiency.

\* COGNOSCIBLE adj. competent to be cognosced.

Journal of the Commissioners for Union, p. 66 - That no Causes in the Kingdom of Scotland be Cognoscible by the Courts of Chancery.

\* COLLOPS n. meat cut into small pieces. (H.E.D. gives as local, with minced collops as Scots.)

W. 27.4.1724 - threatened to cutt W.S. all in collops.

\* COLOGUE n. colleague. (Not traced.)

Inv. 3.9.1728 (p. 97) - application being made to him and his cologue.

Tuesday COME twenty days, etc. (O.E.D. gives as English to 1724, and Scots thereafter).

S.L. 24.10.1734 - to meet with E.C. - - Wednesday come 8 days.

COMMISSAR n. and adj. (F) commissary.

C. 21.1.1737 - Commissar-books; W. 9.5.1706 - Commissar of Wigtown; (G.U. 19.10.1703 - Commissary).

COMMISSARIOT n. district under Commissary Clerk. Sc.L.

C. 15.12.1739 - In case of the Death of Commissaries, it had been the Practice of Parties within the vacant Commissariot - -

\* COMMON GOOD - public property held by the magistrates for the good of the community.

A.B. 17.9.1715 - to deburse - - what money shall be requisite - - out of the common good of the burgh.

\* COMMONTY n. Common land.

G.R.B. 5.7.1717 - the said burgh by their charter have a large commonty annexed to it.

COMPEAR to appear in court or at a formal assembly. Sc.L.

Passim.



COMPEARANCE n. appearance as above.

Passim, e.g. G.U. 6.4.1713 - Though he was 3 times called he did not compear, though the faculty waited near two hours for his compearance.

COMPETE v. to strive, enter into competition. (O.E.D. given as in occasional use in 17th c., but in 1824 regarded as Scots or American. Hume, Mitchell and Beattie all include compete in their lists of Scotticisms.) The 18th c. Scots ucon seems to be largely legal.

C. 23.11.1711 - If any Person Summoned - - suffer the Dearest of Ranking to go out without producing and compeating upon his Interest, the Decreet shall not the less stand good;

A. 14.5.1715 - Patrons competing for the Right of Presentation in the same Parish. (Toleration).

COMPETITION n. content So.L.

C. 25.6.1717 (Memorial) Claims - - are so many - - that they cannot possibly be otherwise judged than - - as they are put in Opposition and Competition among themselves; A.MS. 11.4.1706 - Competition of Calls.

COMPETITOR n. person taking part in competition.

C. 31.7.1717 - In Competitions, a Competitor may extract his own Preference.

COMPLAIN ON (I) Mel. 1.4.1733 - Mr. Gavin Elliot - - complains on N.B. also A.B. 25.10.1700.

COMPLAINER (F) complainant, plaintiff. So.L.

Passim. Also M. 17.8.1700 - complainer.

\* COMPLIMENT n. present. Given as Scotticism by Hume, Sinclair and Mitchell, but O.E.D. has English examples.

Examples passim, e.g. S.L. 21.1.1724 - having given to the Session a complement of six new Russia Leather Chairs; also frequently in the letters - e.g. Croft Dickinson - Two Students, 26.5.1716 - A Complement to the Regent for hat and gown (given on graduation).

\* COMPLEMENT v. to give a present.

Inv. 23.8.1720 (p. 196) - Mr. F complimented the Library with a new donation of books.

COMPLIANT (F) complaint.

M. 14.7.1700.

COMPONE (F) compound with debtors.

C. 31.7.1717 - to compone or buy in Debts.



COMPULSITOR n. compulsory instrument, act or proceeding. Sc.L.

C. 13.7.1739 - The like summar Compulsitors shall be awarded as for Expenses of printing Minutes.

CONDEMN v. to close or block up a door or window. (O.E.D. gives English, but the only example before 1850 is Scots. Also in Jamieson.)

S.L. 17.12.1722 - The building up and condemning of the doors.

CONDESCEND v. specify.

Passim, e.g. G.U. 25.4.1722 - He had come from a room in the college, which room he refused, when required, to condescend upon.

CONDESCEND ON v. agree.

A. 15.2.1700 - The Commission will acquaint you - - of what may be further condescended on for your encouragement.

CONDESCENDANCE n. specification of particulars. Sc.L.

G.U. 15.5.1728 (p. 444) - The Professor gave in - - a particular condescendence of the articles of error where-with he is charged.

CONDING (F) condign

Kirkcaldy K.S. - M.S. - 28.8.1705 - scholars condignly punished.

CONFIDENT n. man of business, person entrusted with management of confidential affairs. Sc.L.

R. 11.1.1722 - A letter should be sent - - to some confident and trustee at London.

CONFORM adv. (F) in conformity (to), in accordance (with).

Passim. e.g. A.B. 27.4.1725 - conform to the act, there had been meetings; also G.U. 26.12.1727 - The right - - confirmed by an act upon his admission - - and thirteen years' possession conform is plainly encroached upon. C. 23.2.1740 - conform.

CONJUNCT adj. (F) conjoint.

Passim. also conjunctly.

CONSIGN v. to deposit money as a pledge, or pending a trial. Sc.L.

G.U. 22.6.1725 (Library) The person borrowing any book shall be obliged to consign the price of it - - in the hands of the Library-keeper; C. 18.2.1747 - the Sheriff-Clerk to deliver up to the Pursuer the forty Pounds Scots consigned by him.



CONSIGNATION n. depositing of pledge, or disputed money. Sc.L.

Passim, e.g. R. 15.1.1702 - Forasmuch as J.G. and M.N.K were booked - - and proclaimed - - but have not yet married, therefor the Session appoints the two dollars of consignment to be forfeited.

\* CONSTITUENTS - those who elect another to a public office. (A wider use than that of modern English was found in several K.S. instances.)

H. 16.2.1724 - (The Session) have lost through their not lifting the annual rents, and they cannot answer to their constituents.

CONTEMP (F) contempt.

H. 27.9.1704. - contemp of authority.

CONTEIN (F) contain. (Given as Sc. Form in S.H.D.)

A.E. 4.1.1710 - conteinit.

CONTIGUE (F) contiguous

C.D. 7.12.1744 - small parcels of lyand, lying contigue.

CONTRAIR (F) contrary.

Passim, also do in the contrair (P. Acts 1705, II).  
(Contrary G.U. 7.2.1702 and passim.)

CONVENE v. meet. (The transitive verb is English)

Passim, e.g. A. 8.5.1746 - the ministers - - did convene in the Assembly-house.

CONVENER n. O.E.D. gives as "One officially appointed to summon the meetings of a committee. Chiefly Scots", but in these records the Convener is rather a leading official and probably chairman, a sense not in O.E.D.

Passim, e.g. S.L. 5.8.1731 - Convener of the Incorporations of trades (listed along with the Master of the Shipmasters, Treasurer of the Trafecquers, etc. as the leading official of his group.)

\* CONVOCATE v. assemble. (In O.E.D., but 18th and 19th c. examples are Scots).

D.B. 10.3.1716 - to convocate and assemble the Burgesses.

\* CONVOY v. conduct, escort. (English use only military).

G.B. 27.9.1717 - no person should ride (at public expense) in convoying any person from or to the town.

COOT n. ankle.

W. 22.10.1721 - He let blood of her coots.

CORDINER (F) cordwainer, shoemaker.

Passim in Burghs and K.S., as trade.

CORDICIDERON n. lemon peel.

S.B. 23.11.1700 - one pound of cordicideron and orange peel.

COUNT WITH (I) settle accounts with.

W. 18.7.1731 - to count with their treasurer.

COUPER (F) cooper.

Passim in local records, e.g. Inv. 24.12.1728 (p.85) -  
Vacancy given to the Wrights and Coupers.

COUP v. to overturn, upset.

S.L. 13.9.1709 - I.W. rebuked for suffering boyes to go up  
to ye place where the Bells hangs and for coupling the Bells.

COUPLE n. one of pairs of sloping rafters which support roof.

Aber. 15.6.1702 - repair that part of the Church - - and  
put up nyn new couples.

CRAIG n. neck.

C. 24.1.1736 - Sale of Flesh - - Craigs or Necks.

\* CRAIG n. rock

G.B. 14.6.1717 - the craig is wrought only in parts where it  
is easiest to work.

CRAIGMEN n. quarrymen (from craig)

G.B. 7.3.1745 - the whin craig men.

CREEL n. large wicker basket.

S.L. 26.4.1723 - Foundling to be provided of a oriell or  
basket and a shilling to buy wares.

CREEPLE (F) cripple (D.O.S.T.)

H. 19.9.1721 - hiring horse for taking away of creeples.

CRUELS n. scrofula.

M. 17.12.1703 - Drogs for a boy deseased with the cruels.

\* CUT measure of wool.

C.R.B. 6.7.1721 - three cuts to the hank.

\* CYLE v. to wainscot, panel (cf. O.E.D. ceil)

Elgin Presb. 16.1.1735 - for cieling the church of Elgin;  
G.B. 22.7.1715 - the cyleing, sarking, whytning and plaistering  
and other work in the Church.



D

DAIL, DALE (F) deal, plank, wood.

R. 3.12.1700 - chist or double dales; G.B. 28.3.1715 - a daill front (to shops).

DAMAGE (F) damage.

Passim (both legal and concrete uses) (Damage C. 27.12.1709 etc.)

DASK (F) desk, pew.

Inv. 5.10.1702 - to sett up deals above their seat for pre-serving their Dask from the filth of the houll which frequently sits above them; A.B. 17.1.1700 - building one pew dask.

DEAL v. discuss (with) (O.E.D. to 1625 and then Bishop Burnett; D.O.S.T.)

K.S. passim, e.g. H. 26.9.1714 - The minister - - has dealt with Mr. L. to supply this place with sermon; also W. 24.3.1706 - Her conscience was dealt with; ibid. 16.3.1755 - no person knew what dealt with her.

# DEBITOR - debtor (Common in 17th c. English and O.E.D. has one 18th c. example.)

Scots examples passim.

DEBURSE (F) disburse.

Passim. (Disburse - Car. 1.2.1700, etc.)

DEBURSEMENT (F) disbursement.

Passim.

DECERN v. (F) decree. Sc.L.

Passim.

DECERNITURE n. court decree. Sc.L.

C. 25.7.1740 - a Decerniture of the Justices of the Peace;  
S.L. 6.12.1759 (p. 73) - Extract of a decret of Declarator - -  
The Tenor of the Decerniture follows;

DECLARATOR n. legal declaration of court. Sc.L.

Passim.

DECLINATURE n. plea declining to accept the jurisdiction of a court.  
Sc.L.

A. 25.5.1730 (Appeals) Members of an Inferior Court from which an Appeal is brought shall not be excluded from judging - -  
reserving all other Grounds of Declinature as Accords.

DECREET (F) n. decree. Sc.L.

Passim.



DEDUCE (F) deduct.

Passim. (deduct - Elg. 23.6.1719).

DEFAIK v. deduct, give rebate.

Mel. 31.12.1733 - balance defaulted from the sum.

DEFALCATION n. deduction, rebate. (D.O.S.T.; not in O.E.D. in this sense).

G.U. Deed 21.4.1722 - In case the annualrent -- may be diminished, That the defalcation and diminution -- shall fall proportionately upon the Professors; R.B. 21.11.1746 - craving a defalcation (of Tack duty).

DEFENDER (F) defendant. Sc.L.

Passim, especially in C. and A. and C.R.B. (Defendant in A.S. p. 11-13).

DEFICIENT n. defaulter. (D.O.S.T.; O.E.D. examples are 1697 - Amer. and 1719 - Scots.)

A. 12.5.1732 - deficiencies yet to pay in; Aber. 24.11.1751 - Several Heritors had refused to pay -- Sheriff Substitute to prepare a list of the deficiencies; Also D.B. 24.11.1719.

DEFORCE v. prevent an officer of the law from the exercise of his duty. Sc.L.

W. 3.8.1707 - a warrant -- delivered to his officer, who was deforced in the execution thereof.

\* DEFUNCT adj. and n. dead; dead person. (In O.E.D., but Hume and Mitchell give as Scotticism).

Examples passim.

DELATE v. to denounce, report to authority.

Passim.

DELATION n. accusation, denunciation.

A. 16.4.1706 (Libraries) - Commission to receive any delations or references that shall be made to them -- in matters of schism and disorder; R. 18.11.1731 - J. McK was cited -- on a delation of fornication.

DELATOR n. informer. Sc.L.

Inv. 11.7.1703 - Every man is free to give in a delation, and the delatours shall have half of the fines if they please to take it.

DEMISSION n. resignation of office (In O.E.D., but demit is given there as Chiefly Scots; demission is given as Scots by Beattie and Mitchell).

G.U. 8.3.1711 - the profession of Mathematicks is now vacant by the demission of doctor Sinclair; S.L. 27.6.1734 - Mr. A.P. gave in a demission of his office.



DEMIT v. resign, surrender an office.

Passim, as at present.

DENUDE v. divest, deprive. (In O.E.D. the three examples before 1862 are Scots, but Johnson's dictionary gives as English.)

C.D. 9.1.1750 - Right to a Barony - - carries not (right) to fish in any Place where the King has antecedently granted the Fishing, and is thereby denuded.

DEPENDER (F) dependent.

C. 23.11.1710 - Writers and other Dependents upon the Session.

DEPONE (F) depose, declare on oath.

Passim.

DEPURSE (F) disburse (alternative form of deburse.)

G.U. 15.9.1712 - not to depurse above five shillings sterling - - without consent; R. 5.6.1741 - Collections - - 34 £ - - whence was depurse 1 £ .

DEPURSEMENT (F) disbursement.

Car. 25.12.1720 - depursments amount to nintytuo pounds.

DEPUT (F) deputy.

Passim, as at present. (Deputy - C. 6.7.1739).

DESIGNATION n. title, profession, description. (O.E.D. has no example before 1824.)

Passim, as today, e.g. G.U. 24.5.1721 (Deed of Gift to Library). A.G., inserter of the date, witnesses and designations.

DESTINATION n. nomination by will of successors. So.L.

R. 14.6.1733 - the money given out by the deceasts destination.

DESTROY v. cause harm to (D.O.S.T. and not O.E.D.)

D.B. 30.8.1717 - The Maltmen putt so great loads of Malt in yr. secks that they destroy the horses.

DESUETUDE n. disuse. (O.E.D. examples are mainly Scots. Beattie and Mitchell give as Scotticisms.)

P. Acts 1705 II - (Acts) are in desuetude.

DIET, DYET n. day fixed for meeting, appointed time; session of court.

Passim.

DIFFICULTED participle - puzzled.

C. 18.7.1750 - The Memorialist was diffiulted how to proceed;  
Car. 20.6.1700 - The Session being diffiulted therwith - -  
appoint her to appear.

DILATOR n. delay, cause of delay. So.L.

C. 31.9.1717 - that all Dilators be proponed at once.

DILIGENCE n. process of law by which persons or lands are attached  
on execution or in security.

Passim.

DISCHARGE v. forbid, prohibit.

Passim; prohibit and discharge C. 15.1.1704, etc.

DISCHARGE n. prohibition.

A.S. (p.4) disobeyed the Prohibition and Discharge above-  
narrated.

DISCREET adj. civil, polite.

C. 3.6.1740 - did reject (Petition) as disrespectful to the  
Court and indiscreet to the Judges; S.L. 14.1.1724 - The Key  
Keepers - - were exhorted to be civill and discreet to  
Strangers.

\* DISFREQUENT v. cease to frequent. (O.E.D. last example 17th c.)

C.R.B. 6.7.1728 - merchants disfrequentering their port.

DISPONE to convey, assign, make over. So.L.

Passim. (Inv. 2.6.1713 - The Session - - disposes the said  
Desk to him.)

DISPOSITION n. conveyance. So.L.

Passim. (conveyance - C. 13.2.1730.)

DISPOSE UPON (I)

S.B. 23.11.1700 - confectiones quhich he had not had  
occasions to dispose upon.

DIVEL (F) devil.

H. 4.2.1701 - the divel got advantage of her.

DIVOT n. turf, sod.

Mel. 9.5.1736 - J.C. did - - on a Sabbath morning cast divots.

DOCHTER (F) daughter.

H. 25.10.1702 - F.S.'s dochter.



DOER n. Agent, factor, attorney.  
Passim. (Agent - G.B. 6.4.1700).

DOIT n. small coin. (O.E.D. has only Scots and Indian examples.)  
K.S. passim, c.g. W. 5.12.1723 - currency of doits and orkies;  
H. 21.5.1704 - Dytes or any other money that is not current.

\* DOLLAR ? (O.E.D. gives only as foreign coin. Not in S.N.D.)  
Aber. 21.12.1701 - The parties contracted shall pay half  
a dollar; Mel. 27.12.1724 - 2 dollars (fine).

DOON (F) - done. (anglicized spelling of Sc. dune).  
M. 28.1.1700 - orders them to be called, which being doon, --

\* DORNICK n. linen cloth.  
C.R.B. 7.7.1737 - piece of diaper or dornock.

\* DOUBT n. difficulty, doubtful question (Last O.E.D. example is 1693).  
C. 16.1.1736 - for the removing of the foresaid Doubt, do Find --

\* DROUTH n. dryness.  
G.B. 16.2.1716 - the grass was chookt by the drouth.

DRY MULTURES (I) Yearly sum paid to a mill, whether or not those  
liable grind their grain there.

S.L. 3.2.1732 - A.D. applied to the Session as superiors,  
desiring that they may protect him from trouble from the  
Town of Edinburgh, for Dry Multers, in regard his Brewery  
lies in St. Antonies and is not thirled to Leith Mills.

\* DRYSTONE built without mortar.  
S.B. 10.2.1746 - drystone wall.

DYET - see diet.

DYKE wall of turf or stone.  
C.D. 12.1.1750 - rest the End of his Dam-dyke upon his ground.  
Local records passim.

DYTE v. compose, dictate.  
G.B. 10.5.1700 - his fathers paines in dyteing and the said  
James his paines in writeing of securities. (Accounts have  
dictating for same item.)

DYVOUR n. bankrupt.  
M. 14.7.1700 - M.F. -- called me and my wife -- dyvours.



# E

\* EASTER adj. east. (O.E.D. gives wester as Scots, but not easter.)

S.L. 5.2.1702 - the easter gavell window.

EFFEIR to be right or proper. (All examples except one are in the phrase as effeirs (I) So.L.

P. 19.5.1703 - His Writs contain a Ten pound Land, yet he has not Right to such a part thereof as effeirs to a Fourty shilling Land; S.L. 5.8.1731 - The Registration hereof to have the strength of ane decret that letters of horning - - may pass thereon as effeirs (legal document); O.R.B. 7.3.1727 - in form as effeirs. Inv. 23.2.1720 - discharge the said G.F. - - and others whom it effeirs, of the said Sume.

EFTIR (F) after

G.B. 5.3.1717 - thereftir.

\* EIGHT DAYS - a week (O.E.D. has an English example, 1664, but Sinclair gives as Scotticism.)

K.S. records passim, e.g. Mel. 18.4.1725 - This day eight days session.

EIGHTEEN (F) eighteenth. See numbers.

EIK n. addition, especially to a formal document.

C. 13.2.1730 - A Copy of the Testament - - and of all Eiks he may afterward make therto;

\* EIK v. add (O.E.D. 18th c. example is Scots)

C. 1.1.1726 - to add or eik any further Reasons;

ELIDE v. annul, quash. So.L.

A.S. p.42 - the said Defences not relcvant to elide the Libel.

ELN (F) ell.

Aber. 8.12.1700 - four elns in length; C.R.B. 13.7.1724.

EMBAZELL (F) embezzle (In D.O.S.T. and not in O.E.D.)

C. 4.12.1702 - to take Oaths - - if they have abstracted, embazzled or put away any of the Registers; M. 22.5.1709 - he had embasled the poors money.

EMERGENT n. sudden happening, unforeseen occurrence. (O.E.D. examples Scots after 1620).

A. 11.5.1710 - to maintain Unity in the Church upon all Emergents.  
G.U. 22.10.1718 - impowered to call a meeting on that emergent;  
A.B. 12.7.1746 - most of the inhabitants having met on that emergent.



EMIT v. utter. (First example in O.E.D., 1753, is Scots.)

A. 13.5.1715 - emitted by him in private Conversation;  
C. 22.11.1738 - He was with Diffioulty drawn to emit the deposition; Mel. 31.1.1731 - Clerk - - to extract oaths emitted against A.S.

ENACT ONESELF (I) pledge oneself.

C. 14.7.1741 - to enact himself by Bond That the said J.B. shall be noways to be troubled - - by him; S.L. 18.7.1742 - Barbers - - had enacted themselves under a penaltie That they shall not prophane the Lord's day; G.B. 1.1.1715 - enacts and oblidges them - - for payment.

ENJOYN (ENGYNE) n. ability. (O.E.D. has only Scots examples after 1651.)

A.U. Bequest 1716 - educating . . four boys that are of good enjoyn.

ENQUIRE AT - See at

\* EQUIES n. ? (D.O.S.T. gives as acquittance for balanced account; meaning here uncertain.)

C.R.B. 18.12.1733 - fitting the burrow equies.

ESCHEAT n. Confiscation or forfeiture of property. Sc.L.

C. 23.2.1739 - his moveable Goods and Gear to be escheat and forfeited;

EVIDENT n. documentary proof of title to anything. Sc.L.

P. Acts 1706 (Plantation of Kirks) The Lords upon such Evidents and Adminicles as they shall see Cause, to make up the Tenor of Decreets - - whercof Extracts are amissing.  
Mel. 3.2.1736 - evidents relative theroto; C.R.B. 2.5.1738 - Evidents and books belonging to the burgh.

EVITE v. avoid, evade, shun.

M. 18.2.1700 - pains - - to evite that sin; G.B. 29.10.1715 - ways which they cannot evite.

\* EWEST adj. nearest.

C.D. 3.1.1745 - Grass given (to the Minister) - - to be allocated on the most ewest (Heritor).

EXAMINATOR (F) examiner.

Nat. Records passim.

EXCEP (F) except.

M. 24.5.1730.



EXCIPIENT n. proposer of exception to legal document. (D.O.S.T. but not in O.E.D. till 1800.)

C. 14.7.1719 - Name of the Excipliant, the Time of presenting the Exception.

EXCRESCENCE n. increase, augmentation. (In Jamieson, but not in O.E.D., though one instance of excrecancy may be similar.)

A. 19.5.1719 - Assembly appointed the Exorescence of the Church's Money - - that shall remain after payment of the Church's debts - - to be lodged with the Society.

EXEEM (F) exempt.

S.L. 15.4.1762 - for each burial a sixpence - - exseeming such whose poverty is known; G.B. 18.6.1730 - brewaries be exeemed from the towns two pennys on the pint.

EXERCE (F) to exercise (office), carry out the duties of.

Passim. (C.28.2.1749 - incapable of exercising the same.)

EXERCISE n. worship, exogetical sermon.

Elgin Presb. 3.6.1735 - No presbyterial exercise by reason of a public fair; Mel. 13.7.1729 - The minister intimated an exercise this evening.

EXONER (F) exonerate, free from responsibility or blame.

C. 8.12.1702 - The Lords did exoner the said J.H. and A.B. of their Trust; Inv. 2.2.1720 - The Session having Considered - - Baillie Dunbar's Accompts - - Exhoners and discharges him of his Intromition; G.B. 29.9.1716 - exonerated and freed.

EXPEDE (F) expedite, dispatch.

Passim. (C. 23.11.1711 - expediting Diligence.)

EXTRACT n. copy of deed, transcript. Sc.L.

Passim.

EXTRACT v. make an official and authenticated copy of a document.

Passim.

EXTRACTER n. One who makes such a copy.

C. 4.1.1751 - The Crown's Agent, who was an Extracter in that Office, might have the Benefit of extracting - -

EXTRAVAGE v. wander, walk about unrestrainedly (see vage).

W. 17.3.1706 - to keep children from extravagating - - on the Sabbath; Inv. 8.6.1701 - severalls who doe Extravag on the Sabbath day.



# F

FACTOR n. estate-manager.

Passim.

FACTORY n. position of factor.

C. 13.2.1730 - Factor - - within six months after extracting his Factory.

FAILZIE, FAILLIE n. default, non-performance.

C. 27.12.1709 - Pain of Thirty Pounds Scots in case of Failzie;  
A.B. 1.3.1710 - under faillic of twenty pounds.

FAILZIE, FAILYIE, FAILIE v. default.

Passim (E. fail also used in this sense, e.g. P. Acts 1707 XV - if they fail).

FALL n. a square measure.

S.L. 28.11.1751 - Four acres, Two Roods and Thirty Falls.

\* FAMA CLAMOSA prevalent report of scandalous conduct.

M. 10.7.1730 - There being a fama clamosa that J.B. had brought forth a child (*italicized*).

FAMOUS adj. of good repute.

C. 14.7.1719 - to be done before two famous witnesses;  
H. 20.1.1717 - he was credibly informed by famous persons of his neighbours.

FAND (F) found

M. 22.6.1729 - having a good trend are fand to neglect it.

\* FARDER farther (17th c. E.)

Passim in first 20 years of 18th c.

IN FAVOUR OF, IN HIS FAVOURS (I) - (Only example in O.E.D. is Scots)

Passim (E. in his favour G.U. 20.10.1705 ff.)

FEBRUAR (F) February (In D.O.S.T. and not in O.E.D.)

H. 30.1.1715.

FECHT (F) - fight.

H. 19.2.1721 - breach of Sabbath by fechtin.

FEDE n. hostility (In D.O.S.T. and not in O.E.D.)

H. 21.12.1701 - without feed or favour to tell the truth;  
S.B. 15.2.1701 - shall be proceeded against without feed  
(or) favour.

FENCIBLE adj. liable for military service; capable of being  
used for defence; secure.

M. 2.3.1729 - the ruinous state of the Churchyard dyk - -  
may be made fencible; G.B. 5.3.1717 - mend the said dyck  
and make it fencible; A.B. 31.8.1745 - town should be put  
in a posture of defence - - and lists of all the fensible  
men taken up.

FEU n. land held in fee. So.L.

Passim, especially feu-duty; G.U. Deed 27.6.1723 - few males;  
S.L. 24.9.1741 - Annuals or feufarms; G.B. 28.3.1715 - few  
right..

FEW v. to grant in feu, hold in feu. So.L.  
As at present.

FEUAR n. one who holds land in feu.

Passim.

FIAL n. payment for service.

G.B. 18.6.1730 - the ministers stipend and schoolmasters fiall.

FIARS n. prices of grain, etc. legally fixed.

C. 23.1.1745 - Sheriff-Depute to do - - Office such as calling  
an Inquest for striking the Fiars; S.L. 25.8.1726 - In case  
the Bolls be not delivered - - the Masters shall be lyable  
in payment of the highest fiars of the Sherifdom.

\* FINE IN - See IN.

FIRLOT n. grain measure, quarter of boll.

Inv. 15.10.1783 - Meal for the poor - - no quantity less than  
a furlot be given at a time; D.B. 30.8.1717 - ten firlots.

FIRTH n. arm of sea, river estuary. (O.E.D. gives as becoming  
Eng. c.1700, but 6 of the 8 examples are Scots.)

P. Acts 1705 II. (Fishing in) Firths, Lochs, etc.

FLESHER n. butcher.

Passim (butcher - C. 27.2.1736).



FLYTEING v. scolding (O.E.D. dial. Examples Scots and Yorks.)  
H. 14.3.1703 - scolding and flyteing.

FOG n. moss

M. 4.12.1730 Accounts - for fog to the Church - £10.

FOGGAGE n. pasturing of cattle on moss. Sc.L.

O.D. 3.1.1745 - with Freedom of Foggage, Pasturage, etc.

FOOT-GANG n. passage.

Inv. 8.1.1712 - (In Church) people might sit upon the footgang.

FOR - to be for something - to desire something (I)

A. 19.5.1748 (Probationers)-Fourteen - - are for passing it;  
M. 14.4.1700 - desired the other if he was for feighting to  
chuse a more convenient place.

FOREFAULT (F) forfeit.

S.L. 30.1.1718 - Forefaulted pawns to be disposed of.

FOREFAULTURE (F) forfeiture.

C.R.B. 28.1.1724 - being convicted - - shall suffer the like  
forfaultures,

FOREGATE n. front street.

S.L. 7.8.1718 - An entry to - - his back door off the foregate.

FORESTAIRS n. Outside staircase across front of house.

P. Acts 1707. XII. - The common Passage through the Town of  
Stirling - - is greatly impeded by several Forestairs;  
Elg. 11.8.1730 - people gathering together - - under forestairs.

FORNICATRIX n. feminine of fornicator (O.E.D. has 2/3 Scots examples).

K.S. passim; M. 17.11.1703 - furnicatrix.

\* FORTH OF - (O.E.D. gives as Now poet. or rhetor.)

C. 23.2.1739 - banish forth of Scotland; W.17.1.1723 - went  
forth of the town.

FORTHCOMING - make forthcoming (I) Sc.L. - produce.

C. 13.2.1730 - (Rental) - - shall be made forthcoming, and  
the inspection thereof allowed; H. 13.6.1712 - to make  
the samen (books) forthcoming unto the succeeding Minister.

\* FOULZIE n. filth. (D.O.S.T.)

G.B. 19.6.1716 - making middensteds and laying their foulzie thereupon.

FOUND (F) foundation; cast metal.

A.B. 29.5.1706 - Building the font at the spring - - the thesaurer only casting the found.

FOUND v. to base opinion etc. on.

C.D. 4.1.1750 - pursued A.H. - - and founded on a Charter 1697.

FOURTEEN - fourteenth. See numbers.

\* FOURTEEN DAYS fortnight. (In D.O.S.T.; given as rare in O.E.D.)

K.S. passim; also this day fifteen days - W. 10.9.1710.  
(fortnight W.11.4.1722.)

FOURTHNIGHT fortnight (In D.O.S.T. and not in O.E.D.)

Passim. Inv. 10.2.1708 - fournight.

\* FOURTY forty. (O.E.D. to 1707)

Passim, especially to c. 1720 (forty - Car. 16.12.1715).

FRA, FRAE (F) from

M. 28.7.1700 - fra Martinmass; M. 15.9.1700 - frae the above;  
Dunfermline B. MS. 26.4.1711 - curing the vent fra reek;  
G.B. 1.6.1715 - frae the bridge.

FRAUGHT (F) freight, freight charge. (In D.O.S.T.; Most O.E.D. examples So.)

G.B. 14.9.1716 - fraught and dutie at London.

FREETH v. to clear, release from obligation.

G.B. 16.3.1700 - The tounse counsell - - inacts and oblidges themselves - - to fulfill the said agreement in so farr as the dean of gild stands bound and to freeth and skaithless keep him thereof.

\* FRINING WOOL - ? (Not traced).

W. 19.8.1733.

FUGITATION n. judicial sentence declaring a person a fugitive from justice. Sc.L.

C.D. 3.1.1750 - dobarred from making any Defence - - by virtue of the Act of Fugitation - - issued against him.



FUND (F) found.

S.L. 7.8.1718 - Session fund no mention.

FUNDLINE (F) foundling.

W. 14.2.1742 - the fundline child.

FURDER (F) - further

Passim. also R.B. 2.10.1746 - at furdest.

FURM (F) form, bench.

S.L. 15.5.1718 - Table and furms.

FURNICATION (F) fornication (D.O.S.T.; not in O.E.D.)

M. 28.4.1700. Also furnionatrix. See fornionatrix.

FURTH (F) forth.

Passim, including uses given under forth of; also furthwith. Made furthcoming - G.B. 12.12.1715;  
be furthcoming - M. 7.12.1701.

## G

GABERT n. type of ship.

C.R.B. 6.7.1728 - a ship, gabert or lighter.

GAE p.p. gane (F) go

H. 3.4.1720 - having gane to the Fare; G.B. 14.6.1717 - water  
gaes out.

GANGING - participle. going, working.

G.B. 12.4.1715 - to repair the miln in rigging, ganging graith,  
such as wheels.

\* GARTHERS - garters. (Untraced).

W. 1.6.1740.

GAVEL (F) gable.

Local records passim.

GEAR n. possessions, wealth; only in phrase Goods and Gear.

C. 20.2.1741 - to encheat all his moveable Goods and Gear;  
R.B. 11.11.1715 - intromitters with ther goods and gear.

GEENIE guinea (Not in S.H.D. but c.f. Murray - Dial. of Sth. Counties, p. 134.)

H. 8.9.1700 - for ye relief of ye poor, a Geenie.

GERUND (I) In the records, this was frequently used as below, the two uses known in 18th c. English - for the executing of a Caption and for executing a Caption, being also common.

C. 6.3.1748 - for executing of a Caption; A. 16.5.1732 - singing of a part of the 48. Psalm; Elg. 12.11.1734 - for helping of the sand glass; R.B. 2.10.1746 - for preventing thereof.

GET (I) find opportunity (for doing something).

G.B. 25.1.1715 - (Petition) Unless he gett liberty to draw up his braces on the Fishmercat wall and to carry up the wall for a gavill, he will not get building.

\* GIRNEL n. granary.

G.B. 11.8.1716 - the Fishmercat and weighhouse, girnells.

\* GIVE Untraced uses.

W. 25.7.1742 - offered her a guinea not to give the child to him (i.e. declare him the father); W. 17.1.1723 - required to give down the names of his confederates; W. 25.7.1742 - similarly.

GLOOMING n. twilight (O.E.D. has only Scots examples in our period.)

W. 15.4.1711 - in the glooming - - rode out of the town.

GOOD DAUGHTER, GOODSON daughter-in-law, son-in-law.

M. 14.7.1700 - M.F. come to her goodsons door and - - did beat my good daughter.

GRAITH n. apparatus, equipment.

G.B. 3.9.1715 - chains, bucketts, sheaves and other going graith (for the wells).

GRASSUM n. feudal forfeit.

G.U. 18.12.1708 - two hundred and fourty pounds Scots - - to be raised out of the grassums of the vicarage;

G.B. 21.9.1717 - before his entry he (millor) pay - - three hundred merks of grassum.

GRAVATT (F) cravat (D.O.S.T.; not in O.E.D.)

S.L. 26.6.1701 - took hold of his gravatt and - - threatened.



GREET v. weep.

G.U. 6.4.1713 - uttered very reviling language against the principal by calling him a greeting hypocrite.

GRUND participle - ground.

G.B. 2.2.1717 - malt insufficiently grund.

GUINYIE (F) guinea (original guinzie) (Not in O.E.D.).

G.B. 16.3.1700 - 5 guinyies of gold.

H

\* HA (F) have

Cupar Burgh Records - MS. - 9.9.1740 - such authors as they ha read.

\* HAGGARD n. stackyard (O.E.D. - Ireland and Isle of Man).

H. 20.1.1734 - sleeping in the haggard at the back of the barn.

HAILL (F) whole.

Passim to c. 1710. Burghs to c. 1720, with a plural noun, passim, e.g. C. 2.11.1748 - the hail fees; S.B. 12.1.1731 - the haill incorporations. (See also whole.)

Phrases - all and haill (I) - passim, e.g. G.U. Deed 21.4.1722 - granted - - all and haill the bygones of the salary; in haill (I) - S.L. 24.9.1741 - in haill amounted to - -; D.B. 9.10.1741 - in heall Ten pounds.

\* HANK n. quantity of wool.

C.R.B. 6.7.1721 - three cuts to the hank.

HAUGH n. piece of flat land by river.

H. 11.5.1718 - riding a race in the common haugh.

HAUGH n. hollow behind knee.

H. 22.1.1721 - uneasiness in his haugh and feet.

HAVER n. possessor of document. Sc.L.

C. 6.2.1748 - all Havers of Writs.

HEBDOMADER n. Senior student who superintended discipline.

A.B. 23.10.1700 - That the hebdomader be present -- at seven o'clock.

\* HEDDER n. heather.

A.B. 28.6.1716 - straw and hedder (for thatch).

HEIGHT - heighten (O.E.D. 18th c. examples are both Scots).

G.B. 21.5.1717 - ledges (of bridge) heightened.

HEIGH (F) high (semi-anglicized from So. heigh)

G.B. 29.6.1700 - the heigh way.

HELP v. mend.

Aber. 25.1.1702 - also many of the stons - - as would help the steps of the stair; A.B. 23.6.1710 - dean of gild to repair and help the hail ports of the towne - - with oaken timber.

HENCH (F) haunch.

W. 12.9.1714 - looked bowky about the henches as onc with child.

HERITABLE adj. legally inherited by the principal heir.

Passim, as at present.

HERITOR n. landed proprietor.

Passim.

HERVEST (F) harvest.

M. 13.9.1730.

HES (F) has.

S.L. 17.3.1709 - hes been - - observed; G.B. 25.1.1715.  
c.f. Kirkcaldy Town Council - MS. - 5.9.1720 - they heido commouned with Mr. D.

\* HEUGH n. pit.

Kirkcaldy Burgh - MS. - 11.10.1731 - Coal heugh near the town.

HING (F) hang.

A.U. 2.9.1700 - bells hingeing next to the eight hour bell.

HOMOLOGATE v. ratify.

A. 1.6.1753 - ministers - - found to have entered into such bargains, or who shall homologate the deeds of their friends;  
Aber. 20.5.1702 - What they (Committee) should agree upon, the meeting would homologat and acquiesce in; A.B. 10.5.1702 - homologats and approves of;

\* HONORARY n. honorarium (O.E.D. has only Scots examples after 1650).

E.U. 23.11.1739 - considering the usual Honorary given by the students to the Professors - - too small;



HOPE - to be in hopes of, be hopeful that - See BE.

HORN n. outlawry. So.L.

Phrases - at the Horn (I) - C.D. 3.1.1750, put to the Horn  
(I) - C. passim, e.g. 1.6.1744.

HORNING n. decree of outlawry. So.L.

C. 1.6.1744 - ordaining Letters of Horning to be exped.  
Inv. 14.3.1739 - Decreet of Exhibition and Horning;  
G.B. 11.8.1716 - He hes raised Horning - - against J.M.

HOUFF n. Graveyard. (D.O.S.T.)

G.B. 19.3.1730 - Considering that the town is adding  
another room to the clerks chamber where the towns houff  
was, do agree that the voyd ground - - be made up for a houff.

HOURS (I) o'clock.

Passim to c. 1710, e.g. A. 15.4.1706 - to meet - - at  
ten hours in the forenoon.

HOW SOON (I) as soon as

Passim, e.g. C. 31.7.1739 - How soon Answers - - shall be  
put into the Clerks Hands, the Clerk shall mark - - the Date.

≠ HOWEVER adv. ?

W. 7.2.1723 - interrogate as to his putting contempt upon the  
ordinances of God by going to the shooting, answered that he  
was not to have been at the Church that day, however.

HUNDER (F) hundred.

Car. 11.4.1700, <sup>H</sup> hunderd - G.U. 24.11.1703.

HUNDRETH (F) hundred (In D.O.S.T.; O.E.D. only 1613)

A.U. Bequest 1716; Car. 18.7.1700, A.B. 18.1.1716;

HYSE (F) hoist

Inv. 2.11.1708 (p. 2) - Necessity for hyseing the kirk  
bells, whereby the whole parish might hear ye sound better.

# I

ILK n. same (place). (O.E.D. examples all Sc.)  
C. 8.1.1745 - MacInuchlan of that ilk.

ILK adj. each.

S.L. 5.8.1731 - ilk one of the said four Incorporations.  
(legal document); G.B. 12.10.1717 - ilk person - - shall be  
lyable.

IMPROBATION n. action to disprove document. Sc.L.

C. 26.2.1741 - Discharge under Improbation; G.B. 2.7.1715 -  
summonds of nonentry and of reduction, improbation and  
declarator.

IMPROVE v. disprove, annul (D.O.S.T.; O.E.D. only to early 17th c.)  
C. 26.2.1741 - Find the Discharge is false - - and therefore  
improve and reduce the same.

\* IN - Various uses common in Sc., some of which, however, can be  
found in English.

1. (Where E. more commonly has into) 17th c.E. has frequently in  
here, and in later E. in can be found after cast and put.  
to enter in contract - Aber. 23.6.1707; A.B. 19.5.1708;  
pass Bill in Law - C. 25.6.1717; A.U. 5.11.1700;  
put in execution - A. 13.4.1706; Aber. 19.4.1702;  
(Sc.) - resign land in superior's hands - e.g. C. 11.2.1708;  
S.L. 24.9.1741;  
take in consideration - Aber. 29.12.1745.
2. fine in a sum (O.E.D. has 1 Sc. and 1 E. example. Not in D.O.S.T.  
but mentioned by Elis. Westergaard - Anglia XLI.)  
Passim, e.g. C. 31.7.1717; also liable in - passim, e.g.  
D.B. 11.3.1773; condemn in - C. 1.2.1715; decern in - C. 13.2.1730.
3. S.L. 30.10.1701 - He had brought himself in a snare.
4. S.B. 13.9.1715 - providing the burgh in twenty Lochaber axes.



INBRING v. bring in; Sc.L. confiscate.

Passim, e.g. C. 1.6.1744 - Goods and Gear to be escheat and inbrought; S.L. 13.9.1744 - the inbringing of the corns.

INCARCERATE v. imprison (O.E.D. examples 1650-1800 are - 3 Sc., 1 poet. and 2 medical) Hume and Scottie mention as Scotticism.)

C. 28.2.1741 - incarcerate him in the Prison;  
W. 5.4.1702 - to incarcerate J.McC. till she find caution;  
S.B. 25.2.1716 - the prisoners that were incarcerated in the tolbooth.

INDWELLER n. inhabitant. (Not in O.E.D. during our period; seems to return to occasional E. use with Scott.)

P. 18.12.1706 - Indwellers in the Paroch of Calder; and local records passim.

INFARE act of going in, feast on entering house.

H. 14.3.1703 - their marriage feast and infare.

INFEEFT (F) enfeofed; having taken possession of heritable property.  
Passim.

INFEEFTMENT (F) act of giving such possession.  
Passim.

INFENCIBLE adj. unable to be defended; insecure.

Aber. 19.5.1707 - it would shake the whole gavel and the burial place would be rendered infencible.

INGATHER v. gather in (O.E.D. examples Sc. after 1633)

P. Acts 1705. VII (p. 14) (Cess) to be proportioned and ingathered; H. 21.8.1715 - ye ingathering of ye corn.  
G.B. 27.8.1716 - receive and ingather the yearly revenues.

\* INGENIOUS, ingenuity. Both frequently used for ingenuous, ingeniousness.

C. 2.6. 1750 - forbore to inflict any higher Punishment in Regard of his Ingenuity in - - Confession; Mel. 30.8.1730 - dealt with to tell ingeniously if married.

INGIVER n. one who gives in a document.

C.15.1.1741 - the Party In-giver of such Bill;  
also \* ingiving - C. 23.11.1711.

INGYNE - See engyne



INHIBITION n. writ prohibiting contraction of debt. Sc.L.

C. 9.3.1748 - Hornings and Inhibitions; C.B. 11.8.1716 -  
He hes raiced horning, caption and inhibition.

INLAND n. infield.

A.B. 4.1.1710 - purchased a tenement of inland.

INQUIRE AT - See AT.

\* INSIGHT n. interior plenishing.

C. 13.2.1730 - If Corns, Cattle, Outsight or Insight,  
Plenishing or Moveables of any Sort, shall be under the  
Factory.

\* INSIST persist in a legal action. (Was still E. in 1680).

Passim, e.g. C. 2.6.1750 - reserving to the Complainer to  
insist against him for Damages.

INSTRUCT v. prove, furnish evidence for. Sc.L.

Passim.

INSTRUCTION evidence.

Passim in Nat. Rec.; R. 28.11.1716 - Produced - - instructions  
from the schoolmaster and beadle of ther being paid.

INSTRUMENT n. legal record.

Passim.

Phrase - to take instruments (I) also passim.

INTEND, INTENT v. institute a legal action.

H. 22.3.1724 - The Session intended process against her;  
S.B. 7.2.1730 - having intented actione against the  
magistrats of Linlithgow.

INTERCOMMUNED - participle - outlawed; prohibited from being  
communicated with. Sc.L.

Aber. 28.8.1709 - Such who have already married (with papists)  
to be intercommun'd and debarred from sealling ordinances.

INTERLOCUTOR, occas. INTERLOQUITUR n. judgement of court.

Passim, e.g. W. 20.12.1708 - supplication to the Presbytrie  
and their interloquiture thereupon.

INTERPONE (F) interpose.

A. 20.5.1749 - hope that this Assembly - - would interpone  
their authority; S.L. 5.8.1731 - Registration - - to have  
the strength of an decret interponed; R.B. 15.11.1733 -  
Provost interponed his authoritie.



INTERROGATOR (F) question put in writing to witness.

F. 26.8.1704 - that J.F. - - might be examined on the Interrogators given in by him.

INTILL prep. in.

A. 13.4.1706 - That the registers be correctly written, and that they allow no blottings or interlinings therein.

INTRANT (F) entrant to association.

Passim. e.g. C. 28.2.1750 - Admission of Intrants;  
G.B. 12.12.1715 - the new intrant schoolmaster;  
G.U. 19.9.1727 (II. p. 570) - shall elect an intrant or delegate. (This occurs 3 times).

INTRINSIC intimately connected with point at issue. So.L.

W. 5.8.1742 - the whole interrogatories were intrinsic and relevant.

INTROMISSION n. assuming possession or supervision of the property of another. So.L.

Passim.

INTROMIT v. to take up such possession.

C. 14.7.1741 - (pay to D.Y.) 1000 Marks, - - deducing what of the Rents D.Y. has intromitted with; R. 18.3.1730 - Elected T.W. treasurer with full power to intromit with, uplift and receive - - collections; - - he being accountable for his intromissions; C.R.B. 13.2.1722.

Also intromitters - R.B. 11.11.1715.

INVENTAR n. and v. (F) inventory.

Passim to c. 1720.

ISH (F) issue. So.L.

G.B. 12.4.1715 - to remove themselves at the ish of the tack.

J

JAD (F) jade

M. 17.8.1700 - He heard J.S. call M.H. - - mansuorn jad;

\* JAMB n. projecting wing of building. (O.E.D. has only Scots examples, 1597, 1600, 1793.)

S.B. 21.12.1730 - coalls to the grammar schooll for drying the jamm or addition lately built thereto.

\* JAWINGS n. liquid refuse.

G.B. 12.10.1717 - the casting out of houses or windows - - any jawings, filth or dirt.

JEALOUS v. suspect.

H. 9.4.1721 - Minister - - to enquire at ye parents - - to ye effect an accompt msy be adjusted. - - Session having this day jealoused her accompt, seeing that her husband was of late craved and required to pay;

\* JEL n. - gill.

M. 10.11.1723 - drank two jels of brandy.

JESTS (F) joists

Inv. 24.12.1728 (p. 86) - Lowest part of the breast of the said loft fronting the pulpit flooring and gasts included to be no further downward - - than ten foot; G.B. 21.5.1717 - the ledges (of bridge) heighted with jests.

JOGGS n. iron collar.

Elg. 6.4.1725 - Church Officers to put all Delinquents in the joggs; S.B. 15.2.1701 - such as are unwilling to pay the pecuniarie mulots shall be sett in the jogs or otherwayes punished in their persones.

\* JUDICIALLY adv. in proper form before a court.

C. 10.2.1710 - Mr. R., compearing, did judicially acknowledge that --; and K.S. passim, e.g. W. 30.4.1722 - to be rebuked judicially.

KAIL (F) cole,

Mel. 11.12.1726 - the kails in her father's garden;  
G.B. 13.4.1716 - kail plants.

KAIL-YARD n. kitchen-garden.

D.B. 23.6.1755 - that piece of ground of kail-yard.



\* KAIN n. rent in kind.

C. 8.2.1748 - In Lands and Heritages, the Kains and Services shall not be computed, unless the same are converted in the Tenants Tacks.

KEN v. to know, make known.

G.U. Deed 21.4.1722 - Be it kend to all men by thir presents.

\* KINKEN n. small barrel

Aber. 15.9.1715 (as quantity)

KIRK (F) church.

Passim.

KITCHING (F) kitchen.

M. 24.4.1726 - to ly in that bed in the kitching with whatever kitchen maid was there.

KNAP n. knee-cap, point of elbow. (E.D.D.)

C. 24.1.1736 - the following Pieces of Flesh - Knap-lyers, Mid-lyers, Shoulder-lyers and Craigs.

KNAPPEL n. clap-board.

P. Acts 1705 II. Cordage - - knappel - - and all other materials to be imported for the Trade of Fishing.

KNAVESHIP n. Corn or meal payable as sequel to miller's servant.

A.U. Bequest 1703 - the milne of Balmad, milne lands, multures, suckine, sequells and knaveships thereof; G.B. 18.6.1730 - (fewar to bring) the whole grain - - to the towns millnes - - and pay multure and knaveship and other services usit and wont.

\* KNITTING n. tape, cord.

G.B. 5.3.1717 - a manufactory - - for working of tapes, knittings, laces, belts, bindings, etc.

KNOCK n. clock.

Aber. 15.12.1700 - J.T. watchmaker ten merks yearly for keeping the Church Knock in order; S.B. 14.2.1702 - J.D., knock keiper, to ring the bell - - at nyne oclock each day ay and until the toun knock be put up againe.

KNOCKED BARLEY - barley beaten in a mortar to remove hulls.

Elg. 1.1.1733.

L

\* LA n. ? (untraced)

H. 24.3.1717 - from the bridge to the foot of the play ln.  
(phrase used twice.)

LADE (F) mill-stream, channel.

G.B. 14.6.1717 - the lade of the wallmilne is - - out of order.

LAIGH (F) low.

Passim in place-names, e.g. O. 17.12.1746 - the Laigh Parliament - house; otherwise in local records - S.L. 14.2.1745 - turn their two laigh seats - - into a pew; G.B. 28.3.1715 - that pairt nearest the burn being laigh.

LAIR n. plot in graveyard.

Aber. 21.8.1727 - the burial lares - - are not payed in.

LAIRD n. squire, landowner.

Passim.

LAND n. building divided into flats for different households.

G.B. 25.1.1715 - one old tenement - - which he designs to take down and rebuild - - remitt to the magistrats to visit the said land; ibid. 18.6.1730 - Building Currocks land above the cross, a large entry from the street and a common passage.

\* Landsetting - (letting of buildings) H. 24.4.1715.

LANDWARD n. and adj. - belonging to the country; areas in the country as opposed to the town.

Passim, e.g. A. 14.5.1731 - where there is a Part of the Parish in Landward the Call shall be by the Magistrates, Town-Council, Kirk Session, and Heritors of the Landward Parish.

ONE'S LANE (I) by oneself. This was found only in one anglicized form:-

W. 17.3.1706 - discharging of (single women) to live their alone.

LASSIE n. girl

H. 1.2.1712 - teaching poor lassies.

LATRON (F) lectern.

Inv. 6.10.1778 (p.91) - the Latron of the Highland Kirk is almost ruinous; A.B. 23.10.1700, similarly. Flg. 4.10.1728 - leton.



LAWBORROWS n. security of peace, security that one will not injure another. Sc.L.

C. 6.11.1714 - Charges of Lawborrows.

\* LAWFUL DAY week day, excluding Sabbath (Occasionally in English, but given by Beattie and Mitchell as Scotticism)

A. 23.5.1730 - the first lawful day after the Adjournment.  
W. 5.12.1723 - the first lawfull day of May;

LEAD v. cart.

G.B. 21.5.1717 - lead the stones and sand to the work.

LEAD evidence etc. (I) - adduce evidence in court. Sc.L.

C. 31.7.1717 - Adjudications led; ibid. Probation led;  
M. 21.9.1718 - resolve to lead witnesses to prove his sucring;

LEASED - See leased

LEET (Leit, leat, lite) n. list of candidates suitable for office.  
Passim, as at present. (C. 5.6.1707 has List in this sense.)

LEET v. to put on a leet.

R.B. 21.8.1700 - They have leited six, wherof one to be chosen.  
E.B. 2.11.1720 - MS. - leiting any person.

LEFT TO ONESELF (I) God-forsaken, foolish (E.D.D. has 6/9 examples Scots.)  
R. 7.3.1708 - professed much concern that he had been left to himself so far as to fall in fornication.

LEGITIM n. portion of movables to which a child is legally entitled on death of father. (Not in O.E.D.) Sc.L.

C.D. 20.11.1744 - (Quoting a bond) - In full of all Provision, Bairns Part of Gear, Legitim or Portion natural - - which he could any way pretend to through the Decesse of his Father.

LEISUM adj. lawful.

C. 23.2.1740 - It shall not be leison or lawful;  
Aber. 21.12.1701 - The Session - - do enact that it shall be leisome to do the same.

LEAVE (F) live (Anglicized spelling of leive).

Car. 18.8.1700 - J.P. is come to leave in these bounds.

LEND n. loan.

R. 13.4.1715 - applying for the lend of an hundred merks.



THE LENGTH OF (I) as far as (English in O.E.D. to 1674; thereafter  
So.)

A. 15.2.1700 (To Emigrant Ministers) - your being got safe  
forward in your voyage the length of Mountserratt.

M. 10.8.1729 - J.B. having - - gone the length of Dumfries in  
company with a soldier (i.e. from Minnigaff to Dumfries).

LENTH (F) length.

A. MS. 11.3.1702, M. 10.8.1729; S.B. 21.3.1702.

LESED, LEASED participle - injured, harmed.

Passim, e.g. C. 25.2.1743 - reserving to any who shall think  
themselves leassed their Remedy by Reduction.

Infinitive once only - W. 15.4.1711 - restoreing J.McC. to his  
good name - - and to proceed with these that have been  
instrumentall to lese his fame.

LETRON see Latron

\* LIBEL n. indictment. (Given as Scotticism by Mitchell and Beattie,  
but recorded as E. in this sense in O.E.D.)

Nat. Rec. passim, e.g. A. 19.5.1739 - the General Assembly,  
having considered the libel drawn up by the Commission of  
the last Assembly.

LIBEL v. to state in an indictment. (O.E.D. gives as E. in Ecce s.  
use; otherwise Sc.L.)

C. passim, e.g. C. 16.2.1723 - before the Executing of a  
Summons, the same be fully libelled; C.D. 7.12.1744 - The  
Year libelled.

\* LIEGE n. subject (In O.E.D. as E. to 1689 and then in Scott.)

Passim, as at present, e.g. C. 23.1.1745 - The Office of  
Sheriff has been vacant, to the great Prejudice of the Lieges.  
(C. 16.2.1723 has Subjects in this sense.)

LIFERENT n. lease of land or income from investment granted for  
life. Sc.L.

C.D. 7.12.1744 - Dirleton asks if - - a Tenant in a Liferent-  
Tack dying after Whitsunday, the Tack or Liferent will not  
endure for that Year.

LIFERENTER n. possessor of liferent.

C.D. ut supra; Inv. 21.1.1720 - Heritors, Wodsetters,  
Lyfrenters and Elders - - proceeded to the Election of a  
Minister.



LIFT v. to gather, collect (of rents, etc.) o.f. uplift  
(O.E.D. after 1650 has 4/6 Sc. examples.)

Elg. 9.11.1702 - going through the paroch lifting the peoples names; M. 27.3.1719 - As to the method of lifting (collection) it is thought fit that it be - - at the end of each quarter.

LIKEAS conj. or adv. - as also, similarly. (Only example in this sense in O.E.D. is from Wodrow.) The uses here seem to be parallel to the older Sc. siolyke.

Passim, e.g. A.S. p. 3. - The General Assembly (1717) prohibited and discharged you to use such Expressions - - Likens, the General Assembly (1726) did appint; R.B. 15.11.1733 - The Inquest choises J.F. Chancellor, likeas he with the rest - - cognosces.

LIMMER n. scoundrel, hussy.

W. 27.4.1724 (In quotation) - that limmer, viz. Agnes Stewart.

LINES n. certificate, especially marriage certificate. (First example in O.E.D. is 1829).

K.S. passim, e.g. W. 10.2.1731 - declared she was married in Ireland, of which she produced lines.

LINKS n. stretch of grass-land near shore.

S.L. 5.3.1702 - repairing to ye sands and links of Leith to - - gaze upon ye race horses; A.B. 24.1.1700.

LINT n. flax.

C.D. 12.1.1750 - a Mill for dressing Lint; Elg. 11.11.1718 - gathering of lint; G.B. 7.3.1745 - the lint miln - - the great advantages of raising of flax.

81 LITIGIOUSITY n. disputability at law. Sc.L.

C.D. 6.1.1750 - The Ranking was over, so there could be no further Litigiosity.

LITSTER n. dyer. (O.E.D. examples are Sc. and dial. after 1649).

H. 30.3.1701 - J.S., litster; G.B. 12.4.1715.

\* LIVER v. unload (of ships)

C.R.B. 24.12.1719 - Scots ships - - coming to the staple port to liver shall enjoy exemption.

LOANING n. public ground.

R.B. 11.11.1746 - Grass of the - - Commons including the Loanings.

LOCALITY n. apportioning of increase of parochial stipend on land-holders.

A. 17.5.1750 - Modification, locality or augmentation of stipends.



LOCH n. lake.

P. Acts 1705 II. (Fishing in) Firths, Lochs, etc.

\* LOFT n. gallery (Occurs in E., but seems to be commoner in So.)  
E.U. 16.11.1738 - The Masters shall -- walk in a body to the College Loft in Lady Yester's Kirk; and K.S. passim.

LOWP (F) leap (here, mount).

M. 20.9.1721 - heard A.R. bid A.Y. mind the lowping on stone.

LUGS n. ears, flaps.

C.R.B. 9.7.1717 - that (carcasses) have tuo blood holes with lugs.

LUM n. chimney.

D.B. 13.10.1725 - Chimnys or Lumns.

LYKEWAKE n. watching by dead body. (O.E.D. has 3/6 Sc. examples after 1600).

Elg. 29.3.1737.

## M

MAGISTRAND n. Arts student in the highest class of a Scottish university.

Passim in university records, e.g. E.U. 30.11.1738 - None shall be admitted to the degree -- unless they have -- attended on the Mathematicks, als well as the Seni and Magistrand Class.

\* MAIDEN name of wife - A very common usage in K.S. records.

W. 4.7.1714 - John McKie and Grissel Campbell, his wife;  
Mel. 29.10.1738 - John Bunzio and Isobel Wilson -- a son.

MAIL n. rent.

Passim, e.g. C. 16.2.1723 - Summons of Adjudication of Mails and Duties; G.U. 3.10.1704 - bedellus to collect the chamber mails.

\* MAINS n. home farm. (May be passing into a place-name here).

D.B. 23.6.1755 - The Mains of Dudhope.

\* MAKE OUT effect, succeed in accomplishing. (O.E.D. does not give as Sc. until after 1706).

Car. 29.9.1700 - She behoved to give the authors of such a report or els -- if she could not make it out to fall under censure.



MALICE AT - See at.

\* MALTREAT v. ill-treat (Given in O.E.D. as English from 1708, but regarded as Scotticism by Bantie and Mitchell. Apparently entering E. from Sc. during our period.)

A. 30.3.1704 - Ministers are by (Papists) and their friends abused and maltreated; H. 21.3.1703 - (Accusation) His maltreating of W.C.; A.B. 12.4.1716 - (Royal Address) - It was our greatest honour to be among the royall burghs - - who were most maltreated for adhering to the present government.

\* MALTREATMENT n. ill-treatment. (O.E.D. gives an E. from 1721).

M. 20.9.1721 - Calling A.B. an adulterous thief dog - - whereupon A.R. took instruments - - of his maltreatment.

MALVERSE (F) malversation, crime. (E.D.D.)

H. 2.12.1716 - promised not to fall in the like malverse.

MANDATE v. to commit to memory.

. A.B. 6.2.1711 - (schoolboys) mandating vocables.

\* MANDMENT n. order.

C.R.B. 11.7.1718 - bidding, mandament and charge.

IN MANNER FORESAID, manner following, etc. (I). (Usage without the article is general in the Scots records, but in O.E.D. occurs only in the phrases in like manner, in manner of. This usage has been noted occasionally in E. legal writing).

A. 22.5.1739 - in Manner above directed; C. 5.6.1707 - in Manner contained in the contract; G.U. 18.2.1709 - the rest is ordered to be payed in manner following; S.L. 13.12.1722 - building up of the saids doors in manner above written; G.B. 1.1.1715 - to take receipt - - in maner specified in the said act.

MANSE n. residence of minister of parish.

Passim.

MANSWORN adj. forsworn, perjured.

M. 17.8.1700 - heard J.S. call M.H. - - mansuorn jad.

MARCH n. and a. boundary between estates, landmark on boundary.

S.L. 27.11.1735 - setting of the Marches betwixt the Links belonging to the Town of Edinburgh and the lands belonging to the hospital; ibid. 27.4.1721 - sett march stones;

G.B. 14.6.1717 - a part of the touns ground, where the touns marches are yet standing.

riding the marches (I) - H. 23.5.1725.



\* MARLE-PAPER ? (untraced)

S.L. 1.2.1722 - A Translation of the Golden Charter stitched in Marle paper.

\* MARRIED ON (I) W. 7.8.1720 - married on the said Joan - - married upon Agnes Millar.

\* MARTINMAS, used as term date. Recent O.E.D. examples are Scots.  
S.L. 20.9.1722 - Tack - - commencing from Martinmas next.

\* MASTER O.E.D. 21. Originally used only in speaking of a man of high social rank or of learning. Sometimes, especially in Scotland, applied specially to a Master of Arts. This distinction appears to be almost universal in K.S. Records. (c.f. App. 4).

S.L. 31.3.1720 - Appoints Baillie Mathison, Colb. Stewart and James Henderson with the Rev. Ministers to speak with Mr. Forrest, Master of the Grammar Schooll; R. 23.9.1700 - Mr. Dugald Stewart, minister, James Stewart, provost, Robert McGilchrist, bailie; Robert Stewart of Lochlie;  
Mel. 8.1.1727 - Sederunt - The Minister, Drygrainge, Langlee, J.B. - - elders - - Excommunication against Christian Bunzie - - Mr. C.T., minister of Hawick; W. 18.8.1740 - Sederunt - Mr. Edward Boyd, minister, Thos. McKean and Mr. Samuel McKnight, elders. (The last is the schoolmaster - and writer of the minutes.)

(One example might conform to the E. usage for a man of rank: R. 18.2.1704 - Heritors - - the right honourable the Earl of Bute, Mr. John Stewart of Apsog, younger, Walter Stewart of Malknoch - - ).

MEADWIFE (F) midwife (O.E.D. gives mejdwife, of which this may be an anglicized spelling.)

W. 13.4.1735 (also midwife - ibid. 6.4.1735.)

\* MEAN v. speak, tell. (O.E.D. Chiefly So.; reflexive use rare.)  
D.B. 27.6.1738 - The Petitioner begged leave to mean himself to the Council.

MEDICINER n. doctor. (So. to 19th c.)

A.U. 1725 (Faculty Minute - The procuratores - - (etc.) elect Dr. James Gregory to the office of mediciner.

MEIKLE adj. large.

H. 5.10.1718 - the meikle kirk door.

MELL n; heavy hammer.

G.B. 7.3.1745. (in list of tools)

MERCAT (F) market.

Passim to c.1730. (market - Inv. 1708 (p.47) and occasionally throughout).



MERCH (F) March.

Car. 10.3.1718 - 10 Merch 1718.

MERCHAND (F) merchant (O.E.D. only to 1644).

S.B. 5.10.1700.

MERK (F) mark (1. Scottish money value; 2. mark).

1. Passim. (Mark - H.28.12.1701 and occasionally);
2. Inv. 19.11.1723 (p. 144). Fighting the dangerous marks whereof are viscible in the face of the said Catharin.

MERKLAND n. measure of land.

R. 15.11.1721 - The minister representing the hazard the manse was in through want to straw to thatch it - a proportionable number of shaves should be laid on all the towns of the parish by the merk lands.

\* MESSON n. mason.

G.B. 27.9.1717.

\* MET n. measure.

C.R.B. 10.7.1727 - selling of herring by met and not by tale.

\* MIDDENSTED n. place for rubbish-heap.

G.B. 19.6.1716 - making middensteds and laying their foulzie thereupon.

\* MILN n. mill (O.E.D. only to 1641, but milner survives in E. to 1725.)

Passim. (also Mill - S.L. 19.12.1700 and passim.)

MIND v. recall (O.E.D. has E. examples to 1699 and from 1860, but 1700 - 1800 only 5 Scots examples. Also in E.D.D. as Scots.)

M. 19.7.1730 - he was in liquor - - and does not mind the time of it.

\* MINUTES n. Johnson's dictionary, Mitchell's Scotticisms, and 18th c. English records seem to regard E. as meaning rough notes or draught, whereas Sc. is simply records.

Passim, e.g. A. 15.5.1716 - if this Assembly do not publish in their minutes.

verb is given in Jamieson; G.U. 27.1.1704 - severall things minuted.

MISSIVE n. document exchanged by parties to contract. Sc.L.

R.B. 8.11.1700 - a massive letter sent to the Magistrates from the Commissioner, craving several pounds due to him.

MODERATE IN A CALL (I) - preside over church court which signs invitation to minister-elect.

A. 15.5.1732 - a Call is to be moderated; W. 29.6.1730 - to moderate in a call.

MODERATION n. act of moderating as above.

A. 15.5.1732 - Application - - by the Heritors and Elders for the Moderation of a Call; Elg. Presb. 19.11.1734.

MODIFICATION n. assessment, award. Sc.L.

C. 1.2.1715 - the Party shall be obliged to pay all the Expenses, without any Modification.

MODIFY v. to assess, award. Sc.L.

Passim.

MOE (F) more

Passim. to c.1715, and Mel. 6.10.1728 - room - - for more seats.

THE MORN (I) Tomorrow.

G.B. 24.6.1700 - repair to Lanerk the morne;

MORTCLOTH n. funeral pall.

K.S. passim; Car. 11.4.1700 - Mortcloths, etc.

\* MORT COFFIN - coffin.

S.L. 18.7.1745.

MORTIFICATION n. bequest.

Passim. (M. 1.4.1702 - legacie).

MORTIFY v. bequeathe.

Passim. MORTIFIER - Mel. 30.10.1739.

MOSS n. bog.

W. 8.6.1727 - at the peat moss; C.R.B. 5.7.1717 - to winn their peats in the common moss.

\* MOW n. heap.

G.B. 29.9.1716 - hid in a barn within a mow of corn.

MOYEN n. means.

G.U. 1702 (Vol. III), p. 600) - granted - - by Principal Dunlop's interest and moyen at Court; R. 4.2.1701 - - could not for money or moyen procure provender.



MR. - See MASTER.

MUCK v. clean (O.E.D. gives as rare exo. dial.; 3/6 examples are So.)  
G.B. 3.9.1715 - cleanse, muck and keep clean the haill wells.

MUCKLE (F) much.

G.U. Deed 2.9.1706 - Forasmuckle as - -

MUILD adj. moulded.

D.B. 9.11.1726 - muilded candles.

\* MULTURE n. toll of grain or flour paid to miller. (O.E.D. has 2/4  
Sc. examples and 1 Nth in our period.)

C.D. 4.1.1750 - has come to the Mill, but has not paid in the town  
Multure.

MURMUR v. transitive - to complain against.

C. 25.6.1717 - give no credit to any that murmurs them.

## N

\* NAMES Use of name of estate for laird occurs passim,  
e.g. C.D. 5.1.1750 - T.W. against Campbell of Inverasgan - -  
He was opposed by Inverasgan.

NAPERIE n. linen.

A.U. (Faculty) 16.10.1722 - twenty pounds Scots for washing  
the naprie; R. 1.2.1721 - The box to the church napery.

NARRATE v. relate. (O.E.D. does not give till after 1750;  
Johnson and Richardson call it Sc.)

Passim. Chiefly in legal use, but M. 22.5.1709 - They were  
desired to narret before the Session - - what past.

NARRATIVE n. Statement of relevant facts. Sc.L.

S.L. 30.6.1715 - Committee appointed to draw out a narrative  
anent the act.

NECESSAR (LY) (F) necessary, necessarily.

Passim, especially in local records. (necessary - Car. 11.7.1700  
and passim.)

NEEDCESSITATE (F) necessitate (O.E.D. gives needcessity - first  
ex. 1818 Sc.)

G.B. 16.5.1700 - such sounes - - as he shall be needcessitated  
to borrow.

\* NEIGHBOURS n. neighbourhood, community, townsfolk. (This sense not in O.E.D., but common in S.L.)

S.L. 6.6.1728 - Aneent a petition that a stranger hath taken up schooll - - The Session to enquire how the neighbours stand affected.

NEIGHBOURHEAD (F) neighbourhood. (O.E.D. has 3/5 examples So.)  
C.R.B. 22.3.1737.

\* NEXT TO COME (O.E.D. has examples 15th c. E. and 16th c. So.)  
Passim in dates - e.g. A. 23.5.1737 - scoond Wednesday of August - - next to come.

NINETEEN (F) -- nineteenth. See numbers

NIXT (F) next.

Passim. (next. Car. 1.2.1700 and passim)

NO (F) not.

Inv. 16.2.1720 (p. 122) are no Intitled to a vote.

NOCHT (F) not.

G.B. 29.12.1716 - nocht able.

NOLT n. cattle.

W. 1.6.1718 - the nolt market.

NON-ENTRY n. failure of heir of deceased vassal to renew investiture. So.L.

S.L. 3.7.1718 - vassals - - that ly in non-entry;

G.B. 19.3.1730 - raise summonds of declarator of non-entry against the town's vassalls in Gorballs.

NOR conj. than.

H. 18.7.1700 - He minded nothing more of them nor of other folks.

NOTAR (F) notary.

Passim. H. 11.2.1720 - notor (appended to document);  
C. 17.7.1741 - notary).

\* NOTICE v. take note of (H.E.D. - "not much before mid-18th c." with ref. to Beattie).  
E. 22.5.1721 - Elders interrupted - - by M.B. The Session think that she should be noticed.



NOTOUR adj. well-known.

Passim, e.g. C.D. 9.11.1744 - Their Predecessors being  
Cautioners - - were sufficiently notour to J.S.  
Mel. 6.9.1730 (Visit of the Lord Justice-Clerk) is  
nottourly known to have been the 9th day of May.

NOTWITHSTANDING OF (I) notwithstanding.

Passim. (But H. 20.10.1711 - notwithstanding the signatures.)

NUMBERS Use of cardinal for ordinal.

Passim, e.g. G.U. 24.11.1727 - the thirteen day;  
H. 24.11.1723 - the nynteen day; C.R.B. 5.7.1717 - the  
fourteen parliament of King James the sixth.  
(E. usage R.B. 7.1.1700 and passim; a reversal in C. 16.2.1723 -  
twentieth first article); S.L. 30.6.1715 - Twentieth and fifth.

\* OBJECT n. object of charity. (In O.E.D., but common in our records.)  
e.g. A. 17.5.1731 - said hospital is open to all objects  
throughout the nation.

OBLEIST (F) obliged, bound by oath.

R.B. 3.10.1700 - obleist to uplift all dues.

OBSERVE (F) observation, remark.

A. 15.2.1700 - having heard the Report of a committee - -  
with their Observes thereupon.

OBTEMPER v. submit to, obey. So.L.

C. 15.1.1741 - Act not duly obtempered; H. 20.1.1717 -  
would cause delate him - - if he walked not - - obtempering  
of ye laws; M. 26.12.1705 - did not obtemperat the Sessions  
appointment.

OF BEFORE (I) previously.

G.B. 12.12.1715 - the hail benefits - - ciklyke as any other  
master enjoyed of before.

\* OF NEW - afresh (O.E.D. to 1651, and then 2/3 So. examples).

Passim, e.g. C. 4.1.1751 - do now of new prohibite.

\* OFF prep. opening out of (O.E.D. only from 1845).

S.L. 7.8.1718 - an entry - - off the foregate.

\* OFFICIAR (F) officer.

P. Acts 29.10.1700 (Wrongous Imprisonment) 1 (Officer - Inv. 1703 -  
p.4)

OMNIGATHRUM n. unincorporated craftsmen of burgh.

S.B. 15.1.1731 - The seven incorporate trades, maltmen, mechanics, omnigathrum and barbers - - have thirled themselves.

\* OPPROBRY n. reproach.

G.B. 19.6.1716 - making middenstends therof - - to the opprobry of the place.

IN ORDER, with gerund.(I)(Not in O.E.D., though use with noun is E.)

Passim, e.g. A. 18.5.1745 - in order to their transmitting their Observations; S.L. 15.6.1732 - in order to their obtaining - - a proportion.

\* ORDINARY n. One of the 5 Judges of the Outer-House. So.L.

C. passim. A. 13.4.1706.

ORDINAR (F) ordinary.

Passim to c. 1720, also ordinarily. (ordinary - C.16.7.1701 and passim.)

FOR ORDINARY (I) usual(ly) (Only ex. in O.E.D. is So.)

W. 21.2.1723 - Mr. Wm. Sofflaw (temporary clerk) was chosen clerk for ordinary.

\* OTTER v. ?

S.L. 1.4.1735 - the said nails were found to be ottered or feathered.

\* OULLAGE n. ?

C. 28.2.1736 - An Oullage-Bottle for making up what in the Bottle may be deficient of the just Measure.

\* OUTFIELD n. poorer land, more distant from farmstead.

C.R.B. 6.7.1728 - outfield ground.

\* OUTPUTTING n. putting out, supplying.

S.B. 12.1.1731 - inhabitants should be liberat - - of publick burdens except the outputting of men to the militia.

OUTREIK v. fit out, outrig; n. equipping.

P. 9.11.1706 - One Months Cass given for the three Friggots and two Birlings will not outreik and maintain them - - their Outreik and Maintenance.



OUTSIGHT n. movable goods or substance out-of-doors.

C. 13.2.1730 - If Corns, Cattle, Outsight or Insight - -  
be under the Factory.

OUTWITH prep. and adv. outside.

C. 23.7.1748 - in Judgments or outwith; C.R.B. 28.1.1724 -  
sell wine outwith burrows.

\* OVER adj. upper. (Last O.E.D. ex - 1715 - in Sc.)

M. 14.7.1700 - did beat my good daughter and threw her over body.

OVERGIVE v. surrender.

G.B. 5.3.1717 - renouncing and overgiving all interest.

OVERTURE n. motion introduced to be made into an Act.

Passim.

OVERTURE v. to make such a motion.

A. 11.3.1702 - It is overtured to the General Assembly;  
Inv. 15.4.1714 (p. 92) It was overtur'd - - that seats shall  
be appointed for the communicants.

OXTER n. urmpit.

W. 27.4.1724 - with a sword under his oxter.

OYE n. grandchild.

M. 21.2.1700 - To McLfedricks oye - 18 pence.

## P

PACK adj. intimate.

M. 9.7.1701 - J.R. under mala fama with another mans wife,  
that they are too pack togethir.

PACTION (F) pact.

A. 1.6.1753 - entered into any simoniacal paction;  
Inv. 25.8.1746 - Agreement made - - a certain rate, as the  
said paction fully bears; C.R.B. 25.7.1720 - articles,  
pactions, agreements.

PAND n. and v. (F) pledge.

H. 30.6.1712 - the ordinar pands; ibid. 15.11.1711 -  
consignation money panded in Mr. O'B time.

PANNEL n. defender, accused. Sc.L.

A. 19.5.1739 - Pannels or Defenders at the Bar.



PARKING n. field of estate. (O.E.D. has park So. in this sense.)

P. 21.5.1703 - altering of the common road in favours of his Parking and Policy.

PAROCH (F) parish (O.E.D. Eng. to 1681; 13th c. 1 So. ex; parochine is given as So.)

Passim. (parish - M. 28.1.1700 and passim.) W. 16.10.1701 - landward paroch - - landward parish.

PAROCHIN (F) parish

A.U. Bequest 1716 - lands - - within the parochin of C.;

PAROCHINER (F) parishioner.

P. 14.11.1706; Elg. Presb. 6.1.1730; S.L. 28.6.1710 - catechize the parochioners - - Elders and other parishioners.

PARTICAT n. Scots rood; particat-man - holder of a partiente.

S.L. 24.9.1741 - acres, and particatts of land;  
H. 6.2.1715 - R.D., particat man of ye lands of Hawick.

PARTICIPIAL ABSOLUTE PHRASE (I). These constructions appear in all formal documents, but appear to be much heavier in the Scots.

Passim, e.g. C. 18.7.1741 - This Day the Lords observing, in a Process betwixt the Earl of Cromarty and Sir George Mackenzie's Creditors, That a Minute had been made up by the Hand-Writing of one of the Under-Clerk's Scrivants, whercin a Compearance is marked for a Lawyer, who appeared to them not to have Compeared in the Cause; and understanding that an Abuse had crept in of making up Minutes of Debate, and subjoining Interlocutors, and presenting them to be signed by Ordinaries, as if such Debate had truly been made, DID Resolve.

C.R.B. 15.3.1716 - The convention having heard the whole commissions of the forenamed committee read in their presence, and the commissions for the burghs of Dornock, not being exactly in the terms of the plateforme, they, in regard the said burgh of Dundie had no magistrates legally elected, and considering the present circumstances of the nation, and that it is necessary the several royal burghs be represented in this present convention, therefore the convention dispensed with the informalities.

PATRONTASHE n. cartridge-belt (In Jamieson, and not in O.E.D.)

S.B. 30.7.1715 - Ten firelocks, ten patrontashes, and ten balgonets.

PEAT n. partly carbonized vegetable-matter in soil.

M. 14.9.1718 - 2 shillings to buy his winter peets.

PEND n. vaulted roof.

Inv. 15.9.1713 (p. 80) - Two Pews - - lying under the Pend and under the King's loft; S.B. 9.2.1702 - caused take down the hail pends of the tolbooth steeple.



\* PENDICLE n. small piece of ground.

D.B. 23.6.1755 - the hails parts, privileges, pendicles and pertinents thereto belonging.

PENSE n. thought, meditation.

Kirkcaldy K.S. 28.8.1705 - (scholars) to have a repetition of all their weekly pense; A.B. 23.10.1700 (School Syllabus) - for snored pense Ursins Catechism.

PENULT (F) penultimate.

A. 15.4.1706; Inv. 16.3.1742 (p. 254).

PEREMPTOR adj. precise. (In Jamieson, and not in O.E.D.)

M. 21.4.1700 - through the interval she could not be peremptor as to particulars; W. 1.1.1731 - his maisters positive peremptor certification.

PEREMPTOR (F) peremptory. Sc.L.

O.D. 16.2.'23 - Defences dilatory and peremptor;  
M. 17.8.'00 - They are peremptor in denyall; peremptorly -  
S.B. 10.2.146.

PERSONAGE (F) parsonage. (O.E.D. only to 1642)

G.U. 7.7.1712 - the personage of the subdeanry.

\* PERT part.

Inv. 16.3.1742 - the said Sum or any pert.

PERTINENTS n. appurtenances. Sc.L.

Passim.

\* PEUTHER - pewter.

Mel. 26.7.1730 - 3/- sterling for old pouter.

a PIECE (something)(I) a piece of

R.B. 2.10.1746 - a poice ground.

\* PINE n. summit.

G.B. 1.6.1715 - to the pine of his dyok.

PLAID n. cloak of woollen cloth (Passed into E. use after 1800).

S.L. 16.5.1700 - B.A. and M.A., from whom the Searchers caused plaids to be taken, being found vagening - - in ye tyme of Samon;  
G.B. 26.8.1715 - (To the Princess Royal) 1 Plaid which are generally used - - by our women for covers when they go abroad, and by some men for the morning gowns, or for hangings in bed-chambers;



PLAIDING, plaiden n. material for plaids.

Inv. 24.1.1764 (p. 153) to buy a plaid and three yards  
Plaiding; R. 15.11.1721 - to buy plaiden.

PLENISHING n. equipment, household furniture.

Passim.

PLURALITY n. majority (passing into E. from late 17th c., but treated as Sc. here because it is still much commoner than majority throughout our period.)

Passim. (Majority A. 16.5.1715 and occasionally).

POCK (F) poke, bag.

S.B. 13.9.1701 - pook netts in the water of Forth.

POINDABLE adj. liable for distraint.

C.D. 7.12.1744 - a movable Subject, and poindable.

POIND n. Goods distrained; v. distrain.

Inv. 10.2.1708 (p. 42). The poynds were given in pledge of the penalty qch. she was obliged to pay; D.B. 24.11.1719 - if the said poinds be not relived within three days; Verb passim.

POLICY n. demeane of estate, property, buildings.

P. 21.5.1703 - altering of the common Road in favours of his Parking and Policy; R.B. 17.6.1746 - highways defective - - to the great prejudice of the Policy of the Burgh.

PORT n. gate

D.B. 20.6.1717 - without the port.

PORTIONER n. Owner of land which has been divided through default of heir. So.L.

Passim, especially in Melrose K.S.

\* POSTPONE v. (This word was entering E. from Sc. during our period.)

C. 31.7.1717 - - debate anent his being postponed;  
Inv. 3.4.1727 (p. 139) using his utmost endeavours to prolong the vacancy - - did postpon the Declaring of the Vacancy.

PRACTIQUES practices.

C. 25.6.1717 - Laws and Practiques of your native Country.

\* PRECAUTIONATE v. take precaution (Untraced)

Aber. 18.12.1718 -, It was precautionate that no inscription be put.

PRECEP (F) precept.

M. 25.5.1700 - Debursed - - by preceps and appointments.



PRECOGNITION n. preliminary examination of witnesses. So.L.

A.S. p.1 - to take Precognition of Witnesses;  
Inv. 12.6.1764 (p. 153) Precognition taken before the Sheriff.

PREJUDGE v. affect prejudicially.

O. 18.2.1732- The Offer (to pay a burghal tax) should noways  
prejudge the members as to their privilege of their being free  
from all Stents; S.L. 14.11.1723 - Providing the upper Loft  
do not prejudice the seeing and hearing - - in the under loft;  
..B. 24.1.1700.

PREPARATIVE n. precedent.

G.B. 27.8.1716 - what shall be allowed to them can be no  
preparative for doing so to others; C.R.B. 15.3.1716)

PRESCRIBE (F) prescribe.

C. MS. 18.1.1715 ; G.B. 12.10.1717.

PRESEED (F) preside.

W. 31.12.1730 - Mr. Brown preceeding in the ordination.

PRESENTLY adv. at present.

Passin.

PRESES n. chairman.

Passin in Nat. Rec. and C.R.B., also prasses, e.g. G.U. 5.2.'28.

PRICKET n. spire (O.E.D. examples in 17th c. and 18th c. are all So.)

Aber. 15.6.1702 - also many (stones) as should repair the  
Church betuixt the two prickets.

PRIMAR n. principal of college.

G.U. 12.1.1728 - on account of the Principals funeral - -  
black cloths for the cover of the Primar's seat.

\* PRIVILEGES n. district under some particular authority (Untraced)

S.L. 19.9.1700 - banished out of Leith and Edinburgh and  
ye privileges yrof.

PROBATION n. action of proving.

Passin.

\* PROBATIONER n. judge ? (Untraced)

C. 22.2.1751 - recommend to Lord Woodhall, Probationer, to  
sit with the said Ordinary.

PROBATIVE adj. affording proof. (O.E.D. has a Sc. ex. 1681, but no E. ex. before 19th c.)

C. 23.11.1711 - probative writs.

PROCURATOR n. law-agent practising before inferior courts; attorney.  
Sc.L.

C. 28.7.1750 - Debate of the Parties Procurators.

\* PROLOCUTOR n. advocate.

C.R.B. 7.12.1721 - prolocutor for the royal burrows.

PROMITT v. promise (O.E.D. gives n. as Sc. and v. as obs. from 16th c.)

G.B. 7.3.1745 - promitted to pay .

PROMOTOR n. official who presented students for degree.

E.U. 14.2.1733 - The candidate for the Degree and his Promoter shall make application to the Principall.

PROPONE (F) propose (in matters of Law).

C.D. 28.11.1744 - It was competent for him to propone Improbation; W. 24.2.1738 - questions should be proponed. (All other uses are definitely legal, propose occurring passim in general use.)

PROPONER n. one who propones.

C. 20.11.1711 - dilatory Defences to be proponed - the Proponer.

PROROGATE v. lengthen.

C. 6.12.1718 - a Sist - - shall not go beyond two months when granted or prorogated by three Ordinaries.

PROVAN - n. provand, provant, provender.

G.B. 24.4.1700 - poll money due for the Provan for the last two polls.

PROVIDE IN (I) See in.

\* PUDER n. pewter.

H. 30.7.1711 - the puder plate - - for baptizeing of Children.

PUND (F) pound.

G.U. 14.12.1727 - fifteen punds; local records passim.

PUNFOLD (F) pinfold.

M. 4.11.1705 - P.D. is delated for punfolding nolt on the Sabbath.



PURSUE v. prosecute.

Passim.

PURSUER n. plaintiff.

Passim in Nat. Rec. (Plaintiff. C. 25.12.1708 (See App. 5)).

\* PYNE v. cure, dry (fish) O.E.D. has 3/5 Scots examples.

P. Acts 1705 II - Herring - - shall be pyned, cured and packed.

Q

QUADRULAPS n. fourth offence. (Only examples in O.E.D. are Sc.)

M. 17.8.1718 - E.MoK., guilty of a quadrulaps fornication.

QUARREL trans. v. dispute, find fault with (O.E.D. gives quarrel a person as Sc.; quarrel on aot as E. to 17th c., but 18th examples are Sc.)

Passim, e.g. C.D. 28.11.1744 - to propone Improbation against the Execution quarrelled; W. 1.1.1731 - (Presbytery) he was induced, when quarreled for this conduct. A. 16.2.1700 has challenge in this sense.)

QUEER (F) choir (E.D.D.)

H. 12.6.1715 - J.E's seat in ye qucer.

QUHIDER - See whider.

QUORUM n. fixed number necessary for valid meeting. (O.E.D. 17th-19th c. has 3/5 Sc. examples.)

Passim, e.g. P. Acts 1705, III - a Council of Trade, any seven of them to be a Quorum.

R

RANDIE adj. aggressive.

H. 20.10.1711 - Gipsies, Vagabonds, Randie beggars.

RANK v. arrange list of claims of bankrupt estate. Sc.L.

C. 4.1.1751 - Ranking of the Claims on the forfeited Estate.

\* RATCHABITION n. confirmation. Sc.L.

C. 14.7.1741 - others of his causing, sending, Command or Ratchabition.

RAVELL n. rail.

S.L. 17.4.1701 - to waitt att ye two west Ravell's till ye fourth table be served.

RECEED - reside (See Grant and Dixon, Par. 133).

M. 20.7.1718 - testimoniall for the time he hath recceded in this place; G.B. 16.3.1700 - recceding in the burgh.

RECLAIM (v.) to appeal, especially from the Lord Ordinary to the Inner House of the Court of Session. Sc.L.

C. 27.1.1747 - reclaiming against Interlocutors; A.U. Comm. 1700 - the Greek master that shall be chosen is ordered to obey without reclaiming.

RECOGNOSCE (v) See cognosce.

C.D. 25.1.1750 - The Duke of Gordon claimed the Lands - - recognosced to him as Superior on the Attainder of his Vassal.

REDACT (F) reduce. (This sense not in O.E.D., but in Jamieson).

W. 12.11.1701 - the darth of victuals had redacted many to hardship.

\* REDD (n.) rubbish

G.B. 11.8.1716 - lay redd and foulzie on the grass;

REDD (v) clear, rid.

Inv. 19.5.1726 (p. 183) - endeavour to Redd the place of a person so infamous; G.B. 10.5.1700 - cleansing and redding the said sink.

REDD (adj.) clear.

G.B. 19.6.1716 - the ground - - be kept voyd and redd and no ways made use for middensteds.

REDUCE (v) to set aside, annul, by judicial action. Sc.L.

C. passim; G.U. 26.12.1727.

REDUCIBLE (adj.) Capable of being legally annulled.

C.D. 15.12.1744 - Supposing the Deeds reducible of their own Nature, they must be supported from the Pursuer's Consent.

REDUCTION (n) Act of reducing a deed. Sc.L.

Passim, e.g. A. 1.6.1753 - raise a process of reduction of such bargains before the Court of Session.

\* REEK (n) smoke.

Dunfermline B. 26.4.1711 - curing vent in the school fra reek.

REFOUND (F) refund.

C. 11.11.1708 - refunding to the Party lesed his Damnadge and expences.



REFUSALL n. denial (This sense not in O.E.D.)

M. 4.1.1730 - He persisted in his refusall of guilt.

REFUSE v. deny (O.E.D. after 15th c. has only 2 examples, both Sc.)

Mel. 16.5.1736 - (She says) they were married - - He refuses the marriage; W. 27.4.1740 - being interrogate, they refused any guilt.

REGALITY n. area under territorial jurisdiction granted by the King. Sc.L.

Passim. Regall - H. 7.1700 (p. 26) - The Regall baillie.

\* IN REGARD - as conjunctive phrase without that. (After 1664, O.E.D. has only 2 examples both Sc. Such omissions were also found in such phrases as to the end, to the effect.)

Passim, e.g. C. 16.2.1723 - In regard Defenders are now ordained.

\* REGENT n. Instructor who took students through the whole of their course. (This was slightly different from the Oxford regent.)

G.U. and A.U. passim.

REGISTRATE (F) register.

C. 17.7.1741 - anent registrating Bonds; W. 4.6.1723 - the bond is to be registrated.

REMANENT adj. other, additional. (Always found in the same type of phrase.)

Passim, e.g. C. 18.2.1732 - the said Lords and remanent Members of the College.

REMEAD, REMEID (F) remedy (n. and v.)

Both n. and v. passim (Remedy - C. 27.12.1709 and passim.)

RENUNCE (F) renounce.

Aber. 27.11.1715 - did renunce and disown; G.B. 5.3.1717 - renouncing and overgiving.

REPONE v. restore to position previously held.

Passim.

RESETT n. refuge, harbour.

H. 4.5.1701 - that this parish might not be a resett for vagabonds.

RESETT v. to receive, harbour (O.E.D. examples are Sc. in our period.)

H. 20.10.1711 - discharging all her Majesty's leidges - - to resett Gipsies - -



RESIDENTER (F) resident.

C. 18.2.1732 - Members of the College of Justice are - - only temporary Residenters (in Edinburgh); Inv. 21.1.1718 - (p.146) Many new residenters do now live in the Burgh.; R.B. 4.6.1750 - M.McK, resider in Glasgow.

RESIGNATION n. Form by which a vassal returns the fee into the hands of the superior. Sc.L.

C. passim; S.L. 24.9.1741 - did purchase from J.B. the hail Benefice - - as appears by his resignation thereof in the kings hands.

RESILE v. draw back from agreement.

S.L. 23.3.1721 - Pawns forefaulted by the mans resiling from the intended marriage.

\* RESPONSAL adj. responsible. (O.E.D. Obs. 1653).

A. 19.5.1718 - to nominate a responsal Person; Culross K.S. 1.8.1704.

\* RESPONSALITY (F) responsibility. (Not in O.E.D.)

C. 27.12.1709 - Attesters of Cautioners are only obliged for their Responsality and Sufficiency at the Time of their Attestation.

REST n. sum remaining due.

G.U. Deed 21.4.1722 - The said rests or bygones of the said salary - - which had not been applied for; G.B. 19.6.1716.

REST v. remain due.

Passim.

RETOUR (F) return to Chancery, specifying Value of lands. Sc.L.

C. 17.12.1746 - Records of Charters and Retours;

RETOUR v. to make such a return.

Inv. 2.3.1714 (p. 81) - Heir served and retoured;  
R.B. 7.1.1700 - served and retoured - - air.

\* REX DOLLARS - ?

G.B. 10.5.1700 - Thesaurer to pay - - ten rex dollars (Accounts have this item at 29 lib. Scots).

RIGGING (F) ridge or roof.

Inv. 19.8.1740 (p. 105) a piece in the middle of that Roof from the Tabling to the Rigging Stone.; G.B. 12.4.1715.

ROUP n. and v. auction.

Both passim.



RUN v. draw liquor.

S.L. 30.6.1715 - Impost of four pound Scots for each tunn  
of wine vended and run in - - Leith.

RUNNING adj. consecutive (Examples in O.E.D. are 19th c. and  
seem to be Sc.L.)

C. 10.11.1741 - 8 running days.

\* RUN-RIG adj. held in common, and divided into strips.

C.D. 7.12.1744 - small Parcels of land - - each Parcel lying  
contigue and not run-rig, did not fall under the Act for  
dividing of Lands lying run-rig.

S

SAID - as said is (I) - as aforesaid. (Not in O.E.D., but common  
in records both in older Sc. and in 18th c.)

Passim, e.g. C. 13.2.1730 - after the Rents became due, or  
might have been recovered, as said is; Aber. 27.11.1715 -  
The Moderator haveing interrogate her - - she did renunce - -  
and the said I.M.;, interrogat as said is; G.B. 16.2.1716.

SALMOND (F) salmon.

P. 17.12.1706; C.R.B. 5.3.1734.

SAMEN (F) same.

Passim. (Same - C. 8.2.1702 and passim)

SARK n. shirt.

M. 20.8.1732 - two shilling to buy a sark.

SARKING n. layer of wood under rafters.

Inv. 19.4.1791 (p. 107) - roof is strained - - and the whole  
sarking rotten; G.B. 22.7.1715 - the cyleing, sarking,  
whytning and plaistoring.

SASINE (F) Seisin. Sc.L.

C. 11.2.1708 - Resignations of Lands in the Superiors Hands - -  
they are unwilling to annull Sasines expedie in that Manner.  
(C. 17.7.1741 - The Seisin-Office).

SATURDAYS NIGHT (I) (Forms of this type are given as Scotticisms  
by Sinclair and Beattie; no trace in O.E.D.)

G.U. 15.4.1712 and local records passim. Sabbath's night -  
R. 20.2.1717. W. 1.6.1740 - Thursdays night - - Thursday night.

SATURDAY was 8 days - See was.

SATURNDAY (F) Saturday.

A.MS. 15.5.1731 ; Aber. 24.4.1714; A.B. 23.10.1700.

SAYER (F) drain.

G.B. 19.6.1716 - the cussie is damnified and the sayre made for carrying away of the water stoped and stagnated.

SCERVICES (F) services (O.E.D. has schervice - So.)

A.B. 23.10.1700 - the church scervices.

SCLAIT (F) slate.

Local records passim. Inv. 25.7.1721 - slate - - solate;  
verb - Inv. 19.8.1740 (p. 105) - for solating a piece - - of  
that roof;

SCLAITER n. slater.

S.L. 19.8.1742; D.B. 27.12.1762 - the solaiter Trade.

SCOB n. (O.E.D. gives as - a weaving term; yarn hanging loose.  
Only ex. is So.)

M. 3.10.1718 - to provide as many breckans as will thatch it, and scobs with other necessities.

\* SCURRILE adj. scurrilous

M. 8.12.1728 - swearing and scurrile language.

\* SEALING ORDINANCES - sacraments ?

W. 17.1.1723 - did suspend him from sealing ordinances;  
Aber. 28.8.1709.

\* SECKS - sacks. (O.E.D. examples 16th., E.; 17th., So.)

D.B. 30.8.1717.

SEDERUNT n. list of persons present; a sitting.

Passim, e.g. A.MS. 15.4.1706 - Minutes of the last Sederunt;  
O. 10.2.1739 - every Sederunt Day; W. 1.8.1715 - Sederunt,  
the minister and all the elders.

SELCH (F) seal.

M. 10.10.1705 - a selch fish; Aber. 28.9.1707 - takeing  
out of a selch out of the flood mark.

SELLARY (F) salary (O.E.D. not after 16th c.)

Passim, e.g. C.MS. 13.2.1730 (sallary S.L. 27.5.1703).

SEQUELIS n. dues paid to under-miller by servient lands. So.L.

A.U. Bequest 1703 - with the miln lands, multures, sequells,  
thereof.



SERGAND (F) law officer (O.E.D. only to 17th c., but in Jamieson)  
A.B. 1.3.1710 - the towne sergands - - to break the casks they  
find contrair to this act.

\* SERO adj. late.

SL. 10.7.1718 - the Sero box; SL. 19.1.1744 - absents and seros.

SERVE HEIR -establish legally as heir. So.L.

Passim, Service (as heir) - C.D. 14.11.1744; R.B. 25.11.1746.

SERVITRIX n. female servant.

Kirk Sessions passim. (Servant woman - M. 17.8.1700 etc.)

SESSION v. bring before the session (here apparently for betrothal)

Aber. 28.11.1708 - consequences that follow upon peoples  
being contracted, sessioned or booked on Saturdays.

SETT n. constitution (of burgh)

R.B. 28.2.1700 - Court - - holden conforme to the sett of the  
Burgh; D.B. 10.3.1716.

SETURDAY (F) Saturday.

M. 7.11.1731.

SEX adj. six.

P. MS. 26.11.1706 - sex months - - sixth Article.

\* SHABLE n. crooked sword.

G.B. 29.9.1716 - ten guns and five shables.

SHAVES (F) sheaves

R. 15.11.1721 - straw to thatch - - a proportionable number  
of shaves.

\* SHAMBLE place for sale of meat or fish. (O.E.D. has pl. as Eng.,  
but not sing. after 16th c.)

S.B. 3.2.1746 - fish shambles; D.B. 26.3.1776 - Flesh Shamble.

SHARP v. sharpen (O.E.D. gives as Eng. to 1684; later dial.)

G.B. 22.1.1745 - pay for - - sharpening of masson irons.

SHAWS n. stalks and leaves of potatoes and turnips.

W. 22.11.1726 - in the yard among the potatoe shaws.

\* SHEILING n. hut.

S.P.C.K. letter to Assembly (A. 19.5.1719) - In the summer time  
when the parents are obliged to remove their children to their  
sheilings, for herding their cattle, the schoolmaster may be  
enjoined to travel amongst these sheilings.

\* SHILLING n. winnowing ?

G.B. 14.6.1717 - ground - - necessary for a shilling hill.

\* SHOD adj. tipped with metal. (Not in O.E.D. after 1606.)

R. 4.2.1701 - a spade and two shod shovels for digging.

\* SHOULD HAVE - is said to have.

W. 19.9.1714 - understanding that the said A. should have made use of means for abortion; W. 25.7.1742 - evidence given down by E.B. - - he should have offered her a guinea not to give the child to him.

SICKLIKE adv. similarly.

Nat. Rec. passim; G.B. 12.12.1715 - the hall benefite - - sicklyke and as freely - - as any other master - - possessed.

SIGHT v. inspect.

R. 22.6.1721 - The treasurer - - to sight I. McCurdy's cloths, and she is to be furnished new ones if needful; G.B. 18.6.1730 - some of their number to sight and visit the houseing.

at sight of (I) - under the inspection of - C. 13.7.1739 - The Keeper shall - - at the Sight of the Party - - inroll them in the Book; S.L. 23.11.1732 - applied to the benefit of the poor - - at the sight of the neighbours who are members of the session; R.B. 6.10.1746 - the whole done at sight of Mr. Jas. Campbell.

SIST n. delay.

C. 6.12.1718 - a Time for reporting, during which Time a Sist is to be granted on the Bill - which Sist - - shall not exceed a Month.

SIST v. delay.

Passim.

SIST v. cite.

A. 30.5.1754 - Presbyteries refusing to obey - - are sisted before the next Assembly; Inv. 27.1.1730 (p. 184) - caused the woman to be - - sisted before the Session;

SIT v. disregard, neglect.

W. 6.5.1722 - to secure the person of P.K., he having sit a citation.

SIXTEEN - See numbers.



\* SKAIL v. disperse.

G.B. 14.9.1716 - after the skailling of the afternoon sermon.

SKAITH (F) scathe, injury, harm (E.D.D.)

O. 14.7.1741 - harmless and skaithless; O.R.B. 7.3.1727 -  
remed upon the skaith and injuries sustained;  
to be in a person's skaith (I) - to have injured him -  
Mel. 27.6.1725 - She had not seen his cow in her skaith  
(This is given as an accusation of theft.)

\* SKIPPER (This had passed into Eng. from Sc. by our period.)

S.L. 21.10.1701 - Maintained by Skippers; A.B. 10.5.1702.

SKOWS n. barrel-staves.

P. Acts 1705 II (p. 5) - Cordage, Knappel, Skows - - and all  
other material to be imported for Fishing.

SLOP-SLAP n. breach, gap in wall.

G.B. 18.6.1730 - Many breatches and slops in the kirk yeard dyke.

SMERT (F) smart. (Not in O.E.D. after 15th c., and probably an  
anglicization of Sc. smairt).

M. 17.8.1700 - heard J.S. say - - she should smert for it  
(ibid. 15.9.1700 - should smart).

\* SMIDDY n. smithy.

D.B. 28.10.1728.

SMOLT n. young salmon (O.E.D. examples mainly Sc. before 1769).

P. Acts 1705. II (p. 5) - Smolts and Fry of Salmond.

SOLARY (F) salary (Not in N.E.D. Appears to transcribe a southern  
Sc. pronunciation)

R.B. 21.8.1700.

\* SOPITE v. set to rest.

A.S. p.50 - The Assembly thought meet - - to sopite these  
Controversies in this Church.

\* SORNER n. one who takes free quarters by force.

G.B. 1.1.1715 - gipsies, sorners, etc.

\* SORRY FOR (O.E.D. has only sense of distress or sympathy, not  
contrition. This sense untraced.)

R. 20.1.1731 - confession of guilt and shame and sorrow therefor.

SOULD should.

G.U. 5.11.1703 - not absolved till he sould by his behaviour  
testifie his amendment.

SOUN (F) sun.

G.U. 22.6.1725; local records passim.

SPEYMAN n. sooth-sayer (Earlier spaceman)

R. 14.6.1733 - Elders recommended to discourage all consulting speymen.

\* SPOUTY adj. marshy.

G.B. 28.3.1715 - that pairt nearest to the burn being laigh, morish and spouttie.

SPUILZIE, SPOULZIE (F) spoliation, action for spoliation.

C.D. 3.1.1750 - a Libel of Spuilzie and Oppression;  
S.L. 27.7.1732 - The Town of Edinburgh are threatening to dispossess him - - The Session recommends him - - he protest for spoulzie.

\* STAIR n. stairs.

G.B. 16.2.1716 - to build a stair at the end of his gavill.

\* stairhead - G.B. 2.2.1717 - D.M.'s burges ticket lacerat over the tolbuith stairhead.

\* STAND n. barrel.

Aber. 23.4.1726 - discharges - - keeping of any stands or casks at the fountains.

STANG n. pole.

A.B. 5.10.1726 - the stang of the tolbooth weather cock was loose.

STANK n. pond, pool.

G.B. 18.6.1730 - to winn coall and stones, and for that end to set down pitts and stanks.

STATUTE v. ordain.

Passim, usually in phrase, statute, enact and ordain.

STENCHILL (F) stanchion.

Aber. 19.5.1707 - iron stenchills and stone work of the windows.

STENT n. and v. tax, assess(ment) for taxation.

Passim. Stent-masters G.U. 20.2.1708, C.R.B. 28.1.1724.

STENT n. extent. (The verb is in O.E.D. as Sc., and the noun is not recorded).

Mel. 4.11.1728 - Laird Marr is appointed to reduce his seat to its former stent (i.e. size).



STERLINE (F) sterling.

M. 21.11.1718 (Accounts) - five shillings Sterline.

STEWARTRY n. territorial division of Scotland.

C. 18.3.1748 (Valuations) - Stewartry of Fife.

STOB n. stick, stake.

G.B. 19.3.1730 - the stob dyke; R.B. 8.2.1734 - to putt up a sufficiently bigg pale or stobb.

\* STOCKENS n. stockings.

G.B. 30.1.1700 - a pair of stockens.

STOUP n. drinking-vessel.

C. 28.2.1736 - a Stoup of the Denomination of the Bottle;  
W. 1.6.1718 - lent her a stoup - - to steep the herbs.

STRICK adj. strict.

C. MS. 31.7.1717.

STROUPED adj. having a spout.

Elg. 8.11.1737 - a strouped pewter flagon.

SUA (F) so

P. Acts 1706 (Plantation of Kirks) - in sua far; R. 19.8.1700 - sua long as; G.B. 29.10.1715 - money sua to be borrowed.

SUBJECT n. piece of property.

Passim.

SUBSCRIBE (F) subscribe.

Passim. (subscribe P. 11.5.1703 and passim.)

Subscriber - P. 18.11.1706.

SUCKEN n. Duty of tenants astricted to a mill. Sc.L.

C.D. 4.1.1750 - The Defender had come to the Mill and paid a less Duty than the Sucken.

SUMMAR (F) summary.

C. 18.2.1732 - summar Poinding; C.R.B. 21.2.1734 - summar execution; summarly - C. 20.11.1711.)

SUMMOND (F) summon.

K.S. passim.

SUMMONDS (F) summons

Passim. (C. 6.11.1714 and passim - summonses).

SUPEREXPEND v. spend beyond one's means.

R. 15.7.1730 - the treasurer is superexpended in 19s 1d.

\* SUPERFICE n. surface.

W. 19.6.1721 - the superfice of the earth.

SUPERIOR n. One who has granted a heritable estate to a vassal.  
(Most O.E.D. examples are So.)

C. 8.2.1749 - Feu-Duty payable to the Superior;  
S.L. 3.2.1732; C.R.B. 5.7.1735.

SUPERIORITY n. right of superior (9/10 O.E.D. examples refer to Scotland).

G.U. 27.6.1723 - purchased the superiorities of the tenement of land; S.L. 24.9.1741.

SUPERPLUS (F) surplus.

A. 19.5.1718 - superplus Annualrent to be added to the Stock;  
C.R.B. 22.3.1726.

SUPERSEDE v. postpone.

Passim.

SUPPLEE (F) supply.

G.B. 24.4.1700 - commissioners of supplee.

SUPPLEECATION (F) supplication (Not in O.E.D. c.f. Grant and Dixon, par. 133.)

G.B. 6.4.1700 - a supplication - - one suppleecation.

SUPPOSE conj. even if, though.

G.U. 4.5.1722 - Mr. F. desired that it should be marked that suppose his name be in the sederunt, yet he went out before - - passing the sentence.

SUSPENSION n. staying execution of sentence pending discussion by Supreme Court. So.L.

C. passim.

SUSPENDER n. one who moves suspension.

C. 20.11.1711 - When a Reason of Suspension is offered - - the Suspender give his Oath; C.D. 3.1.1745.

SUSTAIN v. uphold the validity or rightfulness of (O.E.D. examples in our period are 3 So., 1 Irish)

Passim, e.g. C. 17.7.1741 - Objections sustained;  
M. 30.4.1721 - excuse sustained.



\* SWATCH n. specimen ? batch ?

G.B. 26.8.1715 - a swatch of plaids (sent to Princess Royal).

\* SWEET v. sweat.

W. 1.8.1742 - sweeting.

## T

TABLE - to lie on the table (I) be set aside. (O.E.D. has no Eng. example before 19th c.)

P. 9.11.1706 - A Proposal - - ordered to ly upon the Table;  
E.U. 16.11.1738 - The proposall after some reasoning - -  
was ordered to lye on the Table.

TACK n. lease.

Passim. Tack-duties - O. 25.12.1708.

TACKSMAN n. one who holds a lease.

Passim, e.g. C.R.B. 11.7.1723 - tacksman of the customes.

TAILZY (F) entail.

P. 21.5.1703 - Heir - - by vertue of a Bond of Tailzie;  
C. passim.

TAYLEOUR (F) tailor.

H. 17.7.1720 - tailyor; G.B. 12.4.1717 - tayleor.

TEINDS n. tithes.

National Records passim.

TENANDRY (F) tenantry.

C.D. 7.12.1744 - Lands set in Tenandry.

\* TENEMENT n. flatted dwelling-house (In Jamieson).

G.B. 25.1.1715 - one old tenement - - which he designs to rebuild.

TENTATION (F) temptati on (Last 2 examples in O.E.D. - 17th c. - are Sc.)

W. 17.3.1706 - sin and loudness and tentati on to others.

TERCE n. Life-rent legally due to widow of a third of the heritable subjects. So.L.

C. 6.3.1748 - Services of Relicts to their Terce.

TESTAMENTAR (F) testamentary So.L.

C.D. 22.12.1744 - Executor-testamentar.

TESTIFICAT n. certificate.

K.S. passim; C.R.B 20.11.1718.

THACK (F) thatch.

A.B. 28.6.1716 - thaking of houses with straw;  
G.B. 14.6.1717 - roofe unsufficient for want of thack.

THE (I): use of article where E. has none (See Grant and Dixon, p.78)

G.U. 1704 (II, p. 385) - knowledge in the Greek;  
Local records passim, e.g. H.11.8.1700 - to play at ye football;  
M. 27.10.1723 - desired her to let him have the lone of the - -  
shilling; A.B. 23.10.1700 - When they (scholars) got the play;  
(Contrast O. 31.7.1731 - possess Houses within Burgh).

THE MORROW (I) tomorrow (Eng. sense in O.E.D. is the day after;  
c.f. So. the morn.)

G.U. 16.12.1727 - to be examined - - the morrow at three of  
the clock; A.B. 26.10.1715 - intimation to be maid the morrow.

THE PIECE (I) apiece.

R. 1.2.1721 - fined them in ten pounds Scots the piece.

\* THE TYME OF - at

AB. 23.10.1700 - That masters give due attendanee the tyme of  
Christsmas; H. 11.8.1700, - was in the toun the time of his infare.

\* THE WHICH - which (E. to late 17th c.)

Passim, especially the which day; M. 28.1.1700 - James MoT;  
the which James - - was called in; R. 20.1.1731 - Session  
appointed - - ther confession be taken, the which was done.

\* THEMSELVES TWO (Untraced)

M. 24.4.1726 - nobody but themselves two; W. 6.1.1745 - if  
he saw them over in the house themselves two.

THEREBY adv. thereabout.

G.U. Deed 2.9.1706 - aiker and half aiker of land or thairby;  
Local Records passim.

THERTY - thirty.

G.U. 19.9.1727 (II, p.569); Car. 16.12.1715.

THESAURER (F) treasurer.

Passim. (Treasurer M. 7.12.1701 and passim.)

THESAURY (F) treasury.

G.U. 28.11.1701 - his Majesties Thesaury; P. 21.3.1707.

THIFT (F) theft.

Car. 18.5.1718 - an act of thift.



THIRL v. to bind to a servitude, especially to a mill. Sc.L.

S.L. 3.2.1732 - His Brewery - - is not thirled to Leith Mills;  
S.B. 12.1.1731 - by the act of thirle inhabitants are thirled  
and astricted to the touns milnes.

THIRL n. astriction.

S.B. - as above.

THIRLAGE n. rights of astriction.

G.B. 18.6.1730 - thirlage of sixteen pence on the boll of malt;

THIRTEEN, THIRTY, THIRTYONE - thirteenth, thirtieth, thirty-first.  
See Numbers.

THIS (I) this place. (Only ex. in O.E.D. before 19th c. is Sc.  
Hume and Sinclair give as Scotticism.)

W. 11.3.1702 - distance between this and Kilcudbright (sic).

\* THORTOR adj. cross, transversing.

D.B. 26.8.1720 - the head of the thortor raw in the Overgate.

THRONG n. pressure of work (anglicization of Sc. thrang)

W. 4.9.1726 - it is now throng of the harvest;

W. 6.8.1732 - the throng of labour makes it inconvenient (to meet).

THREETEEN (F) thirteen.

Car. 5.12.1716; M. 1.3.1731.

THRETTIE (F) thirty.

H. 18.7.1700; Car. 25.12.1720.

THRID (F) third.

R.B. 28.2.1700.

THROUGH, THRUUGH n. grave-stone.

S.L. 12.7.1711 - to put a thrugh Ston in the Church yeard  
where his wife and children - - were buried. H. 5.10.1712 -  
laying down a through stone upon his burial place.

THROW v. twist, strain.

M. 14.7.1700 - did beat my good-daughter and threw her  
overbody to her great hurt.

THURSDAYS NIGHT - see Saturday.

\* TIMBER adj. wooden (later examples in O.E.D. are Sc.; Mitchell  
and Beattie give as Scotticism).

S.L. 30.1.1724 - timber broads or shutters.

IN TIME COMING (I) in future (O.E.D. examples are Sc. after 15th c.)

Passim. (for the future - Aber. 21.12.1701, etc.)

TIMEOUS adj. timely.

Passim, as at present, also timeously;  
(Timely, H. 13.10.1716 and occasionally).

TINCLER tinker.

W. 28.10.1744 .

TIRLEIS (F) trellis.

S.L. 30.1.1724 - securing these windows against breaking - -  
instead of wyre tirlesses to pu timber broads upon them.

TIRR v. strip, tear off.

S.L. 23.7.1702 - The fyrcing of thirtie three barrells of  
powder - - hath - - turned the houses next adjacent to  
ruinous heaps and tirred of the roof.

TO (I) for (Not in O.E.D.; See E. Westergaard - Prepositions,  
Anglia, Vol. 41.)

Passim, e.g. C. 21.12.1723 - Some Sheriffs - - get not sufficient  
Evidence to the Jury; Elg. 5.4.1737 - coffin to J.C.'s wife;  
W. 31.1.1731 - desiring the priviledge of baptism to his child;  
D.B. 21.6.1735 - making a Clock to the Town House.  
(for in similar phrases - R. 3.12.1700, etc.).

TOFALL n. pent-house.

Elg. 20.5.1717 - repair of the north and south toofalls.  
A.B. 7.8.1729 - two wings or toofalls built - - .

TOGITHER (F) together.

Local records passim, e.g. Car. 25.12.1720;

TOLBOOTH n. town house (including the prison.)

Passim.

\* TOUND - town.

G.B. 12.3.1716 - the tounds friends - - the touns accompt.

TOWN HOUSE n. municipal building (O.E.D. examples in our period  
are Sc. or Amer.)

D.B. 21.6.1735 - a Clock to the Town House;  
A.B. 25.9.1745 - Carried him down prisoner to the town house.

TRANCE n. transverse passage.

E.U. 31.1.1736 - That no student make any disturbances in the  
trances; S.L. 22.3.1744 - keep the entry to the Church and  
Trances free of noise.

TRANSPORT v. translate minister from one charge to another.

Passim, also transportation.



TRANSUMPT n. transcript. Sc.L.

C. 16.2.1723 - Summonses of Transumpt.

TREE n. barrel, cask.

G.B. 18.6.1730 - Ale sold - - not to be under a four gallon tree.

TRILAPSE n. third offence (o.f. quadrilapse).

M. 7.5.1721 - considering that his guilt was a trelaps fornication; W. 28.11.1726 - They falling into the same crime again necessarily obliges to record, with certification in case of a trilapse.

TRONE n. public weighing-machine; post of this used as pillary.

C. 23.7.1748 - stand upon the Trone or Pillory.

\* TRUFF turf.

C. 23.2.1740 - Green Truffs.

TRYST v. arrange a meeting.

W. 28.2.1715 - his trysting with A.S. in the house - - could be for no other end; H. 16.5.1725 - J.E. hath been trysted with a long sickness; S.B. 30.5.1700 - Visitations of the burgh - - the trysting of commissioners to this place.

TUCK OF DRUM (I) beating of drum.

C. 7.12.1734 - thir presents to be published by Touck of Drum through this City; A.B. 23.4.1726 - be intimate - - by tuck of drum.

TUELTH - twelfth.

A.U. 1718 Comm.; twelfth Car. 13.2.1701.

TUESDAYS NIGHT - See Saturday.

\* TWENTY DAYS - three weeks.

W. 23.10.1720 - this day twenty days, being the thirteenth of November next; Mel. 23.5.1736 - summoned - - against this day twenty days.

TWENTY, TWENTY-ONE - twentieth, twenty-first - see Numbers.

\* TYLOR tailor (Not in O.E.D.)

M. 30.9.1705.

\* TYMPANY ?

D.B. 26.3.1776 - to erect a tympany on the Gavel Wall.

U

ULTRONEOUSLY adv. voluntarily (O.E.D. has 3/4 examples Sc.)

A.S. p. 42 - He had ultroneously discovered his Testimony.

UMQUHILL adj. former, deceased.

G.U. Deed 21.4.1722 - Grants - - by their umquhill Majesties King William or Queen Ann; M. 14.7.1700 - relict of umquhill P.S.; G.B. 18.6.1730 - Ground - - betwixt J.A.s land and umquhill G.R.s land.

UN- prefix where E. has in- (F) (O.E.D. gives insufficient and inconvenient as Eng. to 17th c. but E. Westergaard - Anglin, lists this variation of prefix as Sc.)

A. 8.5.1710 - incapable; C. 13.2.1728 - insufficiently;  
W. 6.8.1732 - inconvenient; M. 12.3.1721 - undecent.

\* UNCE ounce.

G.B. 12.3.1716 - fortyeight unce.

UNDERLIN (F) underling.

Aber. 22.1.1700 - beddals or there underlins.

\* UNFREE adj. not a member of an incorporation (In O.E.D. as Eng., but the last example - 1717 - is Sc.)

C.R.B. 4.7.1734 - unfree traders.

UNGRATE (F) ungrateful.

A. 14.2.1700 - Out Ungrate forgetfulness of - - Deliverances .

UNLAW v. fine.

C.R.B. 5.7.1717 - fined and unlated.

UNTIL - Ay and until - See Ay.

UPLIFT v. collect, levy.

Passim, e.g. A.17.5.1745 - uplift Rates; R. 18.3.1730 - Treasurer - - to uplift and receive collections.

\* UP SUN n. sunrise (O.E.D. gives sun-up - chiefly U.S.)

Mc1. 27.11.1727 - A.G. went off with up sun.

IN USE TO (I) in the habit of

Passim, e.g. E.U. 14.2.1733 - Diplomas are in use to be signed.  
In use of - A.B. 25.3.1747 - The Crown has been in use of presenting - - ministers.



V

VACANCE (F) vacation.

Passim, e.g. E.U. 26.5.1735; vaicance - A.B. 23.10.1700.

VAGE v. wander.

A. 10.4.1705 - People vaging idelly upon the Streets;  
S.L. 28.6.1710 - Elders - - frequently find people vaging  
in the fields; also vagening - S.L. 16.5.1700; - vaig -  
Aber. 8.1.1707.

VAIK v. become vacant.

A. 13.5.1715 - Synods to prefer such Students to their  
Bursaries when they vaik.

VASSAL n. one who holds land from a superior. Sc.L.

S.L. 30.8.1722 - A.M. one of the Sessions vassals - -  
Craving the Session as Superiors of St. Anthons.

VENNELL n. narrow lane.

G.U. 27.6.1723 - the New Vennal; Inv. 2.11.1708 (p. 50)  
that the vennal at the back of Mr. McK's house be cauled;  
G.B. 28.3.1715 - some vacant ground - - on the west side of  
the vennell.

VICE n. stead or place of another.

A.B. 6.2.1711 - elementarians be taught for this vice be Mr. W.M.

VICIOUS adj. unwarranted - Sc.L.

C.D. 14.11.1744 - How could it be imagined that by a vitious  
intromission he could appropriate to himself any part of his  
Predecessor's Estate.

\* VIOLER n. violin player.

D.B. 19.6.1718.

\* VIVERIS n. victuals.

C.R.B. 24.12.1719 - the paught of all vivers. .

\* VOCABLES n. syllables, words.

A.B. 6.2.1711 - (Scholars) mandating vocables.

VOLUNTAR(LY) (F) voluntary, voluntarily.

Passim, e.g. C.MS. 18.2.1732 - voluntarily.

W

WADENS DAY (F) Wednesday (O.E.D. as Eng. to 16th c.; Chambers's  
Sc. Dial. Dict.)

M. 3.8.1718.

WADGE (F) wedge (O.E.D. - dial.)

G.B. 7.3.1745 (In list of tools).

WADSET n. legal deed by which a debtor gives his lands into the hands of his creditor that the latter may draw the rents. Sc.L.

G.U. Deed (Accounts) 1723 - lands possessed by J.S. by a woadset right; Inv. 26.2.1717 (p. 223) - to pay the money - - for which his share of the milns were woadset;

WADSETTER n. one who holds land given under wadset.

Inv. 21.1.1720 (p. 120) - The Heritors, Woadsetters, Lyfrenters and Elders - - proceeded to the Election of a minister; A.B. 21.1.1716 - barrons, heritors, woadsetters.

WAIT ON (I) continue, remain.

Car. 3.4.1715 - J.L. being waiting on (called in);  
Mel. 11.12.1726 - C. was desirous to speak with the session and was waiting on for that effect.

WAKENING n. revival of process which has been allowed to "sleep" for a year and a day. Sc.L.

C. 16.2.1723 - Summons - - of Wakening.

WALKER n. fuller of cloth (O.E.D. examples of walk Sc. after 16th c.)

Aber. 8.1.1707 - drying of cloath wakers; G.B. 14.6.1717 - the walkers house.

WALKMILL n. mill for fulling cloth.

M. 1.3.1731; wakemiln - G.B. 7.3.1745.

WARE n. seaweed.

R.B. 11.11.1715 - wracke or sea ware is roused.

WARK (F) work.

W. 10.3.1716 - a bra wark a doing; G.B. 30.1.1700 - master of wark.

WARRANT (F) warrant.

Passim. (Warrant - C. 19.12.1710 and passim.)

Warrandice - C.D. 17.1.1750 - Clause of Warrandice.

WAS - Saturday was eight days, etc. - a week past on Saturday.  
(See O.E.D. Saturday was a week).

Local records passim, e.g. W. 28.8.1744 - yesterday was a fourthnight; D.B. 24.4.1746 - Wednesday was 8 days.



\* WATERGANG n. course of stream, canal. (Not in O.E.D. after 15th c.)  
G.B. 18.6.1730 - liberty to dig for stone quarries, to  
sett down pitts - - and watergangs.

WEADOW (F) widow (O.E.D. examples with e are mainly Sc. but all  
early.)

W. 15.10.1732.

WEEL (F) well.

Local records passim, e.g. M. 22.6.1718 - not yet weel recovered.

WEMAN (F) women.

M. 10.7.1730 - brought forth a child without the help of weman.

WES (F) was.

A.B. 28.9.1715 - roll wes called; R.B. 31.1.1716.

WESTER (F) west. (O.E.D. gives wester as chiefly Sc., but not  
easter)

S.L. 5.2.1702 - ye wester Gavell window; S.B. 21.3.1702 -  
Mrs. McNairs wester gable.

\* WHATSOEVER - whatsoever. (Not confined to Sc., but seems to be  
very common in 18th c. Sc.)

Passim, e.g. E.U. 9.1.1738 - any funds whatsoever;

\* WHENEVER conj. as soon as (Now Sc., but O.E.D. has Eng. examples  
to 19th c.)

W. 9.1.1707 - Session to dismiss him whenever they think it  
may be most edifying; G.B. 28.3.1715 - oblidging him to  
take doun the said dail front - - whenever the magistrats  
shall require.

WHEPT (F) whipped (O.E.D. gives whiep as Sc.)

Inv. 10.2.1708 (p. 63) - If she payed not the said fine - -  
the Baillie ordered her to be whept.

\* WHIDER, QUHIDER - whether.

M. 11.6.1701 - quhider or no she had sent these boys.

WHILE conj. - until.

Inv. 9.2.1702 (p. 49) - do not come whill after the first prayer.  
C.R.B. 5.7.1717 - their carriage is detained while they make  
payment; S.B. 21.5.1715 - annualrent whill payment ay and while,  
See ay.

WHILK (F) which.

G.U. Dæd 2.9.1706 - a dwelling-house - - quhilk sometime belonged to A.T.; W. 1.1.1731 - The whilk day; R.B. 11.11.1715.

\* WHITSUNDAY - Use as quarter-day is So.

Passim, e.g. S.L. 16.3.1732 - to continue in that office till Whitsunday, at which time he is to remove from the bounds; S.B. 16.1.1731 - a roome furnished - - from Whitsunday 1729 to Whitsunday next.

WHOLE with plural noun (I) all

Passim, e.g. A. 23.5.1752 - the whole Acts; C. 1.1.1726 - the whole Facts; Inv. 22.12.1779 - (p. 204) - the whole Books in the library; O.R.B. 1.3.1731 - the whole incorporations.

Alland whole (I) - D.B. 23.6.1755. (See also hail)

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME - See maiden name.

WILL - to come in will (I) surrender at discretion.

W. 7.2.1723 - being expostulated with, offered to come in will.

WIN v. to get by labour, earn, reach.

W. 27.4.1724 - thretned to cutt W.S. all in collops if he could - - have win at his door; G.B. 18.6.1730 - to dig for stone quarries or for coall in the saids lands, and to winn coall and stones therein.

\* WIRT - herbs ? wort ?

S.L. 30.10.1701 - boylling wirt on ye fast day.

\* WOBSTER - weaver (Wabster is in O.E.D. as So.)

H. 22.3.1702; M. 22.6.1729.

WODSET - See wadset.

WORSET (F) worsted.

Aber. 8.12.1700 - oloath with a fringe of worstet.

\* WOULDND wouldn't

R. 18.3.1730 - whose interest wouldnd be bettered.

WRIGHT n. carpenter.

Passim. (Carpenter - M. 20.7.1718)



WRIT, WRITE - writing (Last examples in O.E.D. are 17tho. So.)

Passim, e.g. A. 23.5.1737 - Errors - - whether by Word, Writ or Print; S.L. 5.10.1738 - either by their word or write.  
(C. 10.11.1709 - This Writing - - the foresaid Write).

WRITE n. written record.

G.U. Deed 21.4.1722 - The gift should be applied - - as should be determined - - by any write under the hands of the Chancellour - - which writing or deed - - should be recorded.  
Inv. 14.8.1739 (p. 250) - Exhibition of a Write of Mortification.

WRITER n. attorney, law-agent.

Passim.

WRONGOUS adj. wrongful.

C.D. 29.1.1745 - Action of wrongous Imprisonment;  
W. 15.4.1711 - wrongously.

Y

YARD n. garden. (O.E.D. gives as now dial.; 18th c. examples are So.)

A.U. Comm. 1718 (Art. 7) - manse and yeard.  
P. 4.1.1707 - Petition for the Heretors and Tradesmen of the Cannongate to value their Tenements and Yards; W. 8.6.1740 - to wede beds in his yeard.

YEARD (F) yard, garden.

G.U. 27.6.1723 - tenement of land and yearads; H. 16.9.1716 - farmyearads; G.B. 18.6.1730 - kirk yeard.

YEARS - Form of date, e.g. 1706 years (I) (Not in O.E.D.)

Passim, e.g. C. 23.2.1740; S.L. 5.8.1731 - the 26th day of July, one thousand 7 hundred and 31 years; G.B. 12.4.1715 - the tuelfth of May jm. vjc. and fifty-five years.

YOUTHHEID n. youth.

H. 11.6.1701 - below censure by reason of ther youthheid.

YULE n. Christmas.

A.U. 16.10.1722 - betwixt Yuill and Candelmass;  
A.B. 23.10.1700 - the Yacill vaicance.